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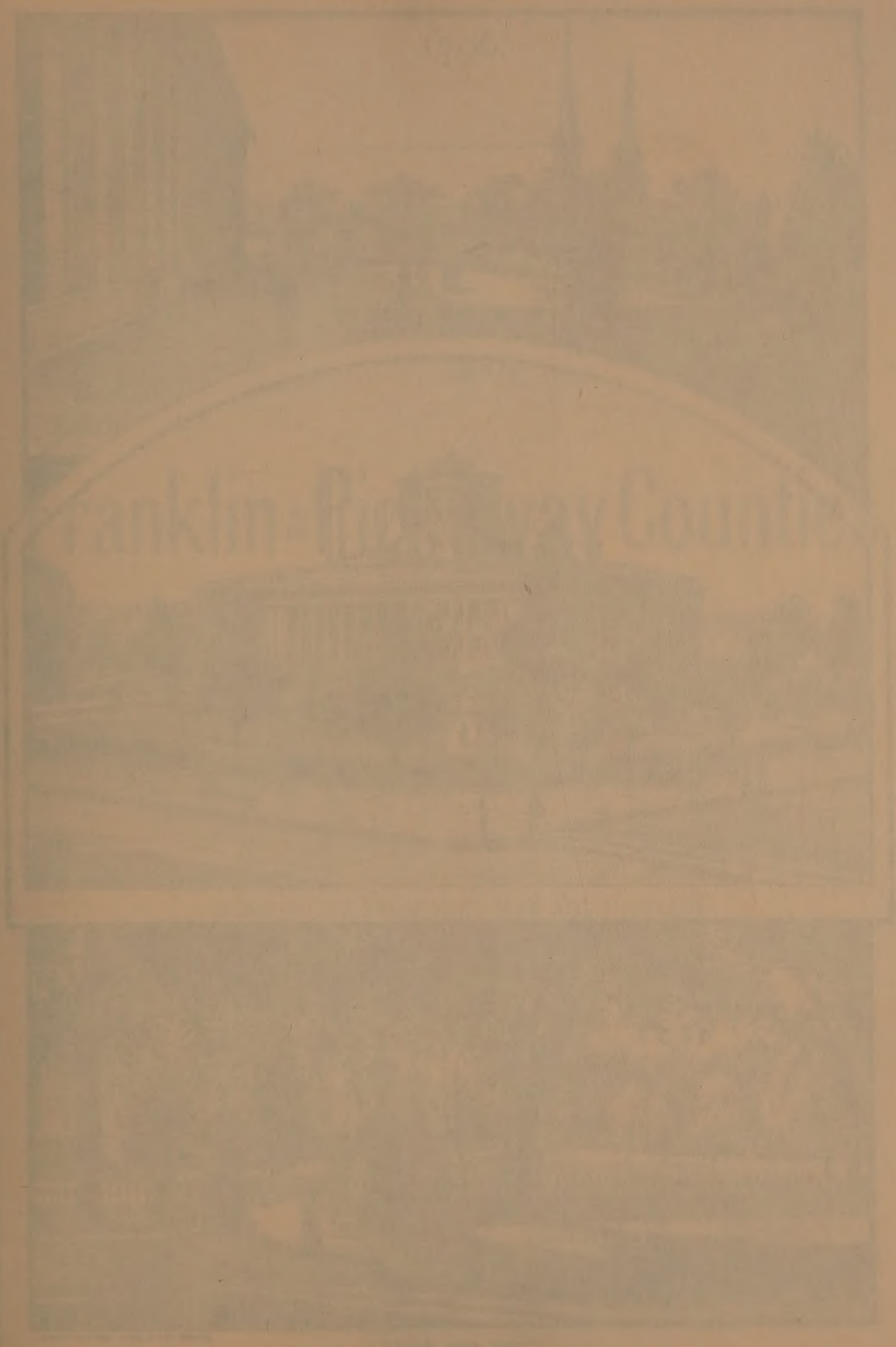

THE EAST TERRACE.

DRAWN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

"THE EAST GATE."

THE OHIO STATE CAPITOL.

1796.

HISTORY

OF

Franklin and Pickaway Counties,

OHIO,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES,

—OF—

SOME OF THE PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PUBLISHED BY

WILLIAMS BROS.

1880.

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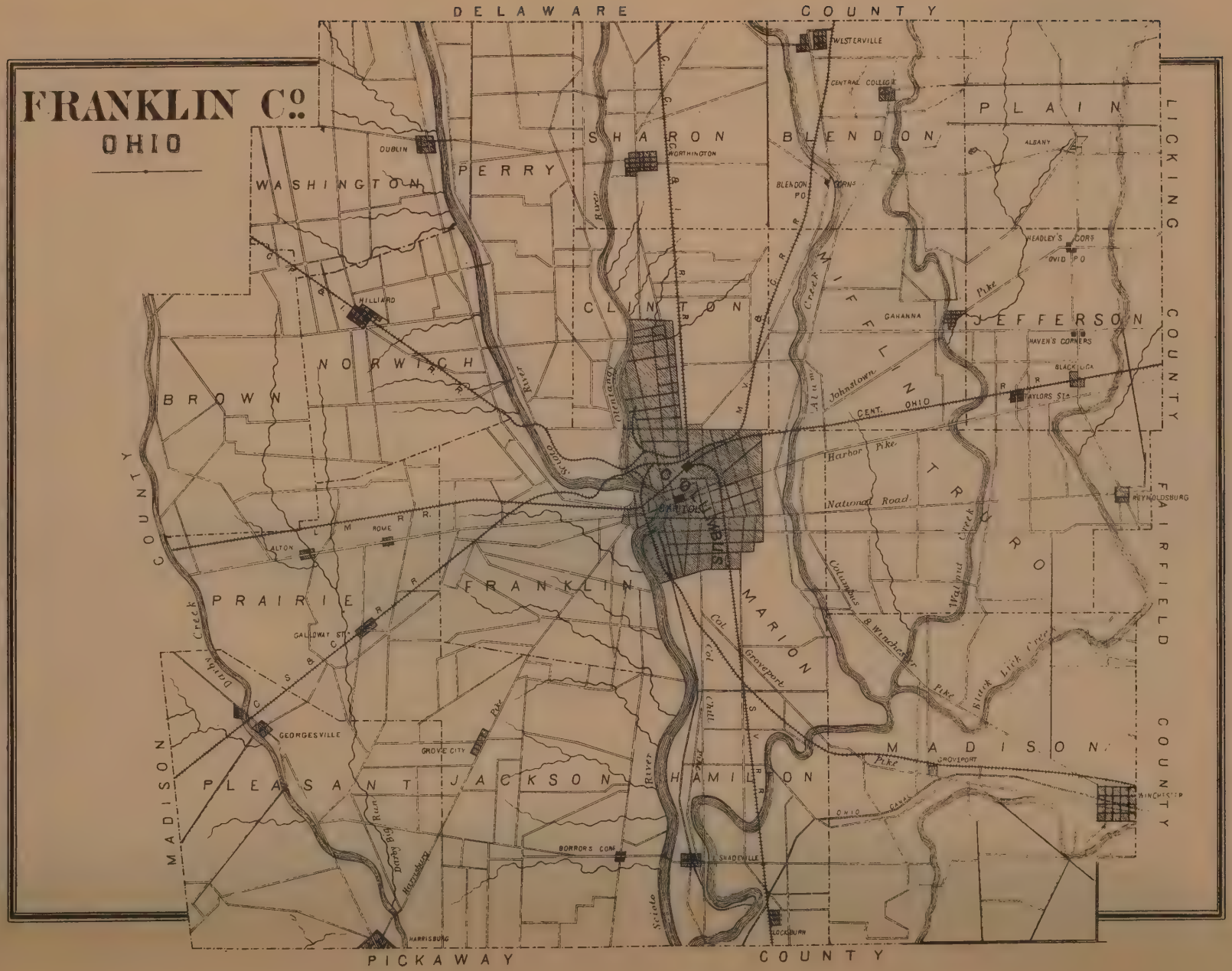
FRANKLIN Co.
OHIO
DELAWARE COUNTY
LICKING COUNTY
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
PICKAWAY COUNTY
MADISON COUNTY
WASHINGTON
PERRY
SHARON
BLENDON
PLAIN
CLINTON
JEFFERSON
NORWICH
BROWN
PRAIRIE
FRANKLIN
MARION
MADISON
PLEASANT
JACKSON
HAMILTON
TRURO
COLUMBUS
DUBLIN
WORTHINGTON
WESTERVILLE
CENTRAL COLLEGE
ALBANY
BLENDON CORNS
HEADLEY'S CORS
OVID P.O.
HILLIARD
GAHANNA
HAVEN'S CORNERS
BLACK LICK
TAYLORS STA
ALTON
ROME
GALLOWAY ST.
GEORGESVILLE
GROVE CITY
BORROR'S CORS
SHADEVILLE
GROVEPORT
WINCHESTER
REYNOLDSBURG
HARRISBURG
LOCKBURN
Scioto River
Olentangy River
Alum Creek
Big Walnut Creek
Darby Creek
Deer Creek
Johnstown
CENT. OHIO
Harbor Pike
National Road
Columbus & Wanchester Pike
Gravepark Rd.
Black Lick Creek
Darby Big Run
Waterloo
Pike
Canal
M.V.C.R.R.
C.S.&C.R.R.
L.M.R.R.
C.L.&C.R.R.
C.C.&I.R.R.
S.V.R.R.

PICKAWAY CO.
OHIO
FRANKLIN COUNTY
MARRION COUNTY
FAYETTE COUNTY
ROSS COUNTY
FAIRFIELD COUNTY
DARBY
SCIOTO
HARRISON
MADISON
WALNUT
MUHLENBERG
MONROE
JACKSON
CIRCLEVILLE
WASHINGTON
PERRY
WAYNE
DEER CREEK
PICKAWAY
SALT CREEK
GENOA
ST PAUL PO
PALESTINE
ROLTOWN
BLOOMFIELD
MILLPORT
DARBYVILLE
DAWSON
RINGGOLD
Darby Creek
SPUNKEYTOWN
WILLIAMSPORT
WESTFALL
NEW HOLLAND
ATLANTA
CALVARY
CHARLOTTE
LOGAN ELM
SALEM
Scioto River
Deer Creek
Walnut Creek
Salt Creek
C. R. R.
M. V. R. R.

INTRODUCTION.

The history of Franklin and Pickaway counties makes a volume of generous magnitude. The publishers place the book in the hands of its readers with the belief that it will be found to be a valuable contribution to local historical literature. That every statement it makes is free from error, and that there can be found in the book no typographical, or as to the spelling of names of individuals, no orthographical mistakes, is not claimed. But we have aimed at accuracy, and believe we have been successful, so far as success is possible in a work of this nature. A large part of the material for the history had to be gathered from the early pioneers or their descendants, who, for the most part, were dependent upon their memories for dates and events, and conflicting testimony was oftentimes furnished, puzzling the historian, who could do nothing better than to adopt that statement which seemed to him the most probable and trustworthy.

The following named writers have contributed to the production of this book—all experienced and able in this special field of literary labor: Rev. C. S. Percival, Mrs. C. S. Percival, A. F. Mathews, Henry A. Ford, H. Z. Williams, A. R. Wildman, and J. H. SeCheverell. How successfully and faithfully they have arranged and presented the mass of local information which comprises the history of these two important counties of Ohio, must be left to the judgment of the reader.

Valuable information and assistance have been obtained from the following works, to the authors of which we acknowledge our obligation with pleasure: Squier and Davis' Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley, Charles Whittlesey's Essays, Chief Justice Chase's History of Ohio, James W. Taylor's History of Ohio, Henry Howe's History of Ohio, Caleb Atwater's History of Ohio, Caleb Atwater's Antiquities, John S. C. Abbott's History of Ohio, James R. Albach's Annals of the West, Isaac Smucker's Contributions to the Secretary of State's Reports, Land Laws of Ohio, Land Laws of the United States, The Virginia Military District, Studer's History of Columbus, Martin's History of Franklin County, Legislative Proceedings, Railroad Commissioner's Report—1874 and 1877, Pioneer Address of Joseph Sullivant, Centennial Address of Henry C. Noble, esq., Geological Report, United States Census, Ohio Gazetteer—1829, Hildreth's History of Ohio, Washington's and Crawford's Letters—C. W. Butterfield, The American Pioneer, The Archaelogia Americana, Drake's Indian Biography, Sherman Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania, etc., etc.

Our thanks are due to the following gentlemen for valuable assistance rendered: At Columbus, to Ex-Governor Dennison; to J. H. Studer for the free use of his able and elaborate History of Columbus; to B. F. Martin, esq., for permission to make use of his father's valuable History of Franklin County; to Joseph Sullivant for verbal information, and the privilege of using his very interesting Family Memorial; and to W. A. Post & Co., and Brown Brothers, abstracters of titles, for access to records. At Circleville, to W. Marshall Anderson; to P. H. Smith, esq.; to Judge Henry F. Hedges; to William Renick; to the several editors of the Circleville papers; to O. Ballard, jr., William Doane, and G. F. Wittich, esq.; to Mrs. Carper, librarian; and to the clergy of the several churches.

There are many others, residents of the several townships of the two counties to whom we feel indebted. To make mention of all would require a larger list of names than we have space to publish; to mention a few would be to slight others equally entitled to our thanks. We must, therefore, content ourselves with thanking one and all in a general way, which we do, with great sincerity and with gratitude.

PREFACE TO GENERAL HISTORY.

IT has been our endeavor in the following pages to preserve, so far as possible, a chronological order. Thus we present, first, a chapter upon the Mound Builders, followed by matter relating to the Indian tribes, and then an account is given of the advent of the third race that has dwelt in the land. The chapter upon pioneer life is followed by those showing facts of early settlement, peculiarities of population, description of land titles, the first survey, civil organization, etc. These, in turn, are followed by the history and description of some of the institutions and improvements of civilization; and then comes the department of city, village and township history, in which all of the foregoing is particularized and a detailed account given of the pioneers and early settlers, of the material progress made, and of the churches, schools, societies, manufacturing interests and other concomitants of the civilization which has, in the past three score years and ten, worked such a marvel in the wilderness, and flourished to such full fruition upon the very ground which, within the recollection of men now living, was covered with the trackless forest, the abode of wild beasts and savage men. The view is a comprehensive one. It extends from the scene of plenty and of peace, of well ordered society, of education and good morals, back to the time when all these things were not; from the scene of mental, moral and material affluence; from the *cultivated* landscape, dotted with farm house, villa and town, busy and bustling with an hundred industries, back to the time of the lonely log cabin, and farther, to the savagery and wildness of the periods which preceded the white man's occupancy. The lines and coloring in the foreground of the picture—the present—are clearly and sharply defined, the details plainly visible. In the middle distance the lights and shades are less clearly discernible and the objects that appear are less definitely defined. The vistas grow dimmer and darker and forms more and more indistinct until the lines are lost and color confused in the vague shadow of the vast and sombre background beyond which all is night.

HISTORY
OF
FRANKLIN AND PICKAWAY COUNTIES.

CHAPTER I.

THE PRE-HISTORIC RACE.

ONLY the earth monuments enclosing a few relics of rude art and the last lingering remains of mortality—crumbling skeletons which literally turn to dust as the places of their sepulture are invaded—have endured to silently and solemnly attest in the nineteenth century the existence of a vast and vanished race, a people whose origin, nature, progress and ultimate destiny are shrouded in a gloom that cannot be dispelled, and only feebly pierced by a few faint rays of light.

Strive as we may by what little there is of the accumulated light of study, we can know but little of the people who occupied this continent prior to the age at which its written history begins. The race to which we ascribe the name of Mound Builders is one of which no chapter of history can be produced. No record has been left; no misty legends or traditions have been handed down to give us an idea of the character and condition of the ancient race. We can only gain an uncertain and unsatisfying glance behind the great black curtain of oblivion, and upon the vastest questions concerning the people, can obtain no absolute knowledge. We may search the silent monuments that stud a thousand landscapes of the Mississippi valley, and deduce conclusions from the facts discovered, in regard to the magnitude of the ancient population, and to some extent of its degree of civilization; but as to the greater questions, whence did it come? and whither did it go? we can only indulge in speculations, fanciful, fascinating and—futile.

It shall be our endeavor in this chapter to convey to the reader general ideas of the extent and nature of the antiquities abounding in Ohio, and without advancing speculations of our own, or attempting to indicate the probable origin of their builders or the cause of their disappearance, to briefly summarize the deductions and the theories of some of those students who have given this great subject the most careful consideration.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

The ancient works commonly attributed to the Mound Builders are spread over a large extent of country. They dot the valleys from the Alleghenies to the far northwest and extend from the lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They are to be found upon the Missouri, a thousand miles from its junction with the Mississippi; upon the Kansas and Platte, and on other remote western rivers. They spread over the valley of the Mississippi, and line the shore of the gulf from Texas to Florida, and extend in diminished numbers into South Carolina. They occur in great numbers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Texas, and are less numerously distributed through the western parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North and South Carolina, as also in Michigan, Iowa and the Mexican possessions. That the earthworks are distributed evenly over this territory should not be imagined. They are confined principally to the valleys of the rivers and large streams and those discovered elsewhere have been small.

Many points of resemblance exist between the works in various parts of the country, which go to establish a kindred origin, but notwithstanding this fact they may be properly separated into three great greographical divisions. In the region bordering the upper lakes, in Wisconsin and, in a lesser degree, in Michigan, Iowa and Missouri, are found a succession of very peculiar remains, which bear only a slight analogy to those found in the other groups. These are great *basso relievos* upon the face of the earth, bearing the forms of beasts, birds, reptiles and occasionally of men. They have been discovered in great numbers, and usually in ranges which seem to have some connection or relation to each other. They extend across Wisconsin in a southwestern direction from Fond-du-lac to the Mississippi, and are found also in other parts of this State and those heretofore mentioned. What may be called the second geographical division, includes the Sciota valley earthworks, which will be more specifically considered in this chapter than those of the country at large. This division may be described as lying mostly within the valley of the Ohio and its tributaries. The third division may be defined as embracing the States along the Gulf of Mexico and the Southern Mississippi. The mounds in this division are of increased size and regularity of form and they seem more closely allied to the Teocalli-shaped structures that abound in Mexico, while the enclosures, on the other hand, which are numerous farther north, are diminished in size and importance. Here, too, traces of bricks are found in the mounds and in the walls of the enclosures.

It is not within the province of this chapter to give an extended account of the southern or far northern and western groups of earthworks, but to dwell more particularly upon those of the great central division, and in conclusion to present some theories and speculations upon the race of people by whom they were built.

"The number of tumuli in the State of Ohio may be safely estimated at ten thousand, and the number of enclosures at from one thousand to fifteen hundred."* They are most numerous, as heretofore stated, along the larger streams, and the seats of the most dense population of the ancient people seem to have been along the Ohio, the Scioto and the Miamis, although they are scattered more or less numerously over almost the whole State. Not far from one hundred enclosures and five hundred mounds are found in Ross county, and along the fertile valley of the Scioto from the Ohio to Columbus it is safe to say there were at least three times this number of ancient remains.

Surprising as their number, their extent is equally a matter to excite the wonder of all who give this subject any study. Lines of embankment, varying in height from five to thirty feet, and enclosing areas of from one to fifty acres, are common, and enclosures of from one to two hundred acres are not unfrequently to be seen. Occasionally even this great size is exceeded. The mounds are of all sizes, from those but a few feet in height and a few yards in diameter, to the size of the great mound at Miamisburgh, Montgomery county, Ohio, which is sixty-eight feet in perpendicular height and eight hundred and fifty-two in circumference at the base, containing over three hundred thousand cubic feet of earth. Mounds of this size are most common in the South, and the usual dimensions of those in the section of country represented in this work are considerably less than those of the mounds above mentioned. The greater number are from six to thirty feet in height by forty to one hundred in diameter at the base. Flint, in his geography, says: "We have seen mounds which would require the labor of a thousand men employed upon our canals, with all of their mechanical aids and the improved implements of their labor, for months." Lewis and Clark describe an enclosure on the Missouri river which they estimated to contain six hundred acres.

All of these constructions are composed of earth or stone, and sometimes these materials are mixed, though rarely. In some instances the earth and stone composing these works are foreign in the locality, and must have been brought a considerable distance, but in the greater number of cases it has been removed from the surrounding plain. Deep pits often exist near the embankments or mounds. These are the wells of Caleb Atwater and other early writers on American antiquities. It is possible that a few were wells, or that the earth having been removed to be used in the erection of an elevation, they may have been secondarily designed for cisterns, reservoirs, or wells.

The larger portion of the enclosures are regular in outline, and the forms of the square and circle most often occur, either singly or in combination. Some are parallelograms, some ellipses, others polygons, regular or irregular. The irregular works are those which partake most of the character of defences, and are usually made to conform to the nature of the ground upon which they are situated, running along the brows of hills or cutting off the approaches to strong natural positions. The regular works, on the contrary, are found upon the level river terraces, great care having evidently been taken to select those least broken. It is in such localities that the combination of the square and circle is found, sometimes communicating with irregular modifications of these forms by avenues consisting of parallel lines of embankment. Detached parallels are also numerous.

The mounds are usually simple cones, sometimes truncated and occasionally terraced with graded or winding ascents to the summits. Some are elliptical and some pear-shaped, and others squares or parallelograms, with flanking terraces.

Another variety of remains are the causeways or roads and the graded descents to rivers. The alluvial terraces or river bottoms, as has been already remarked, were the favorite locality with the builders. The principal remains are found where the bottom is the widest and the soil most fertile. Some of the largest and most singular are at the junction of streams, as at Marietta, the mouths of Grave creek, of the Muskingum, Scioto, and Great Miami and other places. "It is worthy of remark," say Messrs. Squier and Davis, in their admirable work, "that the sites selected for settlements, towns and cities by the invading Europeans are often those which were the especial favorites of the Mound Builders and the seats of their heaviest population." In confirmation of this remark may be mentioned the towns of Marietta, Newark, Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Circleville and Cincinnati, in Ohio; Frankfort, in Kentucky, and St. Louis, in Missouri. "The centers of population are now where they were at the period when the mysterious race of the mounds flourished."

The earth and stone works may be divided into two classes—Enclosures and Tumuli, or Mounds. These constitute a single system of works, but for obvious reasons it is proper to classify them as above. The two great classes may again be divided into minor classes, viz.: Enclosures for Defence, Sacred and Miscellaneous Enclosures, Mounds of Sacrifice, Temple Mounds, Mounds of Sepulture, etc.

The general character of these aboriginal monuments having been briefly indicated, we shall endeavor to give the reader a more particular description of each of the several classes of remains.

DEFENSIVE WORKS.

A large and interesting class of the Mound Builders' works are of such a nature that the object for which they were constructed is indisputable. This kind of enclosures, or "forts," as they are commonly called, are to be found throughout the length and breadth of the Mississippi valley, from the Alleghanies to the ranges of the

* Squier and Davis' "Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley."

Rocky mountains. The rivers that flow through this vast basin have worn their valleys deep into what was originally a plain, leaving broad terraces. The sides of these terraces are generally steep and difficult of access, and sometimes absolutely inaccessible. These are the very points that would naturally be selected by any people as the sites of defensive works, and hence it is not a matter of surprise that these heights are found to be occupied by strong and complicated works. The locations have evidently been chosen with great care. They occupy the highest points of land, are never commanded from neighboring positions, and while rugged and steep on most sides, have one or more points of easy approach, in the protection of which the builders seem to have exerted their skill to its utmost.

The usual defence is a simple embankment thrown up along and a little below the brow of the hill, varying in height and substantiability according to the degree of protection afforded by the natural declivity. Upon the side where the peninsula or promontory merges with the main land of the terrace or plateau, the enclosure is usually found to be guarded by double or overlapping walls, or a series of them, having sometimes an accompanying mound, designed, it may be, for a lookout, and corresponding to the barbican in the system of defence of the Britons of the middle ages. Works have been found which must originally have been by the side of streams, but from which the latter have receded in some cases half a mile. There is no instance of any fortification, enclosure, tumulus or other relic of the race of Mound Builders, having been found upon the lower or latest formed river terraces or bottoms. This is an important fact, and in connection with the one which precedes it affords strong evidence of the remoteness of the age in which the valley of the Ohio was the abiding place of this pre-historic people. Works of defence are found at Bourneville, Ross county, where the top of a high hill, having an area of one hundred and forty acres, is enclosed by a stone wall; in Butler and Highland counties upon the Little and Great Miami rivers; in Licking county, Greene, Warren and Preble counties, and a great many other places, that might be mentioned.

These works considered in a military point of view as forts, are in well chosen localities invariably, are well guarded, and with an adequate force, it seems rational to surmise, may have been absolutely impregnable to any mode of attack practiced by a rude or semi-civilized people. As natural strongholds they could not be excelled, and the amount of labor and skill expended in the artificial strengthening of the positions can not but arouse the admiration of the most stolid, and cause surprise to every student of our American antiquities. Some of these works are enclosed by *miles* of wall from ten to fifteen feet in height, measuring from the bottom of the ditch. With all of the facilities and labor-saving appliances of the present age, the construction of such extensive works would be a large undertaking; and when we reflect how comparatively rude, at the best, must have been the means in the possession of the people who raised the defensive works that abound in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi and their tributaries, we have some means of judging of the number of inhabitants the country must have had in the pre-historic era, and of the character of these people. Some of the "forts" have "dug holes" which contain at the present day large quantities of water, and which, it is not improbable, may have been designed as reservoirs from which a vast number of people, in a state of siege, may have drawn their water supply. All of the details of construction in the more important of these works point conclusively to the character of the works. That they were intended for military defence does not admit a doubt. The fact that the walls following the angles of the hill formed strong natural bastions, that the embankments are highest where the natural defence was slightest, and that the gateways where ascent was practicable are guarded by double walls or successive series of walls, go to sustain the conclusion. Every avenue is strongly guarded; the principal approaches, at the only points of easy access, are rendered doubly secure, often by the most intricate arrangement of fortifications. In or near almost all of these enclosures of a defensive nature there is a mound which may have been a watch or signal tower.

Some of the remains of fortifications show large numbers of openings which it has been surmised by various students of archæology were not all intended for places of ingress and egress, but were for the most part occupied by block-houses or bastions, composed of timber, which has long since, perhaps many centuries ago, decayed. A notable enclosure in which this peculiarity occurs is "Fort Ancient" in Warren county, Ohio. Here, too, is shown a strong evidence of the skill of the ancient race, and of their design. Across an isthmus connecting a singular peninsular-like hill with a large plateau the artificial wall is not less than twenty feet in height, or twice as high as that which skirts along the top of the precipitous descent. From the many manifestations that these works afford of the military judgment of their builders it is safe to conclude that the fortifications were in all particulars the best to secure the objects they sought, and that what may seem to us evidences of weakness or insufficiency might appear very differently had we a knowledge of the Mound Builders' system of warfare, and of the nature of the people who were their opponents.

One great principle may be laid down, from an examination of the ancient remains, viz.: those works that were primarily and principally intended for defence were situated upon the best natural sites, and they were irregular in form.

What scenes of slaughter, deeds of bravery and heroism, may have been enacted upon and within these walls on which the grass has been growing for centuries; upon which great monarchs of the forest have slowly developed and rotted away, we can only imagine. But that here was felt the awful shock of war we cannot doubt. Such vast works were not raised because of any groundless fears; they were for defence against a known and powerful enemy; they were constructed through the exercise of a wonderful industry and steadfastness of purpose. It is safe to suppose that the race who toiled to rear

these almost imperishable walls of earth had the hardihood and the courage to fight to the last against any foe to conquer if they could, die if they must.

In regard to the military works and the people by whom they were built, an eminent writer upon that subject* has advanced a theory from which we shall quote. After speaking of the small defensive works that form a line through the northern part of the State from Conneaut to Toledo, this archæologist says: "The most natural inference in respect to this cordon of works is that they were constructed either to protect the advance of a nation landing from the lake and moving southward for conquest, or that they formed a line of resistance for a people inhabiting these shores and pressed upon by their southern neighbors." Nearly all of the works at the north are comparatively small, and they are indisputably works of defense. At the south, on the other hand, agriculture and religion seem to have chiefly occupied the attention of the ancient people. "In view of these facts," continues the writer, "we may venture to suggest a hypothesis without undertaking to assign to it any more than a basis of probability. Upon the assumption that two distinct nations occupied the State—that the northern were warlike and the southern peaceful and agricultural in their habits—may we not suppose that the latter were overcome by their northern neighbors, who built the military works to be observed upon the Ohio and its tributaries, while the more regular structures are the remains of the conquered people."

Messrs. Squier and Davis in their work upon the Mound Builders combat this theory. They say: "The differences pointed out are not greater than would naturally be exhibited between the structures of a sparse frontier population and those erected by more central and dense communities. The vast amount of work necessary to the construction of these forts precludes the notion that they were hastily constructed to repel a single or unexpected invasion. On the contrary there seems to have been a system of defences extending from the sources of the Susquehanna and Allegheny, in New York, diagonally across the country through central and northern Ohio to the Wabash. Within this range the works that are regarded as defensive are largest and most numerous. It may be inferred from the facts above stated that the pressure was from the northwest or that if the tide of emigration flowed from the south it was checked by this line. If, on the other hand, we suppose that in this region originated a semi-civilization which subsequently spread southward, constantly developing itself in its progress until it attained its culmination in Mexico, we may draw the inference that the savage hordes before whom the less warlike Mound Builders gradually retreated, or under whose onslaughts those who occupied the frontier entirely disappeared, came from the north. The contest was in either case a protracted one, the immense change a slow one. The resemblances between the defences of the Mound Builders and those exhibited in Mexico and Peru are numerous, and point to the conclusion that they were the work of the same class of people, though in different eras of the progress of civilization. The consideration of other classes of monuments, especially the sacred enclosures, will show equally strong resemblances, but we shall not just here enlarge upon this branch of our subject, reserving it for consideration in another part of this chapter.

*Charles Whittlesey, Esq., of Cleveland.

SACRED ENCLOSURES.

The existence through southern Ohio, and particularly in the Scioto valley, of a class of works very different in form and position from the military works, has been one of the most interesting facts that the students of archæology have had to claim their attention, and has been one of the most important as a source of light by which to study the nature of the ancient race. Evidences of a very satisfactory nature are afforded by this class of remains, that the Mound Builders were a religious race, for it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, by those who have delved for secrets in some of these earth remains, that they were intended and used for sacred purposes. The small dimensions of most of the works, their regularity of construction, the occurrence of the ditch, interior to the embankment and the fact that many of them are completely commanded by adjacent heights, are circumstances which combine to show that the works were not intended solely or principally for defence. It being evident that this class of remains were not built for military purposes, the above conclusion is inevitable.

In general character these works offer an appearance very different from those which have already been described. They are most commonly to be found on the low, level, broad river bottoms, and seldom occur upon the table lands, or where the surface of the earth is broken or undulating. They are usually square or circular in form, and often these forms are found in combination. Very frequently they are to be seen in groups, though many instances are known of their being isolated. The greater number of the circles are of small size, with a nearly uniform diameter of two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet, and the ditch or fosse invariably appears interior to the wall. These circles have one gateway, which usually, though not always, opens toward the east. Mounds occur within them which are called sacrificial mounds. The small circles usually occur within larger works of a different character. Numerous little circles, from thirty to fifty feet in diameter, are found in proximity to larger works, and it is conjectured that they were intended for the foundations of lodges or structures of some kind, perhaps the habitations of the chiefs or priests. The larger circles are oftenest found in connection with squares; some of them embrace as many as fifty acres. They seldom have a ditch, but where they do, it is within the wall. As in the case of the rectangular works with which they are combined (and which it is believed never have a ditch), their walls appear to have been constructed of material brought from a distance, or removed evenly from the surface enclosed.

It is apparent that care has been taken in the construction of these works to leave the surface of the land enclosed by and adjacent to the structures as unbroken

as possible. As it has been shown that the builders of these works displayed in the construction of their military fortifications a knowledge of the value of the exterior fosse, this fact alone affords almost positive proof against the hypothesis of military design. The walls usually have been found to be slight, not exceeding a height of from three to seven feet, though in some cases, as in the great circle at Newark and in the works at Circleville, they were much higher, being at the first-named place thirty feet and at the latter from fifteen to twenty.

The square or rectangular works found in combination with the circles are of various dimensions, but it has been noticed that certain groups are marked by a great uniformity in size. Quite a number are exact squares and measure exactly one thousand and eighty feet across. This uniformity could not possibly be accidental, and it clearly establishes the fact that the builders had some standard of measurement. The square enclosures have almost invariably eight gateways, at the angles and midway between upon each side, all of which are covered by small mounds. In some of the larger enclosures the openings are more numerous. A few remains, probably constructed for the same purpose or purposes as the squares and circles, have been discovered which are of an octagonal form. Near Chillicothe there is one of this character. The parallels, consisting of slight embankments, seven or eight hundred feet in length, and sixty or eighty feet apart, are considered as belonging to the general division denominate sacred enclosures.

The works are so varied in the forms exhibited and combinations effected that it is impossible to convey an adequate idea by description. If they were intended as the temples and consecrated grounds of the ancient race, how great must have been the religious zeal and enthusiasm that led to their erection. The magnitude of these works affords perhaps the greatest objection to the theory that they were formed entirely for the purpose which we have here supposed. Is it not more probable that the largest of these works, such as that at Newark, which includes within its walls a little less than four square miles, or even those which existed at Circleville, may have subserved several different purposes—that they may, in addition to having been places for worship, have been the theaters where games were indulged in, where marriages may have been celebrated, and great councils held? May they not have been occupied with the tents or houses or temples of the priesthood, or of those among the people who were great in authority, and, lastly, is it improbable that they were intended, also, in case of necessity to serve as places of refuge from an enemy? With the possibility, however, that the large and sometimes complicated enclosures were used for the several purposes above indicated, there remains the *probability* that they were more expressly designed for the celebration of religious or superstitious rites, and upon a colossal scale. There is reason to believe that the religious system of the Mound Builders, like that of the Aztecs, wielded among them a vast and probably controlling influence.

Their government may have been a government of the priesthood, one in which their religious leaders exercised also the civil authority, and through its strong sway secured the erection of these monuments, which challenge the wonder of men, as the temples of an unknown God. Messers. Squier and Davis, in their work, say that these works "were probably like the great circles of England and the squares of India, Peru and Mexico, the sacred enclosures, within which were erected the shrines of the gods of the ancient worship and the altars of the ancient religion. They may have embraced consecrated groves." We know that it has been a practice common to almost every people in every time to enclose their shrines, their places of worship, that they might be guarded from the profanation of man and the desecration of animals. We may reason, therefore, from analogy that the class of remains which we have been considering were sacred enclosures. But it may be inquired, what has become of the enclosed shrines? It must be conceded that any edifices not composed of stone or other imperishable material must have long ago disappeared and left no trace of existence. Nevertheless, within these enclosures are and have been found the sacrificial altars upon which human beings have undoubtedly been immolated, and pyramidal structures are to be seen which, except that they are composed of earth instead of stone, and have winding, graded ways leading to their summits instead of broad flights of steps, are similar to those found in Mexico. If these sustained edifices for worship they were doubtless composed of wood, which ages ago crumbled into dust.

This class of works has been found and carefully surveyed and examined, at various localities in Ross county; at Newark, Licking county; at Circleville; in Athens county; Pike county; at Marietta; at the mouth of the Scioto; in Montgomery county; in Franklin county, and at various other localities in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, and along the Mississippi valley.

SACRIFICIAL, SEPULCHRAL, TEMPLE AND MEMORIAL MOUNDS.

Stately marble palaces and temples have fallen into shapeless masses of ruins, while the simple mounds erected by a more rude and primitive people have withstood the elements and retained almost perfectly their original forms and proportions. Therefore we find scattered throughout a wide country the mound monuments raised by an ancient race. These were among nearly all races, in their infancy, the first objects of which ambition and adoration prompted the erection, the primitive memorials of all peoples. They are the principal storehouses of ancient art; they enclose the sacred altars reared in the name of a lost religion; they hold in sepulture the bones of the distinguished dead. As disclosed by the pick and spade these mounds and their contents serve to give the investigating archæologist the most extensive knowledge he can obtain in regard to the customs of their builders and the condition of the arts and sciences among them.

The mounds found in Ohio and elsewhere are most commonly divided by the students of this class of an-

tiquities into several classes, viz.: Sepulchral, Sacrificial, Temple, Memorial or Monumental, Anomalous Mounds and Mounds of Observation. There is also a class of Effigies (which seldom occur except in the northwest) that are variously styled Animal, Emblematic or Symbolical mounds. Like the enclosures elsewhere described, these mounds are usually composed of earth, though stone mounds are by no means rare. It occasionally happens that a mound of stone occurs in a group of those composed of earth, as is the case of those which were within the limits of the city of Chillicothe. In respect to the positions of the mounds it may be said that those in Ohio occur mostly within or near enclosures; sometimes in groups but oftener isolated. Such is believed to be the case generally throughout the Mississippi valley. Messrs. Squier and Davis examined with especial reference to this point the works along the Ohio, from the Scioto to the Guyandotte, and found none of large dimensions in the form of enclosures, though mounds, chiefly small ones, were found in abundance. They were placed sometimes in lines as if by design. On the tops of the hills bordering the valleys in which earthworks are found, mounds occur in considerable numbers, the most elevated and commanding positions being frequently crowned with them. It is conjectured, and upon grounds of the strongest probability, that the mounds of this class were used for the same purpose as the *cairns* of the ancient Celts, that is as signal or alarm posts, and they have consequently been denominated signal mounds or mounds of observation. Colonel W. Marshall Anderson, of Circleville, an enthusiastic student of American antiquities, who has devoted much time to the examination of the Mound Builders' remains, holds to the above theory and has demonstrated by actual survey, made at his own expense, that these signal posts or watch towers which occur in the Scioto valley, formed a regular chain or system, and that by means of fires upon them signals could be sent up or down the country, to give warning of the approach of an enemy or to convey other intelligence. It is by no means improbable that centuries ago stirring information of danger, of defeat or of victory may have been flashed from station to station by means of beacon fires, the whole length of the Scioto and that messages of vast import may have been almost as quickly sent by this means in the pre-historic age, as they now are by electricity. It is an astounding but in every respect a reasonable conclusion that before the discovery of America by Columbus or by the Norse adventurers intelligence may have been sent from the Ohio river to the interior of what is now the State of Ohio with at least as great rapidity as in the present age by the steam-driven mail train that sweeps up the valley from Portsmouth to the Capitol!

On the eastern border of the Scioto valley, from Chillicothe to Columbus, about twenty mounds of the class commonly called mounds of observation, occur, so placed in respect to each other that were the forest of the country somewhat modified, signals of fire might be transmitted along the whole line. There is one upon the hill nearly six hundred feet high, called Mount Logan, near Chillicothe, which includes in its range the Circleville works and others up and down the Scioto valley. These mounds vary in size according to the height of the natural eminences upon which they are placed. Sometimes they are found so far back from the crests of the hills as to be invisible from the valleys—a fact which, while it does not harm the hypothesis that many of the mounds were intended, primarily, for signal posts, clearly indicates that others were intended for different purposes. Some bear upon their summits the traces of intense heat, whether of fires kindled to serve as signals, or for the celebration of some religious rite, it is not always safe to conjecture. The lines of classification can never be rigidly drawn. There are many mounds that must be regarded as anomalous.

The altar or sacrificial mounds have several distinctive characteristics. They occur only within or near the enclosures of that class commonly considered as the sacred places of the ancient race; they are usually stratified, and they contain symmetrically formed altars upon which are found various remains, all of which have been subjected to the action of fire. The altars are usually of stone or burnt clay, evidently brought from a distance; are of regular form, and rest upon the surface of the original earth at the center of the mound. Upon these altars have been found calcined bones, ashes, charcoal, igneous stones, beads, stone implements and pottery. Sacrifices of animals were, without doubt, here offered to propitiate the gods, and it is probable that human sacrifices also occurred. Although the altars are symmetrical, they are by no means uniform in shape or size. Some are round, some oblong, others square, and they vary from two to fifty feet in length, the usual dimensions being from five to eight feet. The remains found in the sacrificial mounds are, in numerous cases, such as to indicate that the altars had been covered up before the fires upon them were extinguished.

The stratification of the mounds is not horizontal, but conforms to the convexity of their shape, and consists of alternate layers of sand, gravel and pebbles. Why the altars were covered is a question that cannot be answered. It may have been in conformance to some religious law, or to preserve them from the profane gaze of the people of another faith than that of these builders.

Sepulchral mounds are more numerous than any of the other classes of tumuli. They are generally of conical form, and vary in size from six to eighty or ninety feet in height, the average altitude being perhaps twenty feet. They usually stand outside of the walls of enclosures, and often occur in localities remote from any other monuments, though there are many cases in which they are found in groups, exhibiting a dependence that probably has some meaning. These mounds invariably cover a skeleton, and in rare instances, more than one. The skeletons most commonly have evidences of having been enveloped at the time of their interment in bark, or coarse matting, of which the traces and casts sometimes remain. Occasionally a rude chamber of stone or timber surrounded the human remains. Burial by fire seems to have been frequently practiced by the Mound Builders in Ohio and the other Northern States, and urn burial

undoubtedly prevailed in the Southern States. With the skeletons are found various remains of art, rude utensils of different kinds, ornaments and weapons. The fact that such articles are always found in close proximity to the human remains indicates that the Mound Builders, like the North American Indians, had the superstitious and delusive notion that the implements and weapons would be useful to the deceased in the future state. It is vulgarly believed that the ancient race reared mounds over the resting places of all their dead, an idea which is readily dispelled by reflection upon the immensity of their population and the comparatively small number of mounds. A people so numerous as the Mound Builders must have been, and living in the country, as there is evidence they did, for a long period, must have had vast cemeteries. The conclusion to which all archæologists have come in regard to this matter, is, that only the illustrious chieftains or priests of the race were honored by the rearing of mounds over their places of sepulture, and that the greater number, the common people of the race, were buried by the simple process of interment.

Day after day, and year after year, since the present race pushed westward into the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi, the ploughshare has uncovered remains which have well-nigh returned "to the dust whence they came." So common has been the occurrence of unearthing human remains in some parts of the country that the discovery scarcely elicits remark. The wasting banks of the rivers occasionally display vast cemeteries, and names have been given to several localities from such exposures. At various places thousands of graves are said to occur, placed in ranges parallel with each other, and extensive ancient burial places are well known in Missouri and Tennessee. It is not to be wondered at that when the bones in the mounds have so nearly crumbled into shapeless fragments, those buried in the common plain, and which are necessarily less protected from moisture, should in many cases have passed to that condition nearly or quite indistinguishable from the mould that surrounds them.

There are doubtless grand depositories of the dead who thronged our valleys and raised the silent monuments of their toil all about us. We know not when we tread the earth of our village streets or the green turf of the fields, but that we walk over the remains of thousands of forms, which an age ago were pregnant with the same life and spirit of which we are possessed.

By some students it is maintained that the size of the sepulchral mounds bears some relation to the rank and importance, when living, of the personages over whom they have been erected. It is conjectured that where several tumuli are found in juxtaposition, the largest covers the remains of some hero or chief among the people and the small ones those of members of his family, or perhaps those who were his counsellors and aids. In many instances the remains of Indians have been found in the mounds, usually interred near the surface. The comparatively recent date of their entombment is established by the fact that with the remains have been discovered silver ornaments, objects such as have never been found in the lower depths of the tumuli, and clearly of such origin as would point to their manufacture or introduction by the early French or English explorers. In instances where large numbers of human remains have been unearthed in the digging down of mounds, the verdict of those qualified by research to judge, has been that they were the skeletons of Indians. It is probable that the ceremonies of interment among the Mound Builders were conducted with great regularity of system, and that they were deliberate and solemn observances, regulated by religious customs and celebrated with all of the pomp and dignity that have characterized similar ceremonies among most superstitious races. It is not improbable that in certain cases a special practice may have been observed. The presence or absence of charcoal layers and also the evidences of incremation or of simple inhumation may be accounted for upon this hypothesis. The greatest of the mounds of this class is at the mouth of Grave creek, upon the Ohio, twelve miles below Wheeling, in the State of Virginia. Its height is about seventy feet, and its circumference at the base about one thousand. When excavated, in 1838, it was found to contain two chambers, one upon the level of the surrounding plain, containing two skeletons, and another thirty feet above, which contained but one skeleton. It is conjectured that the latter was placed upon the top of the mound as first erected, and that earth was then piled upon it until the mound reached its present proportions. With the remains in this great mound were found between three and four thousand shell beads, a number of ornaments of mica, bracelets of copper, and various articles carved from stone. Small mounds, of the kind which has here been described, abound along the valley of the Ohio and the Scioto.

The Temple mounds are not numerous in Ohio, and it is believed only occur at Marietta, Newark, Portsmouth, and in the vicinity of Chillicothe. They are usually in the form of truncated cones, and when of other form than the cone have invariably flattened or level tops. Some have a large area and slight elevation, and are called platforms. Some are terraced, and some have graded ways or spiral ascents to their summits. The object for which the mounds of this class were reared was, it is conjectured, to furnish sites for temples or "high places" for the performance of the religious rites of the people. Along the Mississippi river the further southward investigations have been carried the larger and more perfect are tumuli of this kind found to be. They constantly increase in size until they merge by imperceptible degrees of improvement into the form and magnitude of the Teocalli of Mexico. Some remarkable temple mounds occur in Kentucky, on the Cumberland river, and elsewhere. In Whiteby county is one three hundred and sixty feet long, one hundred and fifty wide and twelve high, with graded ascents; and at Hopkinsville, Christian county, is one of great size, upon which the court house is built."* These mounds, whether found in the north or south, are generally of large base and small altitude. "The supposition is that the summits of these temple mounds were crowned

* Squier and Davis.

with structures of wood that served the purpose of temples, all traces of which, owing to the perishable nature of the material used in their construction, have disappeared."*

Memorial or monumental mounds belong to the class of tumuli that were constructed to perpetuate the memory of some important event, or in honor of some great personage. Many of the mounds found along the Ohio, and in fact throughout the country from the lakes southward, are believed to be of this class. The practice of raising mounds of stone or earth among the ancient Hebrews and other nations of antiquity is a well authenticated matter of history—religious and profane. It is supposed that the Mound Builders, like those races, and like the civilized people of the present age, reared many of their mounds to serve simply as monuments or memorials of great deeds accomplished.

Beside the classes of tumuli already described are many others of various construction and characteristics, as the stone heaps, for instance, which occur in connection with the works and sometimes alone, and the mounds composed of what appear to be ashes and portions of charcoal. By far the most striking and peculiar constructions, however, are the animal mounds of the northwest. The field in which this class of remains occur is embraced within the southern part of Wisconsin and extends from east to west about one hundred and fifty miles. The effigies or animal mounds are simply raised figures or great *basso relievas* of beasts, birds, reptiles and sometimes of men. They are from a foot to six feet in height. The belief has been expressed by some good authorities that these works were intended to be heraldic symbols, or symbolical mounds, which may have been erected as objects of worship or as altars upon which sacrifices were offered, or that perhaps they "served some other purposes connected with the religious worship of their idolatrous and superstitious constructors." "Of the three most notable examples of effigies in our State," says Mr. Smucker, of Newark, "two are situated in Licking county. One of these is near the center of an ancient work commonly called 'The Old Fort,' which is an enclosure of high banks, within a mile of Newark, containing within its embankments nearly thirty acres. It is called Eagle mound from its supposed resemblance to an eagle on the wing. At all events it represents a bird of immense proportions with its wings outspread. * * * * Its length is, approximately, two hundred feet and it measures about the same from tip to tip of wings. Excavations into the middle of this effigy brought to light an altar which gave indications of the action of fire upon the earth and stones composing it, while the presence of ashes and charcoal strongly suggested sacrificial offerings." The other, called Alligator mound, is situated upon the summit of a hill about six miles west of Newark. The shape and form are distinctly represented. Near Brush creek, in Adams county, is the most extensive and remarkable effigy mound in Ohio. "It is in the form of a serpent [we quote from Mr. Smucker] of more than a thousand feet in length, his body forming graceful curves and his tail terminating in triple coils. The embankment which constitutes the main body of the serpent is about five feet in height, measures thirty feet in width and diminishes in size both toward the head and tail." The mouth is widely open, as if in the act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure, which rests partly within the distended jaws. "The combined figure has been regarded by some as a representation of the oriental cosmological idea of the serpent and the egg."

A singular class of remains is found in Missouri. They consist of small tumuli having, as a general thing, the form of an ellipse, and measure about twenty-five by eighteen feet. They are very numerous in some localities, always occur near the streams, and are arranged in straight lines, with regular streets between them, as if they were the remains of mud houses, or the foundations upon which some kind of structures had once stood.

THE ART REMAINS

found in the various earth works of the Mound Builders consist mostly of articles of pottery and implements, weapons and ornaments made of flint, bone, ivory, shell, stone and metal. No traces of wooden utensils are found. If the ancient race had such they have perished completely. But few and faint evidences have been found of materials which formed articles of dress. The Mound Builders seem to have attained a considerable degree of skill in the art of making pottery, and the various specimens that have been found exhibit a delicacy of modeling and finish which compare favorably with the ancient Mexican and Peruvian pottery, which they resemble in many particulars. They are superior to anything of known Indian origin. The material of which they are composed is a fire clay, usually worked nearly pure, though sometimes containing an admixture of sand, pulverized quartz, or mica. The articles found have been urns, bowls, vases, pipes, and rude sculptures, probably idols, representing men and animals. But comparatively few of these specimens have been found in Ohio. They are more numerous, and of finer and larger proportions, in the South.

Articles of metal have been discovered in considerable numbers. They are of such appearance as to indicate that the makers had no knowledge of the art of reducing metals from the ores or of forming them by the aid of fire. Most of the implements and ornaments appear to have been shaped by hammering. Copper is among the metals that occur most commonly, and of it axes, breast-plates and various ornaments are composed. Silver only occurs as the plating or covering of other metals. It is laid on with great delicacy, over copper, in thin leaves. Copper axes and drills or chisels, hammered from rods of this metal, have been found at various places in Ohio—in the Scioto valley and other sections of the State. Ornaments of copper have been found encircling the arms of skeletons in the sepulchral mounds and are not unfrequently discovered upon the altars enclosed in the sacrificial mounds. Gorgets or breast-plates of the same metal frequently occur, as do also discs,

* Isaac Smucker.

tubes, beads, etc. These articles, like the axes, have not only been found in the tumuli of the Southern States, but in those of the Northern, and specimens of all have been picked up at Chillicothe, Circleville, and other places in the vicinity of the Scioto. Implements of stone, flint arrow and spear heads, and axes of obsidian greenstone, porphyry and granite are among the articles found in the largest quantity and variety. The axes vary in size from two to ten inches in length, and from slight weight up to that of a dozen pounds. They were evidently intended, in most cases, to be attached to handles, and were designed for various uses, as battle axes, or simple cutting or crusting instruments, of value in the arts of peace and industry. Awl and needle shaped instruments made of polished bone, and horn, are of frequent occurrence

The immense quantities in which these pipes have been unearthed would indicate that the Mound Builders were great smokers. They are of an almost infinite variety of forms, sizes and substance, some simple and others very elaborate in design. Most are worked in porphyry and display a finish which would indicate that their makers were considerably advanced in the arts. A large proportion of the articles found in the mounds may be classed as ornaments. Beads may be counted in some instances by hundreds, and even thousands, each one of such appearance as to indicate no inconsiderable labor of production. They are formed of metal, bone, ivory, shells and other materials. Pendants of quite elaborate workmanship are common. Many of the beads, pendants, gorgets and nameless ornaments are of peculiar and oft-recurring form, a fact that leads to the conclusion that they had a conventional significance and were worn as insignia or badges of distinction. Mica seems to have been much regarded by the Mound Builders, and has frequently been found in the sepulchral mounds and elsewhere, both in its crude state and in the form of various ornaments.

The sculptures from the mounds belong to the highest grade of remains left by the ancient race. There is nothing imposing about them, but they are remarkable for the faithfulness with which they represent animals and birds of other climes than those in which they are found, and they thus are of value as indicating the emigration, extensive communication, or a cotemporaneous existence of the same race over a vast extent of country. The sculptures, like all the other remains, are more numerous toward the gulf of Mexico than in the north. Representations of the human head have been found under such circumstances as to leave little doubt that they belonged to the mound era. Images of animals are much more common than those of the human head or figure. Their leading characteristics are such as to point to an identity between them and the larger and more elaborate sculptures found in Mexico. The art remains are immeasurably beyond anything that the North American Indians are known to have produced, even at this day, with all of the suggestions of European art and the advantages afforded by steel instruments." *

* Squier and Davis.

REMAINS IN PICKAWAY AND FRANKLIN COUNTIES.

The ancient remains in Pickaway and Franklin counties number at least a hundred distinct works, and there are doubtless even more. The larger portion of them are in Pickaway county, and the most important are to be found in the vicinity of Circleville, which was unquestionably a densely settle center of population, as was evidenced by the extensive works which give the present town its name and which are fully described elsewhere in this volume. (See history of Circleville.)

There is upon the place of D. M. Pontious, within the Circleville incorporation limits, a small mound, partially destroyed by excavation. Just outside of the corporation is a lookout or signal mound upon the land of N. Julien, upon the Lancaster pike. There is also upon Edward Smith's property, a mound upon a natural eminence corresponding to that which stood where the Episcopal church now is, and perhaps belonging to the same system. It was opened a number of years ago by Col. W. Marshall Anderson, who removed from it some small articles of copper and a finely preserved skull, which is mentioned by Prof. Wilson in his work on Pre-historic Man. There is upon John J. Lindsey's place, near the river, a small mound which may, however, be of natural formation. In Washington township there is a simple tumulus upon the farm of Jacob Hitler, and in Pickaway there are several tumuli, among the most important being those upon the farms of S. H. Evans and James Rader, and one in the forty-fourth section, the latter probably as large as any tumulus in the county. That upon the farm of Mr. Rader is upon a natural elevation and is about twenty feet high.

In Jackson township there is a conical mound about thirty-five feet high, near John Renick's house, on Darby creek. It corresponds to the signal mounds in Circleville and Wayne townships, and commands a view of several of them. Another mound in this township is upon the river, on land owned by W. B. Caldwell. It is a regular conical shaped tumulus, about twenty-five feet high, and was doubtless, like most of the other mounds in this vicinity, used as a signal station. Upon land owned by Washington McLean and situated upon Darby creek, is another large mound, and not far away the washing of the creek has disclosed large quantities of human bones, buried at a depth of only two or three feet. It is conjectured, from the manner of burial, that the beings whose bones were laid here perished in battle and were hastily interred.

In Wayne township there is an enclosure on the William Fleming farm. The walls were about ten or twelve feet in height and the area enclosed not far from fifty acres. It is known as the "Old Fort." Another enclosure is upon the Scioto river about two miles north of Yellow Bud and crossed by the old Franklinton road. It consists of a single wall and ditch cutting off a high promontory, formed by the declivity of the table land and the bank of a wide and deep ravine. The banks are not far from one hundred feet in height, and in most places absolutely inaccessible. It has a single gateway opening towards a spring. The wall is four feet high, and the

ditch of corresponding depth. There are no mounds within this enclosure nor in its immediate vicinity. The enclosure was undoubtedly designed for defence. Mounds occur upon the farms of John Kirkindall, James Westenhaver and George Bartelmas. There is a tradition that an inscribed stone was found near the enclosure last described, but it does not have the credence of those who have made the mounds a study.

In Scioto township, near what is known as "Mound riffle," is a mound, now half washed away, upon the land of George Hall. Immediately above, on the farm of David Williams, upon a bluff bank, is what was once a vast cemetery. Many of the bones have been washed from their burial place by the high water. There is a tumulus upon the farm of V. I. Williams. In this township, near the north line of the county and upon the right bank of the Scioto is an enclosure evidently for defensive purpose. It is only remarkable for possessing three lines of embankments, with the corresponding ditches.

In Muhlenburgh township is one of the most perfect mounds to be found in the county. It is upon the level bottom of Darby creek, on the farm of Jesse Gulick. Another is to be seen upon the property of Milton M. Thomas, a mile and a half south of that first mentioned.

Walnut township contains several ancient remains. Those at Ringold are the most noteworthy. A small circle is visible still, and three mounds, composed principally of red stone, are near by. In Salt Creek there is a small mound of stone which may possibly have been formed by the Indians. It is near Adelphi, upon the farm of Mrs. Susannah Shoemaker, and upon one of the highest elevations in Pickaway county. The mound itself is about thirty feet high.

Near Tarlton, in the narrow valley of Salt creek, is a remarkable specimen of the ancient remains in the form of a Greek cross. It occupies a narrow spur of land at a prominent point in the valley. It is ninety feet between the ends, and elevated about three feet above the adjacent surface. It is surrounded by a slight ditch. In the center is a circular depression, twenty feet across and about as many inches deep. The sides of the cross correspond very nearly with the cardinal points. Immediately back of it is a small circular elevation of stone and earth, denominated an altar. Several small mounds occur near by, and upon the high hill are several large ones. Mounds are quite numerous in this little valley and upon the hills bordering it, but it is not known to contain any enclosures. *

One of the most notable of the ancient remains in Franklin county is a defensive fortification four and a half miles north of Worthington, on the left bank of Olentangy creek. The artificial defence consists of a wall, which is now about three feet in height, with an exterior ditch. The natural defence is a bluff of slate one hundred feet in height. This work was surveyed, many years ago, by Charles Whittlesey, esq.

The same archæologist and antiquarian, in a contribution to the Smithsonian publications, (volume III), has a brief description, with an accompanying plate, of some ancient remains about three miles southwest of Columbus, on the Harrisburg turnpike. There were here plainly visible, a few years ago, two almost exact circular enclosures, one about eight hundred, and the other about five hundred feet in diameter. The walls were only slight elevations, and measuring from the bottom of the ditch (which in this case was exterior) to the top of the embankment, the distance was nowhere found to be more than three feet. No evidence was discovered that palings had ever crowned this low embankment.

Mr. Joseph Sullivant, who, at his own expense, a number of years ago, had surveys made of many works in Ohio, has drawings of an oblong enclosure on William Vining's land, on the Olentangy, at a point where a small run comes in. A truncated mound is represented upon the southern embankment, and there is a small circular enclosure with an opening to the east, near by, and another with three openings, in a northwesterly direction from the large enclosure. None of the embankments were more than three feet high when the examination was made, and maps drawn, which Mr. Sullivant has in his possession. The purpose for which this enclosure was intended is not clearly revealed. Its location gives some indication that it might have been for defence, but the conformation of the embankment tends to controvert that theory. The walls were not of sufficient height to have formed a defence of any value, unless they had been surmounted by palings.

A small work at the mouth of a run which empties into the Olentangy, above Worthington, shows a conformation which would indicate that it was for defensive purposes. It is simply a low embankment in the form of an arc of a circle, and running from the river bank to that of the creek. It is marked in the drawing as situated upon the DeWolf lot.

Mr. Sullivant, at an early day, observed many small and irregular elevations and enclosures about Franklinton, which have since, of course, been entirely obliterated. Parallel lines of embankment occurred in several places.

The observations of the gentleman whom we have named have extended over a wide field and a long period, and his conclusions have, therefore, the weight of a most excellent authority. It is interresting to note that upon one important matter, at least, his investigations have led to the same discovery that another careful student—W. Marshall Anderson, of Circleville—has made. We refer to the evident location of the mounds along the river in such places as made signaling from one to another possible. Mr. Sullivant found small tumuli all along the Scioto, from Dublin southward, each of which commanded a view of the next immediately above or below, and that their location was so fixed intentionally he has no doubt. These tumuli, which have usually been called signal mounds, or mounds of observation, are usually not of large size. There is a noticeable increase in their elevation and general dimensions the farther south they occur in the valley of the Scioto, as, in fact, there is in other valleys, and as has been heretofore stated, in the great valley of the Mississippi.

* Squier and Davis.

We may add here that Mr. Sullivant believes that a race of men existed here anterior to the age of the Mound Builders, and he cites, as one evidence of this theory, shell heaps mingled with charcoal, which he has discovered under many feet of earth by the side of the river and laid bare by its washings. The shells are those of a mussel, but different from that which is at present found in our streams.

The more common classes of earthworks—the tumuli known as mounds of observation, and as sepulchral or commemorative mounds — were, and are still, very numerous in Franklin county, though many have been obliterated by the plowshare or dug away by seekers after curiosities. They occur in greatest number along the Scioto, the Olentangy, and other streams, and many may still be seen in Washington, Norwich, Perry, Sharon, Clinton, Blendon, Mifflin, Montgomery, Franklin, Hamilton, and Jackson townships. They are, or were, most numerous in the vicinity of Columbus (giving evidence again that the centers of the old population were in the same vicinities as the present) and upon the east side of the river.

There was a mound in Franklinton made of clay, and the brick of which the old court house, the first in the county, was constructed, were made of the clay which the ancient people had handled and reared into a memorial or monument. Another mound stood upon ground now covered by the penitentiary, and was demolished at an early day.

The location of one mound in Columbus, which was long since destroyed, is imperishably fixed by the naming of a street. The tumulus which stood where the court house now is, at the corner of Mound and High streets, was found to contain, when it was demolished, many human bones and some remains of rude art. There is an object of the latter class, taken from this mound, in possession of Joseph Sullivant, esq., which is quite unique. It is the figure of an owl, carved in stone, and is about seven and a half inches long and five inches in height. There is a funnel-shaped cavity in the back, communicating with another, drilled at nearly a right angle, and it is conjectured that the figure may have been used as the bowl of a pipe. The old State House was partly constructed of bricks manufactured from the clay of this mound. The following lines called forth by the razing of this mound, published in one of the city papers at the time, well reflect the regrets that many felt when the interesting monument was demolished. They were written by Thomas Backus, of Columbus, and appeared over the signature of "Fabius."

"Oh, Town! consecrated before
The white man's foot ere trod our shore,
To battle's strife and valor's grave,
Spare! oh spare, the buried brave.

"A thousand winters passed away,
And yet demolished not the clay,
Which on yon hillock held in trust,
The quick of the warrior's dust.

"The Indian came and went,
He hunted through the lengthened plain;
And from the mound he oft beheld
The present silent battle field.

"But did the Indian e'er presume,
To violate that ancient tomb?
Ah, no! he had the soldier grace
Which spares the soldier's resting place.

"It is alone for Christian hand
To sever that sepulchral band,
Which ever to the view is spread,
To bind the living to the dead."

DEDUCTIONS AND SPECULATIONS.

The reader, taking into consideration the general facts which have been presented in this chapter, will be able to deduce his own conclusions in regard to the probable number and nature of the ancient population. In regard to the numerical strength of the race, it is safe to conclude that it was great and widespread, and in customs, government and religion was homogeneous. But whether the Mound Builders were ever at one time spread over the entire country in which we find their works, or whether they migrated slowly from one part to another, seeking a more genial climate, or pressed by another and hostile people, we cannot know, nor does such questions effect the correctness of the conclusion above stated. The differences pointed out between the works in the northern, middle and southern divisions are not sufficient to indicate that they were the works of different nations. The features common to all are numerous and authorize the belief that they belong to one grand system. The immensity of many of the remains, and the great number of the smaller ones, point to the conclusion that the race was one of vast number. Caleb Atwater, in his contribution to the *Archæologia Americanna*, published in 1819, says: "The State of Ohio was probably once much more thickly settled than it now is, when it contains a population of about seven hundred thousand inhabitants"—a conclusion which has been assented to by nearly every student of western antiquities. Some parts of the State were doubtless uninhabited, but the dense population in the localities of Circleville, Chillicothe, along Paint creek, at the mouth of the Scioto, and in other places along the valleys of the Ohio and its tributaries, must have made the population as large as that claimed by Mr. Atwater, and *in the localities named above very likely as large or larger than it is at present.* Beside the evidence afforded by the size of the works and their elaborate character, the immense number of human bones found in the earth all through Southern Ohio and along the valley of the Mississippi attest the fact that there was a dense population resident for a long period. That this people were under a single and strong government seems highly probable, because under any other the performance of such an immense amount of labor could not have been secured. Very likely some sort of servitude or vassalage prevailed.*

It follows of necessity that if the Mound Builders were a numerous people, they were also an agricultural people. The population was much too large to have been sustained by the spontaneous yieldings of the earth, by the products of the streams and lakes, or to live by the chase.

They were not savages or barbarians, but attained to

*Isaac Smucker.

that condition of life best described as semi-civilized. The general features of the works prove this. They had some military skill, as is shown by the construction of their fortresses, and some knowledge of mathematics or of something analagous to modern methods of surveying, as is evidenced by the regularity of the geometrically formed enclosures, many of which are absolutely perfect circles, squares or octagons, as the case may be, and uniform in size. They had, as has been shown, some skill in constructive art, and in the working of metals.

Undoubtedly the ancient people had great regard for their religion, as is shown by the great number and size of those works which were incontestably constructed for religious observances. The sacrificial character of their religion is beyond doubt. Some of the wisest students of ancient remains have not hesitated to say that the Mound Builders worshipped the elements, also the sun, moon and stars, and that they offered up human sacrifices to the gods whom they worshipped. This latter conclusion has been deduced from the fact that calcined human bones have been often found upon the altars unearthed in various parts of the country. Incremation may, however, have been practiced, and the remains thus left have afforded grounds for the foregoing supposition.

When and from whence came the Mound Builders, and when and whither did they go? These are questions to which there comes no answering voice. Only the smallest evidence, and that of the apochryphal kind, has been received that the ancient race had a written language. The two or three tablets that have been discovered, even if genuine, may have been only trophies that the Mound Builders secured from some other race, and which, perhaps, were handed down for ages as precious heirlooms. Were it possible to decipher them there is but little reason to believe that any knowledge of the origin of the people in whose works they were found could be gained. It is improbable that any discoveries will ever be made which will settle this mooted question. Those who do not argue that the Mound Builders were an aboriginal race, generally agree that they had their origin in the Orient, traveled eastward across Asia, finally crossed the Pacific Ocean or Behrings Straits, and then passing southward and eastward, increasing as they went, reached the middle region of the northern United States, and from thence, by slow process of migration, made their way southward through the Mississippi valley and ultimately into Mexico. The resemblances between the tumuli of the United States and the Teocalli of Mexico suggest some connection between the people whom we know as the Mound Builders and the semi-civilized races that formerly dwelt in the latter country, in Central America and Peru, and who erected the vast structures which lend such an absorbing interest to those regions. Another theory is that the race, instead of journeying southward, improving constantly in condition and increasing largely in population, had their origin in Mexico, or some other part of tropical or semi-tropical South or North America, and migrated northward, gradually retrograding in civilization until they reached the lake region and became so barbarian in their habits of life as to have lost their early habits of industry, their civilized customs, and their government. This theory has but little support, its opposite—previously stated—being, as has been heretofore said, the one which most archæologists have favored.

Beside the fact that the similarity between the ancient works in the northern part of the United States, those along the Mississippi and those in Mexico, points to their creation by the same race, the history and traditions of the early Mexican people, which extend back to the seventh century, afford something of a corroboratory nature. The people of Montezuma, as that unhappy ruler informed Cortez, knew by their looks that they "were not natives, but strangers who came from a great distance." Thus it will be seen, if the Mound Builders were the progenitors of the race to which Montezuma belonged, they must have arrived in Mexico prior to the close of the seventh century. The Aztecs are said by Mexican authorities to have arrived in the year 648. To that race they ascribe the Teocalli with which their country abounds.

If we allow ourselves to be influenced by the above date, supposing, indeed, that the Aztecs were the descendents of the Mound Builders, we must necessarily regard the ancient remains of our country as belonging to a period prior to the date given. The same or a greater degree of antiquity is indicated by other evidence. The exceedingly decayed condition of the skeletons in the mounds, the amount of vegetable accumulation in the excavations, the age of trees standing upon embankments, the shifting of the river channels and the facts that none of the Mound Builders' works stand upon the latest terraces or river bottoms or north of the northernmost lake ridges, all lead to the conclusion that a great time has elapsed since the ancient race inhabited the country. Some of the trees are positively known to have an age of from six to eight hundred years, and they are surrounded by the mouldering trunks of others undoubtedly of equal original size. Allowance must be made for a reasonable time for the encroachment of the forest after the works were abandoned by the builders, and then how great seems the antiquity of these remains when we reflect that they have been covered by at least the second full growth of forest.

Speculating upon a people of a less remote age, we might exclaim with Halleck,

> "What tales if there be tongues in trees,
> These giant oaks could tell
> Of beings born and buried here!"

But the hoary antiquity of the stateliest monarchs of the wood cannot carry us back to the time when the builders of the enduring earth monuments dwelt in our land. We can only know that a vast population filled our valleys and passed away; that a nation existed and is gone, leaving no page of history to carry through the ages the story of its origin and destiny. All that the student desires to know, that for which he has anxiously but vainly sought, has been engulfed in the illimitable oblivion that holds so much more of the history of human life—how much we cannot tell. And here another thought arises

—the conception of a possibility so stupendous and awe-inspiring as to render the subject of our former speculation, large though it is and fraught with mysterious interest, dwarfed by the comparison. Vast as may have been the age that has elapsed since our land was the theater of this unknown race, it is but a brief period in the cycles of time that have swept by since the first day dawn of the world, and ancient as we are accustomed to regard the Mound Builders of America, they may have been only the last in a *series of vanished races of men*—the blood of the earth that has gone forth at every pulse beat of creation, every heart throb of the Infinite.

CHAPTER II.

THE INDIANS.

THE next race of men occupying our land after the disappearance of the immense semi-civilized population which reared the countless earth memorials of their existence, was the savage Indian race, vastly weaker in numbers than their mysterious predecessors, and, unlike them, having less prominent habitations and subsisting chiefly upon the spontaneous yieldings of earth and stream, and following the chase for their simple food and other necessities.

The history of the Indian tribes of the territory that now constitutes the State of Ohio, begins at about the middle of the eighteenth century. Knowledge concerning them before 1750 is meagre, and consists almost wholly of their vague traditions. Indian traders and explorers began, a little before the middle of the last century, to contribute some accurate information in regard to the tribes among whom they made their journeys, and Colonel Boquet's expedition to the villages on the Tuscarawas and Muskingum rivers resulted in the attainment of the most definite and authentic knowledge that had, up to that time, been secured. The principal tribes were the *Wyandots*, called *Hurons* by the French, the *Delawares* and the *Shawanoes* or *Shawnees*, both of the *Algonquin* group, the *Miamis*, the *Mingos*, an offshoot from the *Iroquis* or a fragment of the *Six Nations*, and the *Ottawas* and *Chippewas*. The *Wyandots* occupied the country about the Sandusky river; the *Delawares* the valleys of the *Tuscarawas* and Muskingum; the *Miamis* the valleys of the Great and Little Miami; the *Mingos* were in greatest number on the Ohio river about Mingo bottom, below Steubenville, and also on the Scioto river; the *Ottawas* had their headquarters in the valleys of the Maumee and Sandusky; the *Chippewas* were confined principally to the south shore of Lake Erie, and the Shawnees, who are most properly the subject of this chapter, had their greatest strength in the valleys of the Scioto and Mad rivers. All of the different tribes, however, frequented, more or less, lands lying outside of their regular divisions of territory. They commingled, more or less, with each other, and so it occurred that in the Scioto valley and elsewhere, at the period when the first definite knowledge of the Ohio Indians was obtained, numbers of them belonging to the *Wyandot*, *Delaware*, *Mingo*, and *Miami* divisions were found.

The *Wyandots*, or *Hurons*, according to the greatest weight of authority, were among the earliest red men who dwelt within the territory at present included in Ohio. Then came the *Delawares*, who claimed to be the elder branch of the *Lenni-Lenape*, and called themselves the grandfathers of the kindred tribes, but recognizing the superiority of the *Wyandots*. This division has been awarded a high rank by nearly all writers upon the Indians. The *Ottawas* lived originally upon the banks of the Canadian river which bears their name, remaining there until driven away by the *Five Nations*. They were then scattered through Ohio and Canada along the shores of Lake Erie. The Ohio Indians, as a rule, were fine specimens of their race. None were more so than the *Shawnees*, *Shawanese*, *Shawnoes* or *Shawanoese*.* They were the only tribe among the Indians of the northwest who had a tradition of foreign origin,† and for some time after the whites became acquainted with them held a yearly festival to celebrate the safe arrival in this country of their ancestors. There is considerable conflicting testimony in regard to them. It is generally conceded that they, at an early date, separated from the other *Lenape* tribes and established themselves in the southern States, through which part of the country they migrated and roamed from Florida to Kentucky. The main body of the tribe, encouraged by their friends, the *Miamis* is supposed to have crossed the Ohio and, pushing northward up the fertile and beautiful valley of the Scioto, made an extensive village and there remained until the war with the *Five Nations*, when, with their allies, they were dispersed. After a period of nomadic life they formed a kind of an alliance with the *Wyandots* and again concentrated in the Scioto valley, consummating what was, undoubtedly, a long cherished plan. The nation was here again re-united by the arrival of that part of the tribe which, when dispersed by the *Five Nations*, had made forcible settlements on the head waters of the Carolina and in the Creek country. It is conjectured by some students that this southern party lived upon the Suwanee river, and that that well known name was derived from them, being a corruption of the tribe name. Tecumseh, whose name and fame add lustre to the annals of this tribe, is said to have been born of a Creek woman whom his father married during the southern migration. It was about the year 1750 that this nation became reunited in Ohio, and for forty years thereafter they were engaged in almost constant warfare against the whites. They were among the most active allies of the French, and after the conquest of Canada, continued, in concert with the *Delawares*, hostilities which were only terminated after the successful campaign of Colonel Boquet. The first permanent settlers in Ohio were annoyed and harrassed by the *Shawnees* until 1794. They took an

*The name is variously spelled by different authors, that first given being most commonly used.

†Colonel John Johnston, Agent for Indian Affairs, 1819, "Archæologia Americanna."

active part against the Americans in the war for Independence and in the Indian war which followed and which was terminated in 1795 by the treaty of Greenville. A part of them, under the leadership of Tecumseh, joined the British in the war of 1812. A title commonly applied to the *Shawnees* was "the Spartans of the race," and their constancy in braving danger and enduring the consequences of defeat seems to have made them deserving of the appellation. They have also been styled the "Bedouins of the American wilderness," which, considering their extensive and almost constant wanderings, is not inappropriate.

The *Shawnees* upon the Scioto had, in 1764, according to Colonel Boquet, five hundred warriors. Their principal villages were "Old Chillicothe," "Cornstalk's Town" and "Grenadier Squaw Town," and a number of others, all of which, situated upon or near the vicinity of the "Pickaway Plains," we shall have eccasion to speak of more fully in the succeeding chapter. There was another town called Chillicothe upon the north fork of Paint creek, in Ross county, the present site of Frankfort. At these villages, of which "Old Chillicothe" was the principal one and the residence of Logan, the *Shawnees* were congregated in considerable force. The loveliness of the surroundings, the fertility of the plains and of the bottoms upon which they raised corn, and the strong ties of association and of tradition, all made this spot a desirable one, and it is not strange that the red men contended to the last for this their place of residence, in which were combined so many favorable conditions.

The interest which attaches to a section of country embracing these old Indian towns is not exceeded by that of any locality in the State. It is emphatically "the classic ground of Ohio." Lying in what may appropriately be called the garden of the State, embracing lands which, when the first white settlers came into the country, produced a hundred bushels of corn or fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, blooming and beautiful with nature's most mild and tranquil expression, a benizon seems to have been breathed upon it by the great Author. As it lies to-day, in summer, covered with the russet yellow of ripening grains, its broad expanse bathed in sunshine, an undulating, shimmering, golden sea, in which, like great green islands, fields of waving corn appear, there is certainly nothing to suggest the turmoils of savage war or the wild scenes that have been enacted here. Yet its present people are of the third race of men who have dwelt here, and they plow from their fields the relics left by their predecessors, the ancient, pre-historic people, and the red men. Here burned the council fire of the Indian, at which the affairs of the nation were discussed and peace or war decided upon. On these plains, at the old Indian villages, prisoners of war were put to death by horrible processes of torture. It was here that the tribes of Indians marched forth, fierce in their war paint, to meet General Lewis; it was here that Logan made his famous speech, full of burning eloquence, and here that the campaign of Lord Dunmore was brought to a close by the truce at Camp Charlotte.

It has been commonly remarked that it was at Grenadier Squaw-town that Slover underwent the terrible ordeal of apprehending his death torture, and made his famous escape. An investigation, in which, among other authorities, Slover's own thrilling but simple account of his capture and escape, has been consulted, shows no ground on which this supposition can be reasonably based, but that terrible tortures were here inflicted upon others there is not the slightest reason to doubt.

There are traditions that the Indians have practiced the horrible custom of burning at the stake their prisoners of war, and elevated situations in the vicinity of Grenadier Squaw-town, Old Chillicothe, and Cornstalks-town, are pointed out as the probable scenes of the savage, inhuman orgies.

The Black Mountain, a ridge-shaped hill, near the sites of the old Indian villages, was used as a look-out. It is about eighty or one hundred feet in height, and from its summit a clear view could have been had over a large extent of country. No foe could approach in the day time without being seen at a great distance. There were, and are now, but few trees upon the lands called Pickaway plains, and as the Indians were accustomed to burn over the ground and thus destroy the tall, thick grass, the advantage afforded by the lookout was greater than, upon first consideration, it might appear.

The Shawnees were divided into four tribes, the *Piqua*, *Kiskapocke*, *Mequachuke* and *Chillicothe*. According to a poetical Indian legend, the *Piqua* tribe had its origin in a man who sprang from the fire and ashes. As their old men used to tell the whites who first came in contact with them, the chief warriors and wise men were once sitting around the smouldering embers of what had been a council fire, when they were startled by a great puffing of fire and smoke, and from the ashes and coals there sprang into being a man of splendid form and mein, the original of the tribe of *Piqua*—named *Piqua* as signifiying the man born of ashes.* This legend of the origin of the tribe of *Piqua*, truly beautiful in its simplicity, has been commented upon by leading writers upon the red race, as showing, in a marked degree, their capabilities for imaginative inventiveness, and as a proof of their romantic susceptibility.

Mequachuke signifies a fat man filled—a man made perfect, so that nothing is wanting. This tribe had the priesthood. Its leaders were endowed with the privilege of celebrating the religious rites of the nation. The *Kiskapocke* tribe was inclined to war, and its braves were among the most fierce and crafty of the Indian tribes of the Northwest. The celebrated prophet Elsquataway, and Tecumseh his brother, were members of this tribe.

Chillicothe is not known to have been interpreted save as meaning a dwelling place.†

Famous among the members of the *Shawnee* division who lived at the Pickaway towns was Cornstalk and his sister, the Grenadier squaw, who, like him, was of large

*Pickaway is a corruption of the Indian name Piqua, and was first applied to the plains now having that appellation, and afterwards to the county.

† The information in regard to tribal divisions of the *Shawnees* is derived from a letter of John Johnston, Agent for Indian Affairs, written from Piqua in 1819, and published in the "Archælogia Americanna."

stature and of unusual mental development. Cornstalk was great in war but foremost in making peace, and his character was one which showed much true nobility. His eloquence was remarkable, and his influence over his tribe wonderful. If he led in battle, his voice, sounding from the front, "Be strong, be strong," incited the warriors to their utmost efforts, and if he counseled peace, his words were equally potent. When he made the peace speech before Lord Dunmore, Col. Wilson, one of the staff, was deeply impressed. He said afterwards, "I have heard many celebrated orators, but never one whose powers of delivery surpassed those of Cornstalk on this occasion."

Cornstalk was the leading chieftain of the Scioto *Shawnees;* "a man whose energy, courage, and good sense placed him among the very foremost of the native heroes of this land. This truly great man, who was himself for peace, but who found all his neighbors and men there, of his own tribe, stirred up to war by the agents of England, went over to the American fort at Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, to talk the matter over with Captain Arbuckle, who was in command there and with whom he was acquainted. This was in the early summer of 1777, and the Americans, knowing that the *Shawnees* were inclining to the enemy, thought it would be a good plan to detain Cornstalk and a younger chief, Red Hawk, who was with him, and make them hostages. The old chief finding himself entrapped, calmly awaited the result. Ellinipsco, the son of Cornstalk, who came the next morning to see his father, was also detained. Toward night, one of the white hunters having been shot by an unknown Indian, the soldiers raised a cry, "Kill the red dogs in the fort," and immediately carried their bloody thought into execution, the commander endeavoring, though almost unheeded, to dissuade them from their purpose. Cornstalk fell pierced by seven musket balls, and his son and Red Hawk met the same fate. Cornstalk saw his assassinators coming and met them at the door of the hut in which he was confined, his arms folded upon his massive chest, and his whole mien expressing a magnificent stoicism. This was by no means the only shameful act of treachery on the part of the whites. The murder very naturally aroused an intense feeling of hatred for the whites throughout the *Shawnee* division, and was the cause of much future bloodshed.

Cornplanter was another chief noted for courage in battle, and for the burning eloquence he displayed in several speeches, made on different occasions, in council and treaty.

Logan was a Mingo, or Mohican, son of Shikellimus, or Shikellamy, a celebrated chief of the *Cuyagas*, who lived on the Sesquehanna. His real name was Tah-gah-jute, and he was named in English after James Logan, secretary of Pennsylvania, of whom his father was a personal friend. Logan removed to Ohio about 1770, having been driven from his home in Pennsylvania, and took up his residence with some of his followers, in the Shawnee country, where we find him in 1774, at the time of the Lord Dunmore war.

The Indians in the territory of what is now Franklin county were, at the time the whites came among them, mostly *Wyandots*, though there was a sprinkling of other tribes.

On the site of Columbus they had a large village, and they cultivated extensively the plains upon the opposite side of the river, raising corn, and, at times, though in small quantity, other crops. Jeremiah Armstrong, for many years a resident of Columbus, was captured, when a boy, by some Indians of this tribe, and brought from his home in Pennsylvania, nearly opposite Blannerhasset's island, to Ohio, accompanying his captors in their wanderings through the State, and becoming familiar with their mode of life. He was adopted into the *Deer* tribe, and his brother into that of the *Turtle*. The Indians encamped upon the site of Franklinton, below the milldam, where there was a deep hole called Billy's hole, from Billy Wyandot. He witnessed a war dance upon the ground where the penitentiary now stands. Armstrong was at the battle of the Maumee, and it was there that his friend and adopter, the Indian who saved his life when his mother, two sisters and a brother were massacred, was killed by one of Wayne's soldiers. After this battle a party of the Indians, with whom was Armstrong, returned to Franklinton. Armstrong, who when captured in the spring of 1794 was nine years of age, was released by the Indians to a brother, who went after him to Detroit about two years later. He went to Franklinton, where he grew up, and, in 1813, purchased a lot on High street, where he afterward kept hotel.

Robert Armstrong, also of Pennsylvania, when a boy was taken prisoner upon the Allegheny river by a party of *Wyandots* and *Senecas*, who killed his employer. He was brought to the Indian town on the site of what was aftewards Franklinton, and lived, married and died among the red men. He was occasionally an interpreter for the United States.

John Brickell, who became a resident where Columbus now is, in 1797, one of the first three or four settlers, was taken from his home on the Youghiogeny river in February, 1791, and remained with his captors (*Delawares*) for about four years, during which time he traveled over and became familiar with the country which is now included in the limits of Franklin county. Mr. Brickell died in Columbus in 1844.

The *Wyandots*, who had principal possession of the northern part of the Scioto valley, and, as has been already stated, of the lands now included in Franklin county, were a superior tribe of red men. General Harrison says of the *Wyandot*: "He was trained to die for the interest or honor of his tribe, and to consider submission to an enemy the lowest degradation." The highest type of the tribe was undoubtedly Tahre, or the Crane, their great sachem. Historians very generally have held him up as an example of high moral character and good intellectual ability.

There is one particularly painful incident in the later history of Indian affairs in this region—the cruel execution of an old Wyandot chief, Leatherlips, on the charge of witchcraft. We find an account in Drake's Life of Tecumseh. There has been a great variety of opinions

as to who was responsible for the old man's murder, though General Harrison and a correspondent of Mr. Heckewelder's, quoted in his History of the Indian Nations, writes in the supposition that the order came directly from Tecumseh and his brother, the prophet. Tahre, the Crane, and Roundhead, a leading chief, are each claimed by different authorities to have led the party that executed the order for the old chief's assassination. It is supposed that the party went directly from Tippecanoe to the Scioto, where Leatherlips was found encamped, about fourteen miles north of Columbus. A council was held for two or three hours, the accusing *Wyandots*, six in number, speaking with a great deal of passion and bitterness, and Leatherlips answering as calmly as if the question to be decided was not of his life or death, but one of very slight importance. The sentence of death, which had been pronounced with the accusation, was re-affirmed and Leatherlips was commanded to make ready for death. Some whites, who were present, made an effort to dissuade the *Wyandots* from their purpose of putting the accused to death, but the pleas for his life were unavailing. The prisoner "walked slowly to his camp, partook of a dinner of jerked venison, washed and arrayed himself in his best apparel and afterwards painted his face. His dress was very rich, his hair gray and his whole appearance graceful and commanding." When the time set for the execution had arrived Leatherlips shook hands in silence with all of the spectators, and then turning from his wigwam moved slowly away, chanting, in a voice of great strength and most pleasing melody, his death song. He was followed closely by the warriors who were to be his executioners, all keeping time in their march to the measure of his wild and melancholy dirge. The white men came last in the strange procession. All was silence, save the sound of the mournful music of the condemned man's song. After going a distance of less than a hundred yards, and halting, the white men were surprised to find themselves by the side of a newly-made, shallow grave, which had been dug without their knowledge, and probably before the executioners had made their presence known to him who was to be their victim. By the brink of this grave the old man knelt down, and in solemn tone of voice, sufficiently strong to be heard by all the bystanders, addressed his last prayer to the Great Spirit. When he had finished, the leader of the Indian band knelt beside Leatherlips and prayed in a similar manner. Both spoke in the Wyandot tongue. The prisoner arose and after a few moments delay again sank upon his knees and prayed in the same manner as before. He still continued in a kneeling posture, when he had ceased speaking. As all the rifles had been left behind, at Leatherlips' wigwam, the men whose curiosity had led them to remain and witness the tragedy which they could not prevent, were at a loss to know how the murderers would accomplish their purpose. After the conclusion of the last prayer all had been silence. Neither the prisoner nor any of the Indians had changed their position in the slightest degree. Suddenly the painful stillness was broken by the sound of a movement and one of the Indians stepped forward, drawing from the folds of his garment a keen, glittering tomahawk. He walked directly up behind the kneeling chief, raised the weapon high over his head, paused a moment, and then, with his whole strength, sunk it in the skull of his victim. Leatherlips fell prostrate upon the ground, and after he had lain for a time in the agonies of death the captain of the executioners directed the attention of the white men to the drops of sweat which were gathering upon his neck and face, and remarked with exultation that it was proof of the dying chief's guilt. After a few minutes' delay, the same Indian who had before struck, inflicted two or three more heavy blows. Life was soon entirely extinct. The body, with its apparel and decorations, was hastily buried, and the assemblage dispersed.

Leatherlips was a peaceable and harmless old Indian. A rude pile of stone for many years marked his grave, on the Kosciusco lands, near the northern county line.

During the years of the early settlement along the Scioto, the Indians were in the custom of roaming through the county, and some of them lived among or in close proximity to the whites. As late as 1813 the Indian boundary was only fifty miles from Franklinton, and the inhabitants of that village and of the other settlements in this part of the State were in a state of feverish anxiety, and there was a constant dread that the Indians would begin hostilities, and that their families would be massacred and their houses burned. There was a great feeling of relief, therefore, when on June 21st of that year the Indians, at a council held in Franklinton, solemnly agreed to remain at peace, thus satisfying the spirit of all former treaties.*

An eloquent description† of this council has been prepared, and as the event forms a pleasant scene which practically concludes the Indian history of this part of the State, we cannot do better than to present it to the reader.

The council was held on the grounds of Lucius Sullivant. The memorial continues:

"The *Delaware, Shawnee, Wyandot,* and *Seneca* tribes were represented by about fifty warriors. General Harrison represented the government, and with him were his staff and a brilliant array of officers in full uniform. Behind them was a detachment of soldiers. In his front were the Indians. Around all were the inhabitants of this region, far and near.

"The object was to induce these tribes, who had heretofore remained neutral in the war, to take an active part in the ensuing campaign for the United States, or at least give a guarantee of their peaceful intention by remaining with their families within the settlements.

"The general began to speak in calm and measured tones, befitting the grave occasion, but an undefined oppression seemed to hold all in suspense, as with silent and almost breathless attention they awaited the result of the general's words. These seemed to fall on dull ears, as the Indians sat with unmoved countenances, and smoked on in stolid silence. At length the persuasive voice of the great commander struck a responsive chord, and Tahre, or the Crane, the great Wyandot chief, slowly rose to his feet. Standing for a moment, in a graceful and commanding attitude, he made a brief reply. When he, with others, passed forward to grasp the hand of Harrison, in token not only of amity, but in agreement to stand as a barrier on our exposed frontier, a terrible doubt and apprehension were lifted from the hearts of all.

*The title to every foot of Ohio soil was perfected by honorable treaty with the Indians, and their claims properly compensated and extinguished.

†The Sullivant Memorial, by Joseph Sullivant.

Jubilant shouts rent the air, women wept for joy, and stalwart men thrilled with pleasure as they thought of the assured safety of their wives and children, from a cruel and stealthy foe. They prepared at once, with alacrity, to go forth to the impending battles."

The Indians were faithful to this agreement, and the country was spared a re-enactment of the bloody scenes of her earlier history.

CHAPTER III.

THE STORY OF LOGAN---LORD DUNMORE'S INVASION.

The map represents a section of country about seven miles square. It is reduced from one made many years ago for Felix Renick, by P. N. White, and is substantially correct. The famous Pickaway plains appear at the left. A represents the plan of the ancient earthworks, on which Circleville now stands, and from which its name is derived. B is the cabin of Logan, at Old Chillicothe (now Westfall). C is the Black Mountain, a ridge of dark-colored, gravelly earth, which it is supposed the Indians used as a coigne of vantage from which they could obtain a view of the surrounding country, watch the movements of the buffalo and deer, and discover the approach of an enemy. D is the Council House at Grenadier Squawtown. E the point where Lord Dunmore met with and stopped the army of General Lewis when he was marching to attack the Indian towns. F is the site of Camp Lewis. The dotted line from Old Chillicothe to Camp Lewis represents an old and much used Indian trail, and the line extending southerly from the site of Circleville shows the present Chillicothe road. The site of Camp Charlotte is upon the old Winship farm, in the southwest quarter of section twelve—the land now owned by Mrs. Martha Jacobs and Jacob Ludwig. The site of Camp Lewis is in the southeast quarter of section thirty. John Boggs was the original, and Daniel Lodwick the present, owner of the land where Cornstalk's town was located, and Jacob Hitler is the owner of the site of Grenadier Squawtown.

The name of Logan is inseparably connected with the history of Lord Dunmore's campaign in 1774. The hostilities which took place in that year were brought about, principally, by the wanton and cruel butchery of the great chief's kindred—one of the most shameful and inhuman acts of the whites toward the Indians that blot the pages of our early history.

It will be our endeavor, in this chapter, to present to the reader a succicnt account, in proper chronological order, of the circumstances which transformed the peace-loving Logan—the warm friend of the whites—into the murderous demon Logan, their bitter enemy.

Let it be remembered that Logan was, according to the best authorities (those pioneers of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia who were acquainted with him), a savage of noble nature, strong but sensitive, full of dignity and pride, generous and just, brave and true. No act of perfidy on his part gave excuse for the white man's atrocities. Judge William Brown, of Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, said of the noble-hearted Logan: "He was the best specimen of humanity I ever met with, either white or red."* When the atrocities of the whites were perpetrated, his great soul underwent a collosal revulsion, and he became as terrible in his violent enmity as he had been admirable in his fervent friendship, and after the tempest of his passion had been spent—his "vengeance glutted"—he relapsed into that bitter, gloomy misanthropy that is too apt to be the lot of all strong and good natures, either civilized or savage, that are blasted by a giant evil or wrong.

Logan, upon coming into Ohio, in 1772, located at a Mingo village on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Indian Cross creek, which—such was his prominence and popularity among his people—was named after him before he had long been a resident.

In the spring of 1773 Dr. John Connolly, determining to assert the claims of Virginia to the country about Pittsburgh, proclaimed the jurisdiction of Virginia, rebuilt Fort Pitt, named it after Lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, made himself the commandant, and almost immediately commenced the exercise of tyranny toward all who were in the interests of Pennsylvania, and it was alleged, endeavored in various ways to involve the frontier in an Indian war, having, as has been suggested, a motive in so doing. It is a matter of history that he wrote letters to the Virginian exploring parties along the Ohio, which assisted materially to precipitate hostilities. The Indians had been accused of thefts from the encampments and settlements of the Virginians, and as Connolly's letters constantly suggested that the *Shawnees* were not to be trusted, and that the people should be ready to retrieve any losses or revenge any wrongs they might sustain, they were put in such spirit that only a trifling wrong act on the part of the Indians was necessary to bring down upon them the artfully nursed wrath of the whites. On the sixteenth of April a canoe owned by a Pittsburgh trader was attacked upon the Ohio river by the *Cherokee* Indians, and one white man was killed. The alarm spread, and a party of Virginians, led by Michael Cresap, went down the river to revenge the murder of the trader. While the party were at Wheeling letters were received from Connolly asking the men to remain there and await further developments, and telling them that war was imminent. War was formally declared, and the same evening some of the scouts who had been sent out to scour the country brought in two scalps, probably those of friendly Indians. The next day a skirmish occurred with a small party of Indians, and the same evening it was resolved to march the next day against Loganstown. The men started on the

* Sherman Day's "Historical Collections of Pennsylvania."

expedition, but they gave up their purpose after a march of five miles, and returned to their camping place. Sometime afterward, probably on the thirtieth of April, Captain Daniel Greathouse went up the river to the mouth of Yellow creek, and there, accompanied by circumstances of great perfidy and atrocity, murdered ten Indians, some of whom were the kindred of Logan. The act was the more dastardly because committed against men, women and children known to cherish no hostile feeling toward the whites.

The Indians, encamped on the Ohio side of the river, crossed over to where the Virginians were stationed, and there, by the direction of Greathouse, rum was given them and three of them became drunk. Two men and one woman, who refused to drink, were shot down. This was done by a few of the party, the greater part protesting against the commission of the act. The intoxicated Indians were killed by tomahawking. A child was spared through some lingering idea of humanity. The Indians, hearing the gun-shots, sent two of their number in a canoe to ascertain the cause. They were both shot as soon as they landed upon the bank. Another, and a larger, party followed, and were nearly all killed. Those who escaped exchanged shots across the river with the murderous whites, but not one of the latter was wounded. The Indians who were killed were all scalped. The survivors escaped down the river. A short time before this massacre Logan, in an Indian council, had strongly urged peace. Cornstalk had sent his own brother, only a little time previous, to escort and guard Pittsburgh traders in their journeys. Logan's advice had been regarded and the hatchet buried, when the news of the Yellow creek massacre was received. Six or eight weeks intervened between the time of the Yellow creek outrage and the avenging stroke. The *Shawnees* and *Senecas* endeavored to secure the assistance of the *Delawares*, but were unsuccessful. It is probable, however, that many of the young braves of this tribe took to the war path. Before the middle of July the *Shawnees* and the *Mingos*, with some *Cherokees* and a few *Delawares*, were in the field.

Logan, burning with hatred toward the people who had murdered his women and other kindred, was anxious to strike the blow of vengeance where it would produce the greatest consternation. With a small band of chosen braves, he made his way to the head waters of the Monongahela, where twelve or thirteen scalps were taken, and several persons made prisoners. The Indians eluded pursuit, and mde a safe return. The captives were taken to a village on the Muskingum. Among them was William Robinson, with whom Logan was on terms of friendship on the journey, and whose life he saved when the other Indians were about to burn him at the stake. Robinson was taken to the wigwam of the famous chief and adopted as his brother in the place of one killed at Yellow creek. On the twenty-first of July—testified Robinson—Logan brought to him a piece of paper and requested him to write a letter, which he did, with ink prepared from gunpowder. Logan dictated as follows:

CAPTAIN CRESAP:—What did you kill my people on Yellow creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga, a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin again, on Yellow creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too, and I have been three times to war since; but the Indians are not angry, only myself.*

CAPTAIN JOHN LOGAN.

The Virginians, after Logan's bold dash into Pennsylvania, marshalled under the command of Colonel McDonald and marched upon several Indian villages, which they destroyed. This foray only added to the general irritation, and in August, Lord Dunmore, who was undoubtedly, from all accounts, anxious to gain military renown, resolved to carry the war into the enemy's country. Three companies were raised west of the Blue ridge under the command of General Andrew Lewis, and an equal force was mustered from the interior, to be commanded by the governor himself. The total number of men was about twenty-five hundred. The two armies were to meet at the mouth of the Great Kenhawa and, under the leadership of Dunmore, proceed against the Indian towns of Ohio. It was subsequently decided to move directly upon the Scioto river towns and there to form a junction of the armies.

On the tenth of October, General Lewis started with his men for the Scioto, but was suddenly and unexpectedly attacked by about a thousand Indians of the allied tribes,—*Shawnees*, *Mingos* (or *Senecas*), with members of the *Delawares*, *Wyandots* and other divisions, who, under the command of the celebrated Cornstalk, had marched from the Pickaway plains to meet his army before it could effect a union with the other wing. The fight that ensued, known as the battle of Point Pleasant, has been generally characterized by historians as "one of the most sanguinary and best fought battles in the annals of Indian warfare in the west." Colonel Charles Lewis, brother of the general, and Colonel Fleming were both killed, and the line, at first, was forced back by the savage onslaught of the red warriors. It was afterwards reinforced and the Indians, in turn, retreated. The battle raged from early morn until past noon, unabated, and a scattered fire continued until sunset. The Indians had secured a rise of ground about the middle of the day, and they took almost constant advantage, according to their established rule of warfare, of the protection afforded by trees and logs. A part of the time, however, the "lines were not more than twenty yards apart and often within six yards, and sometimes closer, tomahawking one another."†

Tradition says that Logan, Ellenipsco, Red Hawk, Cornstalk, and other noted chiefs, were in the foremost of the fight, encouraging the warriors both by word and example. Cornstalk's voice was heard high above the din of the conflict, calling to his men "Be strong! be strong!" He is said to have tomahawked one of his own tribe who showed signs of cowardice. Seventy-five officers and men of Lewis's army were killed and one hundred and forty wounded. The loss on the part of the Indians, who retreated in the night, was probably about the same.

* Logan was misinformed in regard to the author of the Yellow Creek outrage. It was very natural that, knowing Cresap to be commander of the expedition, he should hold him accountable for the murder.

† Letter from a Virginia soldier, November 4, 1774.

After the battle, General Lewis' command, being reinforced by the addition of three hundred men, under command of Colonel William Crawford, marched eighty miles through the wilderness to the Indian towns of the Scioto. In the meantime Lord Dunmore and his army, which had been at the mouth of the Hockhocking when Lewis fought the battle of Point Pleasant, ascended the river to the present town of Logan, Hocking county, from whence he marched westward to Scippo creek, about seven miles southeast of Circleville. Near this place Lord Dunmore was met by a white man named Elliott, who bore a flag of truce and was commissioned with a message of submission from the *Shawnee* chiefs. It was requested by the Indians that an interpreter should be sent to their town, with whom they could make arrangements for the establishment of peace. Their request was granted by Lord Dunmore, and he ordered the encampment of his force at a spot of ground in the southwest quarter of section twelve, township ten, range twenty-one. It was named Camp Charlotte. Lord Dunmore then sent out a messenger to intercept General Lewis' army. General Lewis and his hardy, adventurous, brave men, were eager for another encounter with the Indians, and pushed onward in pursuit of them until they reached the banks of the Congo, in Pickaway township, October 24th. Here, within striking distance of the Indian towns, Camp Lewis was laid out. Lewis, who was smarting under the loss of his brave brother, and his men, who thirsted to revenge the many border murders, were dissatisfied with Lord Dunmore's negotiations for peace, and it was with the utmost difficulty that they could be prevented from pressing forward and destroying the villages that lay before them. The dissatisfaction led almost to a mutiny, or rebellion, in the army. Lord Dunmore went in person to enforce his order, and as General Lewis showed an intention to disobey him, he drew his sword and threatened to kill him if he further refused to obey orders. Thus was another scene of bloodshed averted. Lord Dunmore, it is said, was anxious to bring the hostilities to a close, that he might return to Virginia, where already the muttering thunders of the coming storm of 1776 were beginning to be heard. The soldiers of Lewis' army accused the governor of attempting to force an alliance with the Indians whereby they should assist Great Britain against the colonies in the event of revolution. It is by no means a certainty, though it is a possibility, that he had such a design.

While the events we have mentioned were taking place among the whites, there was history being made upon the other side of the river, in the Indian towns. The almost universal voice was for peace. When Cornstalk returned from the battle of Point Pleasant he called a council of the nation to consult as to what should be done, and expressed his displeasure that he had not been permitted to make peace, as it is said he desired to do on the eve of battle. "What," said he, "will you do now? The Big Knife is coming on us and we shall all be killed. Now you must fight, or we are undone." He was silent then a little time, and no one answering, he said: "Then let us go and kill all our women and children and fight till we die." Still there was no response, and at length, springing from the ground, the great chief struck his tomahawk into a post and exclaimed: "I'll go and make peace." To this there was a general assent. Cornstalk and all of the principal chiefs of the allied tribes, except Logan, were present at the council held at Camp Charlotte, and readily assented to the terms of peace proposed.

So apprehensive was Dunmore of treachery that he would admit only a few Indians at a time, even within the outer line of his camp, and they were compelled to leave their arms under a guard. The greatest of the chiefs were first admitted to the presence of the royal governor, and afterward many others were allowed in the camp. According to the account of the celebrated pioneer, Simon Kenton, who was present at the treaty of truce, the Indians came from their villages to the camp five hundred strong, most of them riding ponies in single file, and making a most striking and magnificent appearance. The faces of the warriors were painted one-half black, and one-half red, signifying that they were about equally divided in their minds between peace and war; that they were indifferent as to the result of the treaty. This, however, was an act of bravado. They were really very anxious to have peace established.*

In regard to the result of the treaty, the best authority is a letter from Colonel William Crawford to George Washington.† It reads as follows:

"STEWART'S CROSSING, Nov. 14, 1774.

"I yesterday returned from our late expedition against the *Shawnese*, and I think we may, with propriety, say we have had great success, as we have made them sensible of their villainy and weakness, and I hope made peace with them on such a footing as will be lasting, if we make them adhere to the terms of the agreement, which are as follows: 'First, they have to give up all the prisoners ever taken by them in war with the white people; also negroes and all of the horses stolen or taken by them since the last war. And further, no Indian for the future is to hunt on the east side of the Ohio, nor any white man on the west side; as that seems to have been the cause of some of the disturbance between our people and them. As a guarantee that they will perform their part of the agreement, they have given up four chief men, to be kept as hostages, who are to be relieved yearly or as they may choose.'‡ The *Shawnese* have complied with the terms, but the *Mingoes* did not like the conditions and had a mind to deceive us. But Lord Dunmore discovered their intentions, which were to slip off while we were settling matters with the *Shawnese*. The *Mingoes* intended to go to the lakes and take their prisoners with them and the horses which they had stolen.

* * * * *

The *Mingoes* were not a party to the treaty, their chief, Logan, scorning to appear at the council. This tribe had, in 1774, three villages within the present limits of Franklin county—one on the high bank near the Morrill house, a mile and a half below Columbus, one near the present location of the Harrisburgh bridge, on the west side of the river, and the third near where the penitentiary now stands.

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* Simon Kenton is quoted by Joseph Sullivant, esq., in an address delivered before the Franklin County Pioneer Association, 1871. Mr. Sullivant had this from his own lips. Not one of the many written accounts of the Dunmore war, or invasion, even allude to this interesting feature.

† Letters of Washington and Crawford, Concerning Western Lands; edited by C. W. Butterfield.

‡ The note in the volume of correspondence says: "Nowhere else, it is believed, are the terms of the agreement between Lord Dunmore and the *Shawnese* to be found—at least so full as the above."

Lord Dunmore, angered at the *Mingoes* because they would not assent to any terms of peace, resolved to punish them, and ordered the destruction of these towns. Colonel Crawford briefly tells the story of the expedition against the *Mingoes* in the continuance of the letter of which we have already given the first part:

* * * * "Lord Dunmore ordered myself and two hundred and forty men to set out in the night; we were to march to a town about forty miles distant from our camp, up the Scioto, where we understood the whole of the *Mingoes* were to rendezvous the next day in order to pursue their journey. This intelligence came by John Montour, son of Captain Montour, whom you formerly knew.

Because of the number of Indians in our camp we went out of it under pretense of going to Hockhocking for more provisions. Few knew of our setting off anyhow, and none knew where we were going to until the next day. Our march was performed with as much speed as possible. We arrived at a town called the Salt-lick town* the ensuing night, and at daybreak we got around it with one-half our force, and the remainder were sent to a small village half a mile distant. Unfortunately one of our men was discovered by an Indian who lay, out from the town some distance, by a log which the man was creeping up to. This obliged the man to kill the Indian. This happened before daylight, which did us much damage, as the chief part of the Indians made their escape in the dark; but we got fourteen prisoners, and killed six of the enemy, wounding several more. We got all of their baggage and horses, ten of their guns, and two hundred white prisoners. The plunder sold for four hundred pounds sterling, besides what was returned to a *Mohawk* Indian who was there. The whole of the *Mingoes* were ready to start, and were to have set out the morning we attacked them.†

Lord Dunmore has eleven prisoners, and has returned the rest to the nation. The residue are to be returned upon his lordship's demand."

* * * * * * * * *

When this town was attacked one very cruel deed was committed, of which there is no mention in the letters of Colonel Crawford, or in any cotemporary correspondence. Mr. Sullivant says in his address, upon the authority of Jonathan Alder, a white man whom he well knew, and who had been in captivity among the Indians, that a squaw with a young child fled down the river bank and across the bed of the stream to a wooded island. There was a rattling discharge of muskets, and the Indian woman fell dead, killed by one of the shower of bullets, just as she reached the bank. The child, described as about three years of age, unhurt, fled like a wild creature, up the bank and disappeared in the bushes. Two days after it was found alive in a hollow sycamore tree, which for many years remained standing, and was one of the objects of traditional interest to the early pioneers. We now resume the story of Logan.

Lord Dunmore had been very anxious to have the proud and disconsolate Mingo present at the council, even if he was unwilling to approve of the treaty, and, to accomplish this end, he had sent Colonel John Gibson to see Logan and prevail upon him to attend, or give his reasons for not attending. The messenger found Logan at Old Chillicothe (now Westfall), where he spent most of his time. He, who had scorned to attend the council, at first seemed in sullen mood, and refused to converse with Colonel Gibson. He at length, however, became in better humor, and under the persuasive influence of firewater and skillful handling, was moved to give Gibson an interview. He went out of the wigwam where he and Gibson had been, and beckoning the latter to follow, "he went into a solitary thicket near by, where, setting down on a log, he burst into tears, and uttered some sentences of impassioned eloquence, charging the murder of his kindred upon Captain Cresap." Then and there was composed and delivered the simple speech, full of burning eloquence, which was published in the great journals of the old world, translated into half a dozen different languages, and which has been made familiar in all the succeeding generations of this country by its introduction into the school books and wide circulation in the literary magazines and papers of the land. Here we have the strange occurrence of an utterance from the mouth of a savage in the western wilderness, which has become a classic, the admiration of all civilization, a model expression of mingled pride, courage and sorrow, which, as Colonel Charles Whittlesey says, "elevated the character of the native American throughout the intelligent world."

Logan's words were committed, in translation, to paper, by Colonel Gibson immediately upon his return to Camp Charlotte, and was doubtless read in council and in the presence of the army. Three different versions, alike in all essential particulars, are in existence, viz.: One contained in a letter from Williamsburgh, Virginia, dated February 4, 1775, and preserved in the American archives; another published in New York February 16, 1775, as an extract from a Virginia letter, and the third, which we here reproduce, given by Thomas Jefferson in his "Notes on Virginia," published in 1784, and substantiated by Gibson's affidavit.

As has been heretofore stated, Logan was misinformed in regard to the author of the crime at Yellow creek. It was Greathouse, and not Cresap, who led the party that murdered his people. There is a difference of opinion in regard to the merits of Logan's speech. Those who detract from its value as an eloquent utterance are very well represented by Mr. Isaac Smucker, of Newark, Ohio, who says: "It was neither a speech, an address, a message, nor a promise to assent to, or comply with, the provisions of a treaty, but simply the wild, excited, passionate utterances of a blood-stained savage."* The general verdict has, however, been of a different nature from the opinion above quoted, Mr. Jefferson's prime object in publishing the translation was to disprove the assertions of Buffon and Raynal, who alleged the inferiority of the American race.

Following is his version of

LOGAN'S SPEECH:

"I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry, and he gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked, and he clothed him not.

"During the course of the last long and bloody war, Logan remained idle in his cabin, an advocate for peace. Such was my love for the whites, that my countrymen pointed as they passed, and said, 'Logan is the friend of white men.' I had even thought to have lived with you, but for the injuries of one man. Colonel Cresap, the last spring, in cold blood and unprovoked, murdered all of the relatives of Logan, not even sparing my women and children. There runs not a drop of my

*This village sometimes called Seekonk or Seekunk, a corrupnion of *Kzeek-heoong*, "a place of salt."

†The destruction of the Salt-lick town, by Crawford, was the only actual fighting done by that portion of the army which was under the command of Dunmore in person.

*Historical sketch in Ohio Secretary of State's Report, 1877.

blood in the veins of any living creature. This called on me for revenge. I have sought it. I have killed many. I have fully glutted my vengeance. For my country, I rejoice at the beams of peace. But do not harbor a thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Mr. Jefferson says of this production: "I may challenge the whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero, and of any more eminent orator—if Europe has furnished any more eminent—to produce a single passage superior to the speech of Logan, a Mingo chief, to Lord Dunmore, then Governor of Virginia." Again he speaks of it as "a marvel of eloquence."

Campbell, in his "Gertrude of Wyoming," thus paraphrases the sentiment of Logan's utterance:

"He left of all my tribe
Nor man nor child, nor thing of living breath.
No! not the dog that watched my household hearth,
Escaped that night of blood, upon our plains!
All perished; I alone am left on earth,
To whom nor relative nor blood remains;
No! not a kindred drop that runs in human veins."

Logan engaged in various subsequent hostile crusades against the early settlers. He marched at the head of a war party upon Ruddell's amd Martin's stations, in Kentucky, where many captives were taken. He also went upon an expedition against the Holston river settlement in 1779. Hostilities were kept up constantly for a number of years. Most of the ill feeling grew, directly or indirectly, out of the massacre of Logan's kindred. Logan revenged, and the frontier men retalliated with determined spirit.

Logan's future was dark, gloomy, full of tragedy. All of the kindness of his great heart was turned to bitterness. He became melancholy and miserable, and at times was sullen, harsh, vindictive and cruel. He said that life had become a torment to him; he knew no more what pleasure was; he thought it would have been better if he had never existed; he knew he had two souls—one bad, the other good. When the bad soul ruled, he delighted in blood; when the good soul had possession of him, he was humane and kind. He wandered about from tribe to tribe, a solitary and lonely man; dejected and broken-hearted by the loss of his friends and the decay of his tribe. He became, in a degree, delirious, and several times said that he should take his own life. To drown his sorrow he resorted to the stimulus of strong drink. His condition was most abject and miserable. His mournful and melancholy later career closed with a tragedy. While sitting by his camp fire, in profound reflection, or living over again, in imagination, the joys and sorrows of his life, his head sunken upon his hands and covered with his blanket, an Indian stole stealthily behind him and, burying the tomahawk in Logan's brain, sent the famous and unfortunate chief upon his journey to the happy hunting grounds. Thus closed a life, the history of which has appealed irresistibly to the sympathies of our whole race. He was a savage, it is true, and, in the paroxysm of his grief, he horribly avenged his private wrongs; but that, before his soul was shocked by the cruel murder of his friends and kindred, his nature was a kind and noble one, cannot be denied. He had great provocation, too, for the enormities that he committed. The massacre of his kindred, at Yellow creek, was the most wanton and shameful crime in the long list that the whites perpetrated upon the Indian race.

The place where Logan met his death is in dispute. By some it is said to have been at a point near the shore of Lake Erie, between Sandusky and Detroit, but there is good reason to believe that it was in the vicinity of Urbana that the closing tragedy occurred.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PIONEERS.

In nearly all great and thoroughly organized armies there is a corps of active, brave men, usually volunteers, whose self-imposed duty it is to go ahead and prepare the way with axe, and mattock and pick, for the advancement of the army—the fighting rank and file. They are called pioneers. They are armed with guns, as well as implements of labor, for their position and their work is a dangerous one. They are obliged to keep a constant lookout for an ambush, in momentary fear of a sudden attack, for the enemy, with a full knowledge of the country, which to the advancing corps of pioneers is a *terra incognita*, is liable at any instant to send a sudden volley of arrows or rifle balls into their midst, or to hem them in with a superior force.

The men who pushed their way into the wilderness along the Scioto, and all those earliest settlers of Ohio, from the river to the lake, were the pioneers of one of the grandest armies that earth ever knew; an army whose hosts are still sweeping irresistibly ahead, and which now, after eighty years, has not fully occupied the country it has won. It was the army of peace and civilization, that came, not to conquer an enemy with blood and carnage and ruin, but to subdue a wilderness, by patient toil; to make the wild valley blossom as the rose; to sweep away the forest, till the prairie's pregnant soil, make fertile fields and hew out houses, which were to become the abodes of happiness and plenty. The pioneers were the reliant vanguard of such an army as this.

The first hardy and resolute men who penetrated the valley of the Scioto, coming up the stream from "*la belle rivere*," found a land fertile as heart could wish, fair to look upon, and fragrant with the thousand fresh odors of the woods in early spring. The long, cool aisles of the forest led away into mazes of vernal green, where the swift deer bounded by unmolested, and as yet unscared by the sound of the woodman's axe or the sharp ring of the rifle. They looked upon the wooded slopes and the tall grass of the plains, jeweled with strange and brilliant flowers, where once the red man had his fields of corn. All about them were displayed the lavish bounties of nature. The luxuriant growth of the oak, the walnut, of the sycamore, sugar trees, the beech, chestnut and the tulip tree, with the lesser shrubs, the dogwood, the wild plum and crab apple, the red bud, the paw-paw, the

heavy-hanging grape vines, the blueberry and raspberry, gave evidence of the strength of the virgin soil and the kindness of the climate. The forest covered the land with an abundance of food for the smaller animals, and the deer, as common as the cattle of to-day, grazed upon the rich grass of the prairies, and browsed upon the verdure in the little glades. Other animals were abundant. The opossum, raccoon, rabbit and ground-hog existed in great numbers. The wild hogs roamed the woods in droves, and fattened upon the abundant mast, or "shack." The bear, the buffalo and the elk were occasionally seen. Wild turkeys appeared in vast flocks, and in the season came the migratory fowls, and tarried by the streams. The river had its share of life, and fairly swarmed with fish.

But the pioneers came not to enjoy a life of lotus-eating and ease. They could admire the pristine beauty of the scenes that unveiled before them; they could enjoy the vernal green of the great forest, and the loveliness of all the works of nature. They could look forward with happy anticipation to the life they were to lead in the midst of all this beauty, and to the rich reward that would be theirs from the cultivation of the mellow, fertile soil; *but they had first to work.* The seed time comes before the harvest in other fields, too, than that of agriculture.

The dangers, also, that these pioneers were exposed to, were serious ones. The Indians could not be trusted, and the many stories of their outrages in the earlier eastern settlements made the pioneers of the Scioto country apprehensive of trouble. The larger wild beasts were a cause of much dread, and the smaller ones were a source of great annoyance. Added to this was the liability to sickness which always exists in a new country. In the midst of all the loveliness of the surroundings, there was a sense of loneliness that could not be dispelled, and this was a far greater trial to the men and women who first dwelt in the western country than is generally imagined. The deep-seated, constantly-recurring feeling of isolation made many stout hearts turn back to the older settlements and the abodes of comfort, the companionship and sociability they had abandoned in Virginia, Pennsylvania and the Southern and Eastern States, to take up a new life in the wilderness.

The pioneers, coming first down the Ohio and then making their way up the Scioto, and later making the tedious journey from the east by the rude trails, arrived at the places of their destination with but very little with which to begin the battle of life. They had brave hearts and strong arms, however, and they were possessed of of invincible determination. Frequently they came on without their families to make a beginning, and this having been accomplished, would return to their old homes for their wives and children. The first thing done after a temporary shelter from the rain had been provided, was to prepare a little spot of ground for some crop, usually corn. This was done by girdling the trees, clearing away the underbrush, if there chanced to be any, and sweeping the surface with fire. Ten, fifteen, twenty or even thirty acres of land might thus be prepared and planted the first season. In the autumn the crop would be carefully gathered and garnered with the least possible waste, for it was the food supply of the pioneer and his family, and life itself depended, in part, upon its safe preservation.

While the first crop was growing the pioneer has busied himself with the building of his cabin, which must answer as a shelter from the storms of the coming winter, a protection from the ravages of wild animals, and, possibly, a place of refuge from the red man.

If a pioneer was completely isolated from his fellowmen, his position was certainly a hard one; for without assistance he could construct only a poor habitation. In such cases the cabin was generally made of light logs or poles, and was laid up roughly, only to answer the temporary purpose of shelter, until other settlers had come into the vicinity, by whose help a more solid structure could be built. Usually a number of men came into the country together, and located within such distance of each other as enabled them to perform many friendly and neighborly offices. Assistance was always readily given one pioneer by all the scattered residents of the forest within a radius of several miles. The commonly followed plan of erecting a log cabin was through a union of labor. The site of the cabin home was generally selected with reference to a good water supply, often by a never-failing spring of pure water, or if such could not be found, it was not uncommon to first dig a well. When the cabin was to be built the few neighbors gathered at the site, and first cut down, within as close proximity as possible, a number of trees, as nearly of a size as could be found, but ranging from a foot to twenty inches in diameter. Logs were chopped from these and rolled to a common center. This work, and that of preparing the foundation, would consume the greater part of the day, in most cases, and the entire labor would most commonly occupy two or three days—sometimes four. The logs were raised to their places with handspikes and "skid poles," and men standing at the corners with axes notched them as fast as they were laid in position. Soon the cabin would be built several logs high, and the work would become more difficult. The gables were formed by beveling the logs, and making them shorter and shorter, as each additional one was laid in place. These logs in the gables were held in place by poles, which extended across the cabin from end to end, and which served also as rafters upon which to lay the rived "clapboard" roof. The so-called "clapboards" were five or six feet in length, and were split from oak or ash logs, and made as smooth and flat as possible. They were laid side by side, and other pieces of split stuff laid over the cracks so as to effectually keep out the rain. Upon these, logs were laid to hold them in place, and the logs were held by blocks of wood placed between them.

The chimney was an important part of the structure, and taxed the builders, with their poor tools, to their utmost. In rare cases it was made of stone, but most commonly of logs and sticks laid up in a manner similar to those which formed the cabin. It was, in nearly all cases, built outside of the cabin, and at its base a huge opening was cut through the wall to answer as a fire-place. The

sticks in the chimney were held in place, and protected from fire, by mortar, formed by kneading and working clay and straw. Flat stones were procured for back and jambs of the fire place. An opening was chopped or sawed in the logs on one side of the cabin for a doorway. Pieces of hewed timber, three or four inches thick, were fastened on each side, by wooden pins, to the ends of the logs, and the door (if there were any) was fastened to one of these by wooden hinges. The door itself was a clumsy piece of wood-work. It was made of boards, rived from an oak log, and held together by heavy cross-pieces. There was a wooden latch upon the inside, raised by a string which passed through a gimlet-hole, and hung upon the outside. From this mode of construction arose the old and well-known hospitable saying, "you will find the latch-string always out." It was only pulled in at night, and the door was thus fastened. Very many of the cabins of the pioneers had no doors of the kind here described, and the entrance was only protected by a blanket, or skin of some wild beast, suspended above it. The window was a small opening, often devoid of anything resembling a sash, and very seldom having glass. Greased paper was sometimes used in lieu of the latter, but more commonly some old garment constituted a curtain, which was the only protection from sun, or rain, or snow, The floor of the cabin was made of puncheons—pieces of timber split from trees, about eighteen inches in diameter, and hewed smooth with the broad-axe. They were half the length of the floor. Many of the cabins first erected in this part of the country had nothing but the earthern floor. Sometimes the cabins had cellars, which were simply small excavations in the ground, for the storage of a few articles of food, or, perhaps, cooking utensils. Access to the cellar was readily gained by lifting a loose puncheon. There was sometimes a loft, used for various purposes, among others as the "guest chamber" of the house. It was reached by a ladder, the sides of which were split pieces of a sapling, put together, like everything else in the house, without nails.

The furniture of the log cabin was as simple and primitive as the structure itself. A forked stick set in the floor and supporting two poles, the other ends of which were allowed to rest upon the logs at the end and side of the cabin, formed a bedstead. A common form of table was a split slab, supported by four rustic legs, set in auger holes. Three legged stools were made in similar simple manner. Pegs, driven in auger holes in the logs of the wall, supported shelves, and others displayed the limited wardrobe of the family not in use. A few other pegs, or perhaps a pair of deer horns, formed a rack where hung the rifle and powder-horn, which no cabin was without. These, and perhaps a few other simple articles, brought from the "old home," formed the furniture and furnishings of the pioneer cabin. The utensils for cooking and the dishes for table use were few. The best were of pewter, which the care ul housewife of the olden time kept shining as brightly as the most pretentious plate of our later day fine houses. It was by no means uncommon that wooden vessels, either coopered or turned, were used upon the table. Knives and forks were few; crockery very scarce, and tin-ware not abundant. Food was simply cooked and served, but it was of the best and most wholesome kind. The hunter kept the larder supplied with venison, bear meat, squirrels, wild turkeys and the many varieties of smaller game. Plain corn bread, baked in a kettle, in the ashes, or upon a board in front of the great open fire-place, answered the purpose of all kinds of pastry. The corn was, among the earlier pioneers, pounded, or grated, there being no mills for grinding it, for some time, and then only small ones at a considerable distance away. The wild fruits, in their season, were made use of, and afforded a pleasant variety. Sometimes especial effort was made to prepare a delicacy, as, for instance, when a woman experimented in mince pies, by pounding wheat for the flour to make the crust and used crab apples for fruit. In the lofts of the cabins was usually to be found a collection of articles that made up the pioneer's *materia medica*, the herb medicines and spices—catnip, sage, tansy, fennel, boneset, pennyroyal and wormwood, each gathered in its season; and there were also stores of nuts, and strings of dried pumpkin, with bags of berries and fruit.

The habits of the pioneers were of a simplicity and purity in conformance to their surroundings and belongings. The men were engaged in the herculean labor, day after day, of enlarging the little patch of sunshine about their homes, cutting away the forest, burning off the brush and debris, preparing the soil, planting, tending, harvesting, caring for the few animals, which they brought with them, or soon procured, and in hunting. While they were engaged in the heavy labor of the field and forest, or following the deer, or seeking other game, their help-meets were busied with their household duties —providing for the day and for the winter coming on, cooking, making clothes, spinning and weaving. They were fitted, by nature and experience, to be the consorts of the brave men who first came into the western wilderness. They were heroic in their endurance of hardship, and privation, and loneliness. Their industry was well directed and unceasing. Woman's work then, like man's, was performed under disadvantages, which have been removed in later years. She had not only the common household duties to perform, but many others. She not only made the clothing but the fabric for it. That old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, with which woman's name has been associated in all history, and of which the modern world knows nothing, except through the stories of those who are grandmothers now—that old occupation of spinning and of weaving, which seems surrounded with a glamour of romance as we look back to it through tradition and poetry, and which always conjures up thoughts of the graces and virtues of the dames and damsels of a generation that is gone—that old, old occupation of spinning and of weaving, was the chief industry of the pioneer women. Every cabin sounded with the softly-whirring wheel and the rythmic thud of the loom. The woman of pioneer times was like the woman described by Solomon: "She seeketh wool and flax, and worketh willingly with her hands; she layeth her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold the distaff."

Almost every article of clothing, all the cloth in use in the old log cabins, was the product of the patient woman-weaver's toil. She spun the flax and wove the cloth for shirts, and pantaloons, frocks, sheets and blankets. The linen and the wool, the "linsey-woolsey" woven by the housewife, formed all of the material for the clothing of both men and women, except such articles as were made of skins. The men commonly wore the hunting shirt, a kind of loose frock reaching half way down the thighs, open before, and so wide as to lap over a foot or more upon the chest. This generally had a cape, which was often fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of a different color from that which composed the garment. The bosom of the garment answered as a pouch, in which could be carried the various articles that the hunter or woodsman would need. The hunting shirt was always worn belted. It was made of coarse linen, of linsey, or of dressed deer-skin, according to the fancy of the wearer. Breeches were made of heavy cloth or of deer-skin, and were often worn with leggings of the same material, or of some kind of leather, while the feet were most usually encased in moccasins, which were easily and quickly made, though they needed frequent mending. The deerskin breeches, or drawers, were very comfortable when dry, but when they became wet were very cold to the limbs, and the next time they were put on were almost as stiff as if made of wood. Hats or caps were made of the various native furs. The women were clothed in linsey petticoats, coarse shoes and stockings, and wore buckskin gloves or mittens when any protection was required for the hands. All of the wearing apparel, like that of the men, was made with a view to being serviceable and comfortable, and all was of home manufacture. Other articles, and finer ones, were worn sometimes, but they were brought from former homes, and were usually the relics handed down from parents to children. Jewelry was not common, but occasionally some ornament was displayed.

In the cabins of the cultivated pioneers were usually a few books—the Bible and hymn-book, Pilgrim's Progress, Baxter's Saints' Rest, Harvey's Meditations, Æsop's Fables, Gulliver's Travels, Robinson Cruso, and the like. The long winter evenings were spent in poring over a few well-thumbed volumes by the light of the great log fire, in knitting, mending, curing furs, etc. Hospitality was simple, unaffected, hearty, unbounded.

Whiskey was in common use, and was furnished on all occasions of sociality. Nearly every settler had his barrel stored away. It was the universal drink at merry-makings, bees, house-warmings, weddings, and was always set before the traveler who chanced to spend the night or take a meal in the log cabin. It was the good, old-fashioned whiskey—"clear as amber, sweet as musk, smooth as oil"—that the few octogenarians and nonogenarians of to-day recall to memory with an unctuous gusto and a suggestive smack of the lips. The whiskey came from the Monongahela country, and was floated down the Ohio and thence boated up the Scioto. A few years later many stills were set up by the settlers, and an article of corn whiskey manufactured that was not held in such high esteem, though used in great quantities.

As the settlement increased, the sense of loneliness and isolation was dispelled, the asperities of life were softened, its amenities multiplied. Social gatherings became more numerous and more enjoyable. The log-rolling, harvesting, and husking-bees for the men, and the applebutter-making and quilting parties for the women, furnished frequent occasions for social intercourse. The early settlers took much pleasure and pride in rifle-shooting, and as they were accustomed to the use of the gun as a means, often, of obtaining subsistence, and relied upon it as a weapon of defence, they exhibited considerable skill. A wedding was the event of most importance in the sparsely settled new country. The young people had every inducement to marry, and generally did so as soon as able to provide for themselves. When a marriage was to be celebrated, all the neighborhood turned out. It was customary to have the ceremony performed before dinner, and, in order to be on time, the groom and his attendants usually started from his father's home in the morning, for that of the bride. All went on horseback, riding in single file along the narrow trail. Arriving at the cabin of the bride's parents, the ceremony would be performed, and after that, dinner served. This would be a substantial backwoods feast of beef, pork, fowls, and bear or deer meat, with such vegetables as could be procured. The greatest hilarity prevailed during the meal. After it was over, the dancing began, and was usually kept up till the next morning, though the newly-made husband and wife were, as a general thing, put to bed in the most approved fashion, and with considerable formality, in the middle of the evening's route. The tall young men, when they went on to the floor to dance, had to take their places with care between the logs that supported the loft floor, or they were in danger of bumping their heads. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by "jigging it off." The "settlement" of a young couple was thought to be thoroughly and generously made when the neighbors assembled and raised a cabin for them.

During all the early years of the settlement, varied with occasional pleasures and excitements, the great work of increasing the tillable ground went slowly on. The implements and tools were few, and of the most primitive kind, but the soil, that had long held in reserve the accumulated richness of centuries, produced splendid harvests, and the husbandman was well rewarded for his labor. The soil was warmer then than now, and the season earlier. The prairie fields were often, by the first of March, as green as fields of grain now are by the first of April. The wheat was pastured in the spring to keep it from growing up so early and so fast as to become lodged. The harvest came early, and the yield was often from thirty-five to forty, or more, bushels per acre. Corn grew fast, and roasting ears were to be had by the Fourth of July in some seasons.

There was great difficulty in obtaining flour and meal. There was no mill nearer than Chillicothe—the floating

mill upon the river—for a number of years. Only the commonest goods were brought into the country, and they sold at enormous prices, being packed from Detroit, or wagoned from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, thence floated down the Ohio to the mouth of the Scioto, and thence brought up the stream in boats, or packed along the banks. Tea was worth two or three dollars a pound for a number of years after the settlement of the Scioto valley had extended up as far as Columbus. Coffee brought from seventy-five cents to a dollar; salt, five to six dollars per bushel, of fifty pounds, and the commonest kinds of calico were sold at a dollar per yard. Long journeys upon foot were often made by the pioneers to obtain the necessities of life, or some article, then a luxury, for the sick. Hardships were cheerfully borne, privations stoutly endured; the best was made of what they had, by the pioneers and their families, and they toiled patiently on, industrious and frugal, simple in their tastes and pleasures, happy in an independence, however hardly gained, and looking forward, hopefully, to a future of plenty, which should reward them for the toils of their earliest years, and a rest from the struggle amidst the benefits gained by it. Without an iron will and indomitable resolution, they could never have accomplished what they did. Their heroism deserves the highest tribute of praise that can be awarded.

During the war of 1812, many of the husbands and fathers volunteered their services to the United States, and others were drafted. Women and children were then left alone in many an isolated log cabin all through Ohio, and there was a long reign of unrest, anxiety and terror. It was feared by all that the Indians might take advantage of the desertion of these homes by their natural defenders, and pillage and destroy them. The dread of robbery and murder filled many a mother's heart, but happily the worst fears of this kind proved to be groundless, and this part of the country was spared any scenes of actual violence.

After the war, there was a greater feeling of security than ever before; a new motive was given to immigration. The country rapidly filled up with settlers, and the era of peace and prosperity was fairly begun. Progress was slowly, surely made; the log houses became more numerous in the clearings; the forest shrank away before the woodsman's axe. Frame houses began to appear; the pioneers, assured of safety, laid better plans for the future, resorted to new industries, enlarged their possessions, improved the means of cultivation. Stock was brought in from Kentucky and from the east. Every settler had his horses, oxen, cattle, sheep and hogs. More commodious structures took the places of the old ones; the large double log cabin, of hewed logs, took the place of the smaller hut; log and frame barns were built for the protection of stock, and the housing of the crops. Then society began to form itself, the school-house and the church appeared, and the advancement was noticeable in a score of ways. Still there remained a vast work to perform, for as yet only a beginning had been made in the western woods. The brunt of the struggle, however, was past, and the way made in the wilderness for the army that was to come.

CHAPTER V.

SETTLEMENT AND POPULATION.

THERE is one great and striking peculiarity in the settlement and population of the Scioto valley that is more clearly exemplified in Pickaway county than in Franklin, or any other. It is the difference between the people upon the east and west sides of the river. There is, probably, no other county or section of country, of equal size, in the State of Ohio which contains two such clearly defined and different elements as the population of Virginian descent upon the west side of the river, and that of Pennsylvanian origin upon the east side. The cause of this peculiarity is, of course, directly attributable to the formation of the land grants, or reservations. Virginia having retained, as is fully explained in the chapter headed "Title to Ohio—The Land Grants—The Survey," all of the lands west of the Scioto and east of the Miami, they came, very naturally, to be settled by the pioneers who emigrated from that State. They brought with them the ideas, and manners and customs of the Old Dominion, which, taking root in the new soil of the frontier, sprang up and produced their like, modified, to be sure, by various forces, but retaining strong general resemblance to the parent stock. The land upon the east side of the river being within the United States military, congress and refugee tracts, was, for obvious reasons, settled and developed by pioneers from a wider range of localities, though the greater proportion, especially in Pickaway county, were Pennsylvanians.

Franklin county, from the fact that it is farther north than Pickaway, received more of its early population from the east; an admixture from New England and New York State, as well as from the northern part of Ohio, in later years. Upon the west side of the river the early settlers were, as in Pickaway, from Virginia, but upon the whole, the population of Franklin was, and is, much more cosmopolitan in its character than that of Pickaway; the river has been less clearly the dividing line between the Virginian and other pioneers, and the difference in the mode and degree of the development of the country has been conspicuous.

The different elements in the population of Pickaway, and the effects produced by the two peoples, is worthy of more than a passing word. At present there is not exhibited the wide diversity there once was. It has been modified by the influx of other than the original elements of population, by intermingling of the people, change of residence, and various other causes.

The land in Pickaway, which is a part of the Virginia military grant, was mostly held by wealthy men, in large tracts, and a system of tenantry was brought in vogue at an early day, through this circumstance. Upon the west side of the river, there is within the county a territory of about two hundred and ninety square miles, and this territory, about the year 1843, according to a small historical pamphlet then published, contained a population of only eight thousand, three hundred and seventy-six, an average of less than thirty to the square mile, while the land upon the east side of the river, containing about eighty less

square miles, sustained a population of eleven thousand, three hundred and forty-nine, an average of almost fifty-five to the square mile. The popular disposition being to take up large tracts of land, the insecurity of title, and other causes, created the tenant system under which the lands were never so fully improved as where actual ownership, and division into smaller farms, was the rule. Forty or fifty years after the settlement of the county began, the difference between the lands east and west of the river was very conspicuous. Upon the east side, where the Pennsylvanians were in the majority, the farms and fields were of moderate size, well improved, and thoroughly worked by men who lived upon them, in comfortable homes, and who were their owners. Upon the west side there were occasional houses of much pretension, and immense farms but partially improved, and often cultivated in a lax and slovenly way. Upon one side the wealth of the country was quite equally divided; upon the other were to be seen the extremes of wealth and poverty. The price of land of the same quality east and west of the river was very often nearly twice as great upon the former side as upon the latter, and as the lands east of the Scioto were surveyed in small tracts and parcels, thus being within reach of the poorer class of pioneers, this part of the county was first to gain a good average of population. The habits brought with the first emigrants underwent a gradual change, new elements of population entered the country, the large farms, upon the death of their original owners, were cut up and divided among the members of the family, and the peculiar differences between the appearance and character of the country upon the east and west sides of the river grew slowly less observable until, at the present, very little is noticeable.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

In Pickaway county the first permanent white settlements were made in 1796, or the following year. The first cabins were erected upon the "truce," or trail leading from the crossing of the Hockhocking (now Lancaster) by the Pickaway plains, to Chillicothe. There was one three or four miles south of the plains, and another at the eastern edge. The land upon which stood the old Indian town of Chillicothe became the property of Abel Westfall, who laid out the village which to-day bears his name. The rich body of lands known as the Pickaway plains was crossed by the great thoroughfares leading from the eastern settlements to Chillicothe, and to Cincinnati and the Miami settlements. Numerous "squatters" had, at an early day, erected cabins along these roads, and yet these lands were not sold until nearly all of the soil lying around them had been taken up. Consequently the settlement upon the plains could not be regarded as permanent. It involved no possessive rights. Settlements were made on Darby creek by Jonathan Renick; on Deer creek by Abraham Shanton, and on Walnut plains by David Denny, as early as 1800. A few cabins were erected six or eight miles apart, upon the trail leading from Chillicothe to Franklinton through Westfall, as early as 1797–8. Following are the dates of settlement of the several townships, as nearly as can be ascertained:

Pickaway	was	settled	in	1796—1797
Salt Creek	"	"	"	1797
Washington	"	"	"	1797
Circleville	"	"	"	1801
Walnut	"	"	"	1798
Madison	"	"	"	1804
Harrison	"	"	"	1799
Scioto	"	"	"	1804
Darby	"	"	"	1800
Monroe	"	"	"	1799
Muhlenb'gh	"	"	"	1806
Jackson	"	"	"	1798
Wayne	"	"	"	1798
Deer Creek	"	"	"	1799
Perry	"	"	"	1799

Franklin county was first settled in 1797, the point being the site upon which Franklinton was subsequently laid out. The next settlement was made upon Darby creek, and the third—a scattering of pioneer cabins along Alum creek—was made in the summer of 1798. About the same time a few settlers located at the mouth of Big Belly (now Gahanna) creek. The settlement followed the banks of this stream throughout the territory of what is now Franklin county. After the year 1800, the influx of population was steady and quite rapid, so that the country was soon occupied by a number of people, and its resources began to be developed in such a manners a to encourage other emigrants to come here.

Following is a list of some of the earliest settlements:

Franklin township, which originally contained about twice as much land as the whole county now does, was first settled at the village of Franklinton, of which mention has been before made, in 1797.

Sharon. The first settlement was made in the spring of 1803, by the Scioto company, upon the site of the town of Worthington.

Montgomery was settled in 1799, along Alum creek.

Pleasant township was first settled at a point on Darby creek, near Georgesville.

Hamilton was settled in 1800; Washington, in 1801 or 1802; Madison, 1802–3; Truro, in 1805; Plain, in 1802; Blendon, in 1806; Mifflin, in 1799; Jefferson, in 1802–3; Brown, in 1808; and Clinton, previous to 1804.

POPULATION.

The following tables show the population of Franklin and Pickaway counties every decade from 1820 to 1870, both inclusive, as given by the United States census, and the population of the townships, at three periods of their growth:

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

1820	10,300	1850	64,132
1830	14,756	1860	50,361
1840	24,880	1870	63,524

The following shows the population of the townships at the periods—1820, 1840 and 1870:

	1820	1840	1870
Blendon	——	972	1,771
Brown	——	425	819
Clinton	518	965	1,800
Franklin	777	1,345	2,629
Hamilton	943	1,238	1,827
Harrison	426	——	——
Jackson	310	787	1,923
Jefferson	559	1,040	1,405
Madison	1,097	1,815	3,440
Mifflin	241	832	1,562
Montgomery, including Columbus city	1,631	7,497	33,744
Norwich	257	740	1,632
Perry	426	1,039	1,297
Plain	373	1,263	1,293

	1820	1840	1870
Pleasant	599	811	1,833
Prairie	322	603	1,364
Sharon	983	1,168	1,480
Truro	693	1,418	1,866
Washington	137	842	1,334

PICKAWAY COUNTY.

1820	18,143	1850	20,823
1830	15,935	1860	23,469
1840	20,169	1870	24,274

The growth of the townships has been as follows:

	1820	1840	1870
Circleville	——	2,973	5,922
Darby	536	1,052	1,548
Deer Creek	1,532	1,376	1,458
Harrison	534	1,149	1,271
Jackson	975	993	1,202
Madison	871	851	883
Muhlenburgh	——	653	957
Monroe	653	1,352	1,870
Pickaway	1,908	1,574	1,632
Salt Creek	1,304	1,815	1,750
Scioto	403	920	1,545
Walnut	1,483	1,798	1,636
Washington	2,000	1,194	906
Wayne	950	779	790

CHAPTER VI.

TITLES TO OHIO---LAND GRANTS---THE SURVEY.

THE first people to claim possession of the territory now included in the State of Ohio, other than the prehistoric Mound Builders and the Indians, were the French. France vested the right of her title upon the discoveries of that intrepid, indomitable explorer Robert Cavalier De La Salle, who is said, by Parkman and other historians, to have passed from Lake Erie south, over the portage in the Allegheny river, and from thence to the Ohio river, as far as the "Falls" at Louisville, thus being the discoverer and explorer of the State. By his subsequent discoveries, too, La Selle was accredited with the honor of having found for France the whole of the vast territory commonly considered as included in the Mississippi valley and called Louisiana. The title was disputed by Great Britain, but the controversy was only a slight one, and France held possession before the Utrecht treaty in 1713, and after that treaty, up to the treaty of Paris in 1763, when Great Britain came into possession of the soil northwest of the Ohio, and retained it until the close of the Revolutionary war, whereby the treaty of peace, concluded at Paris in 1783, and ratified by the American congress in the following year, the ownership was vested in the United States.

INDIAN TREATIES.

The indefinite claim of the *Iroquois* Indians, or *Six Nations*, based upon their assumption of having conquered the whole country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and hence becoming its owners, was extinguished by the terms of the treaty of Fort Stanwix, concluded October 22, 1784. The commissioners of congress in this transaction were Oliver Wolcott, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee. The *Six Nations* were represented by Red Jacket and Cornplanter, two of their most able chiefs.

The treaty of Fort McIntosh, by which the *Delawares*, *Wyandots*, *Ottawas* and *Chippewas* relinquished all claims to the Ohio valley, was negotiated in January, 1785, by George Rogers Clark, Richard Butler and Arthur Lee, for the United States, and the chiefs of the tribes named, for the Indians. By the provisions of this treaty, the boundary line dividing these Indians from the United States was established along the Cuyahoga river and the main branch of the Tuscarawas, to its fork, near Fort Laurens, thence westwardly to the portage between the headquarters of Great Miami and the Miami of the Lakes (Maumee), thence down said river to Lake Erie, and along the lake to the mouth of the Cuyahoga.

Other relinquishments were effected by the treaty of Fort Finney, at the mouth of the Great Miami, concluded with the *Shawnees*, January 31, 1786; by the treaty of Fort Harmer, held by General St. Clair, January 9, 1789, and by the treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795.

The rights and titles left the Indians by these and other treaties were extinguished by treaties subsequently made, and by purchase.

THE CLAIMS OF STATES.

After the ratification of the treaty of peace, in 1784, between Great Britain and the United States, and for some time before, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut asserted claims to portions of the lands now included in the boundaries of Ohio, and Virginia claimed the whole, and much more, even to the entire extent of the "territory northwest of the Ohio river." Virginia's claim was founded upon certain charters granted to the colony of Virginia by James the First, bearing date, respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611; also, upon the conquest of the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and the northern lakes, by General George Rogers Clark, in 1778 and 1779. Though possessing as valid a claim as any other State, Virginia was the second to relinquish her hold upon the disputed territory, for the good of the United States, which was done by a deed of cession, granted March 1, 1784.*

The charters of Massachusetts and Connecticut both embraced territory extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that of New York, obtained from Charles the Second, included territory that had been previously granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut. Their charters covering, to some extent, the same territory, there arose conflicts between them and Virginia as to the ownership of the soil of Ohio. New York made a deed of cession May 1, 1782. Virginia followed, reserving the military lands, in 1784, and Masschusetts on the thirteenth of November, in the same year, authorized her delegates in congress to cede the title of the State to all lands west of the western boundary of New York. The measure was consummated in 1785. Connecticut ceded all of her claim west of what is now known as the Western Reserve, in September, 1786, an act which has been characterized by Chief Justice Chase as "the last tardy and reluctant sacrifice of State pretensions to the common good."

* The nature and provisions of this deed of cession are more fully explained under the heading "Virginia Military Lands," in this chapter.

Having traced the history of the title to the soil of Ohio, we shall proceed to show how that part of the lands in which the counties of Franklin and Pickaway lie, was parceled off and put in the market, the tracts or grants to which they belong, and the reason of their existence.

When Ohio was admitted to the Federal Union as an independent State, one of the terms of admission was, that the fee simple to all the lands within its limits, especially those previously granted or sold, should be vested in the United States. The different portions of the lands have, at various times, been granted or sold to various companies, bodies politic, and individuals. The principal divisions were known as follows:

1, Congress lands; 2, United States Military Lands; 3, Virginia Military District; 4, Western Reserve; 5, Fire Lands; 6, Ohio Company's Purchase; 7, Donation Tract; 8, Symmes' Purchase; 9, Refugee Tract; 10, French Grant; 11, Dolerman's Grant; 12, Zane's Grant; 13, Canal Lands; 14, Turnpike Lands; 15, Maumee Road Lands; 16, School Lands; 17, College Lands; 18, Ministerial; 19, Moravian; 20, Salt Sections.

All of the lands in the two counties represented in this work belong to one of four tracts—the Virginia Military Lands, the United States Military Lands, the Refugee Tract, or the Congress Lands.

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY LANDS.

All of the territory in Franklin and Pickaway counties, west of the Scioto river, is included in the Virginia Military district.

At its session, beginning October 20, 1783, the general assembly of Virginia passed an act to authorize its delegates in congress to convey to the United States, in congress assembled, all the right of that commonwealth to the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Congress stipulated to accept this cession upon condition that this territory should be formed into States, containing a suitable extent of territory, and that the States so formed should be distinctly republican, and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty and freedom as the other States. On the seventeenth of March, 1784, Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, James Monroe and Samuel Hardy, the Virginia delegates to congress, conveyed to the United States "all right, title and claim, as well as of jurisdiction, which the said commonwealth hath to the territory, or tract of country, within the limits of the Virginia charter, situate, lying and being northwest of the river Ohio."

This act of cession contained, however, the following reservation: "That in case the quantity of good land on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between the Great and Tennessee rivers, which have been reserved by law, for the Virginia troops, upon continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for these legal bounties, the deficiency should be made up to the said troops in good lands, to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions to them as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia." The land embraced in this reservation constitutes the Virginia military district in Ohio, and is composed of the counties of Adams, Brown, Clinton, Clermont, Highland, Fayette, Madison and Union, and portions of Scioto, Pike, Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Hardin, Logan, Clark, Greene, Champaign, Warren and Hamilton.

Congress passed an act authorizing the establishment of this reservation and location as defined, upon the report of the executive of Virginia that the deficiency of good lands upon the waters of the Cumberland existed.

The Virginia soldiers of the Continental line, who served in the Revolutionary war, were compensated in bounty awards of these lands according to the rank, time of service, etc. The first step necessary, after securing the proper certificate of actual service, was that of procuring a printed warrant from the land officer, specifying the quantity of lands and the rights upon which it was due. This military warrant was issued from the land office, in the State of Virginia, which empowered the person to whom it was granted, his heirs or assigns, to select the number of acres specified in the lands reserved for that purpose, and to have the same appropriated. After the location was made and the boundaries ascertained by surveying, the owner of the warrant returned it to the State authorities, and received in its place a patent, or grant, from the government. This grant was equivalent to a deed in fee simple, and passed all of the title of the government to the grantee.

On the same day on which the act was passed, Richard C. Anderson, a colonel in the army, was appointed surveyor for the Continental line of the army, by the officers named in the act and authorized to make such appointment as they saw fit. He opened his office at Louisville, for entries in the Kentucky lands, on the twentieth of July, 1784. When the Kentucky grant was exhausted he opened another office for entries in the Ohio tract. He held his position up to the time of his death, in October, 1826, and during the long period faithfully discharged the onerous duties devolving upon him. His son-in-law, Allen Latham, esq., was appointed surveyor sometime after Colonel Anderson's death, and opened his office at Chillicothe in July, 1829.

Any soldier who held a warrant, or the heir or assign of any soldier who held a warrant, was at liberty to locate his lands wherever he pleased within the Virginia military lands, and in consequence of the irregularities with which many locations were made, and the encroachment of some locations upon others, far more litigation has arisen relative to lines and titles in this district than in those which were regularly surveyed and laid off in sections.

The Virginia military tract was never surveyed into ranges or townships until it was done in the different counties, by order of the county commissioners, when it became desirable to organize the townships for civil purposes. Hence their irregular shape and size. The townships in Franklin county which lie within the tract are: Washington, Norwich, Brown, Prairie, Franklin, Pleasant and Jackson. Those in Pickaway county are: Darby,

Scioto, Monroe, Muhlenburg, Jackson, Perry, Deer Creek and Wayne.

THE UNITED STATES MILITARY LANDS

Were surveyed under the provisions of an act of Congress, passed June 1, 1796, and contained two million five hundred and sixty thousand acres. The tract was set apart to satisfy certain claims of the officers and soldiers who fought in the Revolutionary war. It is bounded by the Seven ranges on the east, by the Greenville treaty line on the north, by the Congress and Refugee lands on the south, and by the Scioto river on the west, and includes the entire county of Coshocton and portions of Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Muskingum, Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Morrow, Knox, and Holmes. The townships of Franklin county which belong to this tract are Jefferson, Plain, Blendon, Mifflin, Clinton, Sharon, and Perry. The southeast quarter of Plain township, and a portion of Perry, were laid out, for the convenience of soldiers, in one hundred acre lots. The townships of Plain, Jackson, Mifflin, Blendon, Sharon, and Clinton, were divided into quarters, each of which was intended to contain four thousand acres. After satisfying the claims for which these lands were set apart, there was a surplus, which was divided into sections a mile square, and containing six hundred and forty acres. The surplus lands were disposed of by sale.

THE REFUGEE TRACT

Is a body of land containing about one hundred thousand acres, granted by Congress, February 18, 1801, to persons who fled from the British provinces—Canada and Nova Scotia—during the Revolutionary war and took up arms in behalf of the colonies and against their mother country, thereby losing their property by confiscation.

This tract is four and one-half miles wide, from north to south, and extends forty-eight miles eastward from the Scioto river, at Columbus, into Muskingum county, including parts of Franklin, Fairfield, Perry, Licking and Muskingum. The townships in Franklin county which lie within this tract are Montgomery and Truro.

THE CONGRESS LANDS

Two townships in Franklin county—Hamilton and Madison—are within the Congress lands. This tract includes, also, all of Pickaway county east of the Scioto river, viz.: the townships of Madison, Harrison, Walnut Creek, Circleville, Washington, Pickaway and Salt Creek. The congress lands were surveyed and put in the market in conformance to an ordinance passed in 1785, after the several States claiming ownership had all granted deeds of cession to the United States, and after the title had been made perfect by treaty with the Indians. The lands were surveyed into townships six miles square, or as nearly that size as was practicable, and were divided into sections, each a mile square. Four sections in each township were reserved for future sale by the United States, and one section was set apart for the use of schools. Originally a provision was made for the reservation of one-seventh of the lands surveyed, for the use of the Continetal troops, but this plan was subsequently abandoned, and, as heretofore related, a specific appropriation of a tract was made for that purpose. The system of the survey and sale underwent many changes, which it is unnecessary here to relate.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Congress, by a compact with the people, gave them one-thirty-sixth part of all of the lands northwest of the Ohio river for school purposes. The lands for this purpose set apart, however, were appropriated by squatters, and through unwise, careless, and, sometimes, corrupt legislation, these squatters were vested with proprietorship. "Members of the legislature, not unfrequently, got acts passed and leases granted, either to themselves, to their relatives, or to their warm partizans. One senator contrived to get, by such acts, seven entire sections of land into either his own, or his children's possession."* From 1803 to 1820, the general assembly spent a considerable portion of every session in passing acts relating to these lands, without ever advancing the cause of education in any degree.

In 1821 the house of representatives appointed five of its members, viz: Caleb Atwater, Lloyd Talbot, James Shields, Roswell Mills and Josiah Barber, a committee on schools and school lands. This committee subsequently made a report, rehearsing the wrong management of the school land trust on behalf of the State, warmly advocated the establishment of a system of education, and the adoption of measures which would secure for the people the rights which congress intended they should possess. In compliance with the recommendation of the committee, the governor of the State, in May, 1822, having been authorized by the legislature, appointed seven commissioners of schools and school lands, viz: Caleb Atwater, the Rev. John Collins, Rev. James Hoge, D. D., N. Guilford, Hon. Ephriam Cutler, Hon. Josiah Barber and James M. Bell, esq. The reason why seven persons were appointed was because there were seven different sorts of school lands in the State, viz: Section number sixteen in every township of the Congress lands, the Virginia military lands, Symmes' purchase, the Ohio company's purchase, the Refugee lands, and the Connecticut Western Reserve. For the four different land grants represented in the lands of Franklin and Pickaway counties, the appointments were as follows: For Congress lands, John Collins; for the Refugee lands, James Hoge; for the United States Military lands, James M. Bell. The commission of seven persons was reduced, by various causes, to one of three, Messrs. Atwater, Collins and Hoge, who performed the arduous duties incumbent upon them, with but little remuneration, and (at the time), but few thanks. The legislature of 1823 broke up without having taken any definite action upon the report presented by the commission, but during the summer and autumn of 1824, the subject of the sale of the school lands was warmly agitated, and the friends of this measure triumphed over the opposition so far as to elect large majorities to both branches of the general assembly,

* Caleb Atwater—"History of Ohio."

in favor of its being made a law. The quantity of land set apart was ascertained, in 1825, to be a little more than half a million acres, and was valued at less than a million dollars. A portion of these lands was sold by the legislature under authority of congress, and the residue was leased.

PERILS OF THE SURVEY.

The original survey of the lands at present comprised in Franklin and Pickaway counties, and especially of the Virginia Military tract, was attended with great difficulty and danger.

This land district was opened in 1787, and soon after, Massie, Sullivant, McArthur, and others, commenced the adventurous undertaking of surveying it. All of the locations of land warrants prior to 1790, were made by stealth. "Every creek which was explored, every line that was run, were at the risk of life from the savage Indians, whose courage and perseverance were only equaled by the perseverance of the whites to push forward their settlements. Colonel R. C. Anderson, surveyor-general of the Virginia Military District, placed a large number of the warrants in the hands of Nathaniel Massie, in 1790, when Congress removed the last obstruction to the taking of the lands, and he immediately proceeded to enter and survey, on such terms as he could make with the owners. The risk being great, and as the holders of claims were anxious to have them located as soon as possible, in order that they might obtain the best selections, they were willing to pay liberally for the labor and danger of the survey. One-fourth, one-third, and sometimes as much as one-half, of the lands acquired by entry, were given by the proprietors to the surveyors. If the owners preferred paying in money, the usual terms were ten pounds, Virginia currency, for each one thousand acres surveyed, exclusive of chainman's wages. Massie continued to survey during the winter of 1792–3, and in the fall of the latter year he pushed his way far up the Scioto. He employed about thirty men to accompany him on his dangerous expedition. The greater part of Ross and Pickaway counties, west of the river, was well explored and partly surveyed. The party returned without having met with any harm, and delighted with the richness of the valley. Massie resumed his labors in the winter of 1793–4, and braved many hardships and dangers.

Mr. Lucas Sullivant, one of the first settlers on the site of Columbus, and who died August 8, 1823, surveyed most of the Virginia Military grant lying in the present limits of Franklin county. In some of his first attempts he was driven back by the Indians, but, finally, having formed a large party, about twenty men, surveyors, chain-bearers, markers, hunters, scouts and pack-horse men, with pack-horses, he made his way up the Scioto valley, through the untracked wilderness to the vicinity of what is now Columbus. The party experienced much suffering, sometimes having a short allowance of food, and because of the proximity of Indians, not daring to use their rifles to bring down game. Wolves were constant visitors to the encampment, and the panther was more than once found prowling around. "Once," says the Sullivant memorial, "when encamped near what the early settlers knew as the 'Salt-lick,' on the west side of the river, three miles below the present city of Columbus, a panther was discovered crouching upon the horizontal limb of a tree, nearly overhanging the place where they were sitting around the brightly blazing fire. The tail of the panther was swaying to and fro, and he seemed about to spring upon them, when one of the hunters, seizing his rifle, aimed at the head, between the glaring eye-balls of the animal, and, with a steady hand, pulled the trigger. Simultaneous with the crack of the gun, the beast gave a spring, and falling in their midst, scattered the camp-fire in his death struggles."

The rear guard of Mr. Sullivant's party attacked, on one occasion, a party of Indians, and killed a Frenchman who was with them—probably an Indian trader. For this the men were severely reprimanded by Mr. Sullivant, who believed that this wanton attack would be followed by a retaliating blow. The *Mingo* Indians held a consultation and sent out a party of warriors to capture or destroy the surveying squad. Mr. Sullivant, who, apprehending such a result, had hurried his work and was about ready to leave the country, was met on the fourth day after the Frenchman's murder by Indians. He held a council with his men, to determine whether they should attack the redskins or not, and it was decided not to take the initiative in battle. After directing the men to keep together, remain quiet, and on no consideration to fire a gun unless attacked, Mr. Sullivant resumed his work and, just at twilight, as he was making his last entry, some of the men fired at a wild turkey, and their whereabouts thus being made known, the Indians rushed upon them with a whoop and a volley. Mr. Sullivant threw his compass and other instruments under the top of a fallen tree, and swinging a light shotgun, which he always carried, to his shoulder, he fired upon an Indian who was rushing upon him with uplifted tomahawk. Turning about to look for his men, he saw they were in a panic and rapidly dispersing, and he also took to his heels, and, fortunately, in about a quarter of a mile, fell in with six of them. Favored in their flight by the darkness, they journeyed all night and most of the next day. Two of the men in this surveying party were killed when the Indians made their first onslaught. Mr. Sullivant had some other experiences with the Indians, but none so dangerous or nearly fatal as this.

The surveys of the lands upon the east side of the river were accompanied by dangers similar to those that attended the survey of the Virginia military district, though lesser, on account of the surveying being done at a later date.

CHAPTER VII.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION AND COUNTY DIVISION.

THE pre-historical history of Ohio, so far as regards civil organization and the exercise of authority, begins in 1769, when the colony of Virginia attempted to extend her jurisdiction over the territory northwest of the river

Ohio. The house of burgesses passed an act establishing the county of Botetourt, with the Mississippi river as its western boundary. This was a vast county. The act which established it contained the following passage:

"*Whereas*, the people situated on the Mississippi, in the said county of Botetourt, will be very remote from the court house, and must necessarily become a separate county as soon as their numbers are sufficient, which will probably happen in a short time, be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the inhabitants of that part of the said county of Botetourt which lies on the said waters shall be exempted from the payment of any levies to be laid by the said county court for the purpose of building a court house and prison for said county.

Civil government between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers existed only nominally until 1778, when, after the conquest of the country by General George Rogers Clark, the Virginia legislature organized the county of Illinois, embracing within its limits all of the lands lying west of the Ohio river to which Virginia had any claim. Colonel John Todd received appointment from the governor of Virginia as civil commandant and lieutenant of the county. He served until his death, at the battle of Blue Licks, in 1782, and Timothy Montbrun was his successor.

In 1787, Virginia, having made her deed of cession to the United States, and the title having been protected through other deeds of cession, and through Indian treaties, congress took the great step which resulted in the establishment of a wise and salutary civil government. Upon the thirteenth of July, after a prolonged discussion of the principles and issues involved, there was issued "An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States Northwest of the river Ohio," which has since been known as "the ordinance of 1787," or the "ordinance of freedom." By this great and statesmanlike ordinance, provision was made for successive forms of territoral government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement and development of the western country. Chief Justice Chase says of this ordinance: "This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious labors."

At the time this ordinance went into effect, there had been made no permanent settlements of whites upon the territory embraced, except the few French villages, and their immediate vicinities, in the western and northwestern portions of it. If any such existed within the present limits of Ohio, they must have been situated along the Maumee river, and were of small extent.* The government had discouraged the settlement of whites up to this time, to avoid infringement upon the rights of the Indians, and consequent troubles. Military force was resorted to to break up some small settlements made along the Ohio, and in other parts of the State.

After the passage of the ordinance, immigration was encouraged. "When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest." †

Congress, in 1787, appointed General Arthur St. Clair governor of the Northwest territory; Major Winthrop Sargent, secretary, and James M. Varnum and John Armstrong, judges, though the latter, declining to serve, was supplanted by John Cleve Symmes in the following year. On the ninth of July, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived at Marietta, and proceeded to organize the territory. The first law was proclaimed July 25, 1788, and upon the twenty-seventh of the same month the governor issued a proclamation, establishing the county of Washington, which included all of the territory east of the Scioto river, to which the Indian title had been extinguished, reaching northward to Lake Erie, the Ohio river and the Pennsylvania line being its eastern boundary, Marietta, the seat of the territorial government, also becoming the county seat of Washington county.

The next county laid out was Hamilton, in 1790. Cincinnati was the county seat. The other territorial counties were the following, laid out in the order in which here given: St. Clair, Knox, Randolph, Wayne, Adams, Jefferson, Ross, Trumbull, Clermont, Fairfield and Belmont. Ross, the mother county of Franklin and Pickaway, was proclaimed August 20, 1798, and its seat of government was Chillicothe, which was laid out the previous year by Nathaniel Massie. The county was named after the Hon. James Ross, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, who, at that time, was the unsuccessful candidate of the Federalists for governor of that State.

* Isaac Smucker.

† Chief Justice Chase.

CHAPTER VIII.

ERECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

FRANKLIN COUNTY was erected in 1803, by the following act of the general assembly, convened at Chillicothe, the then State capital:

An Act to Establish the County of Franklin:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That all that part of Ross contained within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning on the western boundary of the twentieth range of townships east of the Scioto river, at the corner of sections numbers twenty-four and twenty-five in the ninth township of the twenty-first range, surveyed by John Mathews; thence west until it intersects the eastern boundary line of Greene county; thence north with said line until it intersects the State line; thence eastwardly with the said line to the northwest corner of Fairfield county; thence with the western boundary line of Fairfield county to the place of beginning, shall form a separate and distinct county, to be called by the name of Franklin.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all taxes and officers' fees, which may be due from the inhabitants of the said county of Franklin to the county of Ross at the commencement of this act, shall be collected and paid in like manner as if the said county had not been divided; and the same proceedings shall be had in all processes, judgments, and executions which may be pending in the said county of Ross at the commencement of this act, as would have taken place had it never been passed.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That courts for the said county of Franklin shall be holden in the town of Franklinton, until a permanent seat of justice shall be established therein, agreeably to the provisions of the act entitled, "an act establishing seats of justice."

SECTION 4. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the thirtieth day of April next. MICHAEL BALDWIN,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SAM. HUNTINGTON,

Speaker pro tem. of the Senate.

March 30, 1803.

The erection of the county of Delaware, in 1808, reduced the northern boundary of the county to its present limit. Pickaway county was erected in 1810, and reduced the county of Franklin to its present southern limit. The erection of Madison in 1810, and of Union in 1820, reduced the western extent of the county, but in 1845 the boundary line was established by act of the legislature, along Darby creek, from the northwest corner of Brown to the north line of Pleasant township. Again, in 1857, by an "act to annex a part of Licking county to the county of Franklin," nine half sections were attached to Franklin, and in 1851 six sections were added upon the same side of the county.

These changes left the county, as at present, nearly square, twenty-two and a half miles in extent north and south, and about twenty-four and three-quarters from east to west.

FIRST COURT.

The first court of common pleas in Franklin county was held in Franklinton, "on the first Tuesday in May, and the third day thereof." There were present John Dill, David Jameson and Joseph Foos, esqs., associate judges. The court appointed Lucas Sullivant clerk *pro tempore*, and he took the oath of office.

The first official act of the court is recorded as follows:

"On the application of Joseph Foos and Jane Foos, (widow and relict of John Foos, deceased), letters of administration of the said decedent's estate were granted them, upon their complying with the requisites of the law. Whereupon they took the necessary oath, and together with Lucas Sullivant, their security, entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penal sum of seven hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties in their said administration."

The first mention we find of the president judge is under date of the first Tuesday in September, 1803, (to which time the court had adjourned). On that day "the Honorable Wyllys Silliman, esquire, president, and David Jameson and Joseph Foos, esquires, two of the associate judges, were present.

"John S. Wills, Michael Baldwin, Philemon Beecher, Wm. W. Irwin and Jonathan W. Reddick, intending to appear as attorneys in this court, took the oath of fidelity to their State, the oath to support the constitution of this State, and the oath of an attorney-at-law, they are severally admitted to practice as attorneys therein."

Other entries show that at this session of court, Jeremiah McLene, James Furguson and William Creighton, who were appointed commissioners, reported in favor of establishing Franklinton as the regular place for holding court.

John Blair foreman, Andrew Culbertson, James Short, William Bennett, Jonathan Holmes, Ezekel Bogard, Zachariah Stephen, James Marshall, Joseph Hunter, Samuel Henderson, William Brown, James Ewing and Calvin Carey were sworn "a grand jury of inquest for the body of this county," and having received their charge, withdrew from the bar, and after some time returned with the following presentments:

Usual Osbourn, for striking and beating with force and arms, John Story, the 23d day of June last, in the county aforesaid, contrary to the laws of the State.

Against Samuel Sills, for perjury, before Zachariah Stephens, a justice of the peace.

John Swills appeared as prosecutor. Both causes were continued.

Several entries of civil cases appear on the record, and all of them were continued. Among them were: Samuel Smith against James Brown; John Clark against David Nelson, and Alexander McLaughlin against Nathan Rollings.

April 16, 1803, an act was passed making it the duty of the Associate Judges to divide their respective counties into townships, and divers other duties now performed by the county commissioners.

The following record shows the early division of Franklin county:

"At a meeting of the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county, at the temporary seat of justice of said county, in Franklinton, on Tuesday, May 10, 1803; present, the Hon. John Dill, Chief Judge, David Jamison, and Joseph Foos, esqrs, Associated Judges of the court aforesaid; who, having taken their official seats, were attended by Lucas Sullivant, clerk of the said Court of Common Pleas, and they then proceeded to lay off the said county of Franklin into townships, as required by an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled, 'An act to regulate the election of Justices of the Peace, and for other purposes,' in the following manner, to wit:

"*Ordered*, That all that part of Franklin county contained within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the forks of Darby creek, that is, at the junction of what is called Treacle's creek with Darby creek, running thence south to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence east with said line, until it intersects the Scioto river; thence up the same till it comes to a point one mile, on a straight line, above the mouth of Roaring run; and from thence to the point of beginning, do make and constitute the first township in Franklin county, and be called Franklin township.

"*Ordered*, That in Franklin township there be elected two justices of the peace, and that the electors hold their election for that purpose at the temporary place of holding courts for the county of Franklin, on the twenty-first day of June next.

"*Ordered*, That the lands contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the west bank of the Scioto river, one mile, on a direct line, above the mouth of Roaring run; from thence, on a direct line, to the junction of Treacle's creek with Darby creek, which is frequently called the forks of Darby; thence south unto the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with said line until it intersects the county line of Greene; thence with the last mentioned line north, and from the point of beginning, up the Scioto to the northern boundary of Franklin county, do make and constitute the second township in said county, and be called Darby township.

"*Ordered*, That in Darby township there be elected one justice of the peace, and that the electors of said township hold their election for that purpose at the house of David Mitchell, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June next.

"*Ordered*, That the lands contained in the following limits; to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto river, at the point where the sectional line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in township four and range twenty-two, intersects the Scioto river; thence east with the said sectional line until it intersects the line between the counties of Fairfield and Franklin; thence south with the same to the line between the counties of Ross and Franklin; thence west with the same until it intersects the Scioto river; thence up the river to the point of beginning, to make and constitute the third township in Franklin county, and be called Harrison township.

"*Ordered*, That there be elected in Harrison township, one justice of the peace, and that the election be held at the house of Alexander Laughferty, on one Thomas Renixes' farm, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June, next.

"*Ordered*, That the land contained in the following limits, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto river, at the intersection of the sectional line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in the fourth township and twenty-second range; running thence with the said sectional line east, to the line between the counties of Fairfield and Franklin; thence north with said line, and from the point of beginning, to the Scioto, to the northerly boundary of Franklin county, do constitute and make the fourth township, Franklin county, and be called Liberty township.

"*Ordered*, That two justices of the peace be elected in Liberty township; the election to be held at the house of John Beaty, in said township, on the twenty-first day of June, next."

Following are the names of those who were elected in accordance with the foregoing provisions, and who were the first justices of the peace in Franklin county: Franklin township, Zachariah Stephen and James Marshal; Darby township, Joshua Ewing; Harrison township, William Brown, and in Liberty township,—Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown. The same day an election was held for representatives in Congress, the first in the State. The vote of Franklin county was: Franklin township, 59; Darby township, 22; Harrison township, 21; Liberty township, 28, or a total of 130. The aggregate vote of Franklin county for president, in 1876, was 17,037.

OTHER COURTS.

Besides the common pleas court of Franklin there have been three others which have sat in Columbus, though they do not belong properly to the history of the county. Prior to 1824, the annual sessions of the supreme court were held in Franklinton; since that time in Columbus. It originally consisted of four judges, but by the present State constitution, which took effect in 1851, was made to consist of five judges.

The district court, constituted by the common pleas judges of the proper district, generally hold a short annual term in Franklin, as in other counties.

The supreme court of Franklin county was established in 1857—March 27—as a sort of adjunct of the court of common pleas, with a single judge, elected by popular vote for five years, and having jurisdiction only in criminal cases. Fitch James Mathews, of Columbus, was elected judge of this court in April, 1857, and re-elected in 1862. Before the expiration of his term of office he resigned, on account of failing health, and J. William Baldwin was appointed his successor. This court was abolished in 1865, by act of the legislature, and its unfinished business transferred to the court of common pleas.

The probate court, like that of other counties, was established by the provisions of the constitution of 1851.

The regular courts were held for several years in hired rooms. The Franklinton court house was erected in 1807–8, Lucas Sullivant being the contractor. This and the jail, erected about the same time, remained in use until 1824, when the county seat was removed to Columbus. After that time, and up to 1840, the Court of Common Pleas was held in the United States court house, on the public square, north of the old State buildings.

THE COURT HOUSE

Of Franklin county was erected upon land originally owned by Dr. M. B. Wright and wife, and by them deeded to Robert Lysle, James Bryden, and R. W. Coles, October 20, 1837. The lots were numbers three hundred and fifty-eight and three hundred and fifty-nine, situated on the southeast corner of High and Mound streets. A third lot—number three hundred and sixty—was afterwads purchased, as the two first bought were found insufficient. The whole cost of the ground was one thousand, five hundred and fifty-six dollars and four cents. The court house was so far completed, in 1840, that it was used, and found ample enough, until 1852, when an additional building was erected, between which and the first a passage way was made on a level with the second floor.

JAILS.

The first building used for a jail after the county seat was removed to Columbus, was of brick, and stood upon the south side of Gay street, between High and Third. After the court house was erected, its basement was used for the purposes of a jail, but it proved too insecure for a prison, and as escapes were too frequent, a new jail was built in the rear, or east of the court house, fronting on Mound street. This building, all except the front, is of massive stone, and the cells are composed entirely of iron.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

The first infirmary building was finished in 1833, upon the farm at the confluence of the Olentangy and Scioto. This infirmary was not large enough; it was inconvenient to convey the pauper sick to—being situated at such a distance from Columbus, from which city three-fourths of the inmates came—and for various other reasons it was deemed best to abandon this place and locate an infirmary elsewhere. In 1839 the commissioners purchased the present site of the infirmary, in the southern part of the city, and erected thereon the building now in use. Various additions have been made, from time to time, and several separate buildings erected, as well as more ground obtained.

On the first of December, 1869, the county commissioners purchased, for seventeen thousand, five hundred dollars, a tract of land known as the Flenniken farm, containing one hundred and fifteen acres, and situated on the west side of Olentangy, at the west end of King avenue, two miles from the State capitol building. The contract for the new building was let to Fornoff, Hess & Miller for one hundred and eighty-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and forty-eight cents. A model infirmary building was to have been constructed. The plans were elaborately prepared and the actual work begun, but the land rose rapidly in value, and it was decided to give up the project, as one too costly. The land was subsequently sold off in parcels, and since then until quite recently no new plan has been advanced to provide for the destitute and decrepit. The county owns a farm, purchased in 1854, at an expense of about thirteen thousand dollars. It is on the Groveport pike.

CHAPTER IX.

ERECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF PICKAWAY COUNTY.

PRIOR to the year 1810, the territory included at present within the limits of Pickaway county was included in the counties of Ross, Franklin and Fairfield, the part in which Circleville lies being within the bounds of Ross. The State legislature, assembled at Chillicothe, the then capital of the State, on the twelfth of January, 1810, passed the following

ACT FOR THE ERECTION OF PICKAWAY COUNTY:

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That all those parts of the counties of Ross, Franklin and Fairfield, within the following boundaries, be, and the same are hereby, erected into a separate county, to be known by the name of Pickaway: Beginning on the east side of the Scioto river, at the intersection of a line between townships two and three, of range twenty-one, Worthington's survey; thence east with the township lines, to the southeast corner of township number eleven, and range twenty; thence north with the range line, to the northeast corner, to section number one, of township eleven, in range twenty; thence west with the township line, to the northwest corner of said township; thence north with the range line, to the northeast corner of section number thirteen, in township ten, of range twenty-one, Matthew's survey; thence west to the Scioto river; thence west from the Scioto river twelve miles; thence south twenty miles; thence east to the Scioto river; thence down the river to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of March next, said county shall be vested with all the privileges and immunities of a separate and distinct county: *Provided*, That the sheriffs, coroners, constables and collectors, for the counties aforesaid, may perform all the duties required by law, in their respective counties, within the county of Pickaway before the said division, and suits at law which are, or may be pending at the time of such division, shall be adjusted in the same manner, as if a division had not taken place.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday of April next, the legal voters residing within the said county of Pickaway, shall assemble in their respective townships, and elect their several county officers, who shall hold their offices until the next annual election.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Courts of said county shall be held at the house of Henry Nevil, until a permanent seat of justice is fixed as the law directs.

This act shall be in force from and after the first day of March next.

EDWARD TIFFIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Speaker of the Senate.

JANUARY 12, 1810

At this time Jefferson was the principal town in the county, and contained, probably, between two and three hundred inhabitants. Henry Nevill, at whose house the act ordered that the first court should assemble, resided in this village, and was the leading merchant and most prominent business man in the community.

COURTS.

Friday, April 6th, of the same year, was a memorable day, for it was then that the first court was ever assembled in the new county of Pickaway. The august body was composed, as the records state, of William Seymour, Thomas Barr and John Shoemaker, esquires, associate judges of the court of common pleas. James Denny was appointed clerk, *pro tem.*, and William H. Puthuff, recorder, the latter giving bond in the sum of one thousand dollars. Having thus organized and appointed the justices of the peace for the various townships,—three to Pickaway, two to Salt Creek, three to Washington, three to Walnut, three to Madison, one to Scioto, two to Darby, two to Deer Creek and two to Wayne—the court adjourned to wait until the county commissioners should prepare a suitable place for their assemblage. The commissioners, consisting of D. Kinnear, Peter Apple and Jonathan Holmes, met on the twenty-first of April, and organized by electing David Kinnear clerk. Their first act was to approve and accept of the bonds of the officers, who had been chosen at the election had on the second inst., as follows: James Renick, sheriff, and John McNeal coroner. At that time it was their duty to appoint a county treasurer, and they selected Henry Nevill. They also appointed Samuel Lyman, lister, now called assessor. These appointments completed the official organization of the county. The next thing in order was to provide a jail.

On April 13th, of the same year, occurred the first trial, of which the following record is made:

State of Ohio
vs.
John Bennit. } PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO.

At a special court of enquiry, holden in the town of Jefferson, on Monday, the thirteenth (13th) day of April, 1810. Present, the Honorable William Seymour, Jacob Shoemaker, Thomas Barr, associate judges. James Rennick, sheriff, having opened court, it was ordered that he bring in the body of John Bennit, in his custody, who was charged with murdering Reuben Cherry, with malice aforethought. The prisoner was arraigned, and plead "not guilty," whereupon he was remanded back to prison, and the court adjourned.

May 1 the case continued, and resulted in the prisoner's being admitted to bail, which was fixed at one thousand dollars, for his appearance at the ensuing term of the court of common pleas for Pickaway county.

July 23, following, the first term of the court of common pleas convened at the house of Henry Nevill, in Jefferson. Present, Hon. John Thompson, president, and William Seymour, Thomas Barr and Jacob Shoemaker, associates, and Edward Williams, West Miller, Charles Cade, George Atter, Isaac Williams, John Timmons, William Marquis, James Martin, Daniel Shelby, John Burget, Thomas Renick, Ezekiel Morris, William Miller, Hugh Creighton, William Renick and John Robinson. William Miller, Hugh Creighton and John Robinson failing to put in an appearance, Benjamin Kepner and Elisha Litler were chosen in their stead.

David Shelby was appointed foreman, and after being sworn the jury retired.

The day following (July 24), the case of the State of Ohio against John Bennit came on, and on the twenty-sixth a verdict was rendered for manslaughter, whereupon the court ordered that the prisoner be confined in the goal of the county for the period of eight days, pay a fine of two hundred dollars, and the costs of prosecution.

"At this time," says a well informed writer to the press, "rules for the government of the court and officers were established. Some of them are worthy of mention. One was that the attorneys were to be orderly, and treat each other with respect at the bar. 'To make no noise or contradict no gentleman addressing the court or jury, unless first moving the court to interfere, and if the gentleman thus contradicted talks back, he shall, at the discretion of the court, suffer a suspension.' Another, 'That the prosecuting attorney shall keep the secrets of the grand jury and his own.' 'The clerk or deputy never to leave the court without permission.' The sheriff was 'to suffer no one to smoke within the bar.' 'To attend the court at their lodgings and walk before them to the court house every morning.' He was to open court thus: 'Hear ye, hear ye, hear ye! The judges of the court of common pleas of Pickaway county are now *setting!* All persons having any business to transact give their attention, and they will be heard. God save the State of Ohio and this honorable court.'

"The fees of county officers at this time were as follows: Prosecuting attorney, one hundred and sixty dollars per annum; clerk, sixty dollars; sheriff, sixty dollars."

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

On April 26, 1810, the commissioners of Pickaway county entered into an agreement with Henry Nevill, of the town of Jefferson, whereby a room was leased in the dwelling of the said Nevill, the same to be used as a jail, at an annual rent of forty dollars. June 8th, subsequently,

a house was rented of the same person, to be used as a court house, at an annual rent of sixty dollars.

November 14th, of the same year, a contract was closed with Andrew Briner, of Washington township, Pickaway county, by which the said Briner was to erect, within four weeks from the signing of said contract, a jail, in the southeast corner of the greater circle in the town of Circleville; said building to be in size sixteen by twenty-two feet, and constructed of logs, for which he was to receive, when completed, the sum of fifty-five dollars.

March 7, 1811, the commissioners rented the upper portion of the dwelling of Jacob Zeager, jr., situated in the town of Circleville, the same to be used as a county court house; at an annual rental of forty dollars.

June 15, 1821. It is recorded that a final settlement was made with John B. Bently, respecting the building and completing of the new jail in the town of Circleville. This stood on what is now lot number four hundred and forty-two, on Franklin street, and was occupied until the completion of the jail beneath the present court house, when it was torn down.

The first building erected for the especial use of Pickaway county as a court house, stood in the street, at the crossing of East and West and North and South Main streets. It was constructed of brick, at an early day, and was torn down in about 1840. The building was octagonal in form, and surmounted with a tower in the center.

The present commodious court house, located on the corner of Court and Franklin streets, was begun in the year 1845, and completed in the fall of 1847. It is in size fifty-five feet in width by one hundred and five feet in length, surmounted by a tower, in which is the town clock. The building cost, entire, about forty-five thousand dollars. N. B. Kelley, of Columbus, was the architect, and also superintendent of construction.

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

April 11, 1831. The county commissioners purchased of Joshua Folsom and wife thirty-six acres of land, in section nineteen, township eleven and range twenty-one, Worthington's survey, for the purpose of a poor farm, paying therefor one thousand eight hundred dollars. Upon this suitable buildings were erected. This property was occupied for some years, but, not being conveniently located for the purpose, was eventually sold, and, for a time, the county was without an infirmary, and its poor were cared for by private individuals. The first meeting of the directors was held April 18, 1831, when there were present: George W. Doan, Andrew Huston, Joseph Olds, Robert Campbell and James R. Hulse. George W. Doan was elected president, and Andrew Huston, secretary, of the board.

August 6th, 1866, the county commissioners purchased a second poor farm, of Lewis and Susan H. Lutz, consisting of about one hundred and eighty acres of land, in section number six, in township number ten, range twenty-one, for which the sum of eighteen thousand and ninety dollars was paid. These lands were not occupied for the purpose for which they were purchased, and were disposed of on the eleventh of March, 1869, for a trifle more than was originally paid for the property. This farm was purchased agreeably to a vote of the citizens of the county.

September 8, 1868, the present county farm was purchased of Christopher F. and Magdalena Brandstatt. It consists of two hundred and fifty-six acres of land in section number fourteen, township number eleven, range number twenty-one, Worthington's survey, and cost eighteen thousand dollars. The present elegant infirmary building, one of the finest in the State, was completed in the summer of 1873, and cost, entire, about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. The gentlemen who have filled the office of infirmary director are: Henry C. Blacker, Solomon Reigle, David Terwilliger, Samuel S. Winstead, W. E. Bolin, Daniel E. Hosford, George Dungan and William Dick, the last three of whom are the present incumbents.

John Morris, jr., has been superintendent from the opening of the institution until the present. The number of inmates in March, 1879, was one hundred and seventy-four

CHAPTER X.

CIVIL LIST OF FRANKLIN AND PICKAWAY.

FOLLOWING is the civil roster of the official representatives of Franklin and Pickaway counties, from the earliest elections down to the present:

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

In 1803 (the year following the adoption of the State Constitution) Franklin county was organized. From this date until 1812, the entire State was only entitled to one representative in Congress. In 1812 the State was divided into congressional districts. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have represented Franklin county in congress:

1803, Jeremiah Morrow, of Warren county; 1812, James Kilbourne, of Franklin county; 1816, Philemon Beecher, of Fairfield county; 1820, Joseph Vance, of Champaign county; 1822, William Wilson, of Licking county (deceased); 1827, William Stanbery, of Licking county; 1832, Jeremiah McLean, of Franklin county; 1836, Joseph Ridgway, of Franklin county; 1842, Heman A. Moore, of Franklin county (deceased); 1844, A. P. Stone, of Franklin county; 1844, Columbus Delano, of Knox county; 1846, Daniel Duncan, of Licking county; 1848, Charles Switzer, of Delaware county; 1852, Edson B. Olds, of Pickaway county; 1854, Samuel Galloway, of Franklin county; 1856, S. S. Cox, of Franklin county; 1865, James R. Hubbell, of Delaware county; 1867, George W. Morgan, of Knox county; 1873, Hugh J. Jewett, of Franklin county; 1875, Ansel T. Walling, of Pickaway county; 1877, Thomas E. Ewing, of Fairfield county; 1879, George L. Converse, of Franklin county.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

1869, Allen G. Thurman, present incumbent.

STATE SENATORS.

1803, Nathaniel Massie and Abraham Claypoal; 1804, Joseph Kerr; 1805, Duncan McArthur; 1806, Abraham Claypoal; 1807, Duncan McArthur; 1808, Henry Massie; 1809, Duncan McArthur; 1810, Joseph Foos, of Franklin county; 1812, John Barr, of Pickaway county; 1814, Joseph Foos, of Franklin county; 1816, Thomas Johnston, of Franklin county; 1822, Henry Brown, of Franklin county; 1823, James Kooken, of Franklin county; 1824, Joseph Foos, of Franklin county; 1828, Joseph Olds, of Pickaway county; 1831, William Doherty, of Franklin county; 1833, Ralph Osborn, of Franklin county; 1835, Elias Florence, of Pickaway county; 1837, John L. Green, of Pickaway county; 1840, Alexander Waddle, of Clark county; 1844, Alfred Kelley, of Franklin county; 1846, J. Stedson, of Madison county; 1848, William Dennison, jr., of Franklin county; 1850, Abraham Thomson, of Delaware county; 1851, John Cradlebaugh, of Pickaway county; 1853, Samuel Bartlett, of Franklin county; 1855, Alfred Kelley, of Franklin county; 1857, Augustus L. Perrill, of Pickaway county; 1864, George L. Converse, of Franklin county; 1866, Ansel T. Walling, of Pickaway county; 1868, Robert Hutcheson, of Franklin county; 1870, Adin G. Hibbs, of Franklin county; 1872, John G. Thompson, of Franklin county; 1876, William Miller, of Franklin county; 1878, Charles F. Krimmel, of Pickaway county, present incumbent.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

1803, William Creighton, John Evans, James Dunlap and Elias Langham; 1804, Michael Baldwin, Duncan McArthur and William Patton; 1805, Elias Langham, David Shelby and Abraham J. Williams; 1806, Nathaniel Massie; 1807, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah McLene and William Lewis; 1808, John Blair, of Franklin county (new district); 1810, John Barr, of Pickaway county; 1812, Gustavus Swan, Franklin county; 1813, Thos. Johnston, Franklin county; 1815, William Ludlow, Franklin county; 1816, Thomas Moore, Franklin county; 1817, Gustavus Swan, Franklin county; 1818, John H. McDowell, Franklin county; 1820, John R. Parish, Franklin county; 1822, David Smith, Franklin county; 1823, Jas. Kilbourne, Franklin county; 1824, George S. Williams, Franklin county: 1826, David Smith, Franklin county; 1827, Thomas C. Flourney, Franklin county; 1828, Jos. Ridgway and Daniel Upson; 1829, William Doherty; 1830, Joseph Ridgway; 1831, Philo H. Olmsted; 1832, Francis Stewart and M. B. Wright; 1833, Philo H. Olmsted; 1834, Adam Reed and Jacob Grubb; 1835, Adam Reed; 1836, Alfred Kelley; 1837, Alfred Kelley and Robert Neil; 1838, James Kilbourne and John W. Andrews; 1839, Buckley Comstock; 1840, James C. Reynolds; 1841, Nathaniel Medbury and Joseph Chenowith; 1842, Joseph Chenowith; 1843, Samuel Parsons and Cornelius Crum; 1844, Joseph Ridgway, jr., and Charles McCloud, of Madison; 1845, Joseph Ridgway, jr., and Edward Fitzgerald, of Madison; 1846, John Noble and Jeremiah Clark; 1847, A. F. Perry and George Taylor; 1848, James Dalzell and David Gregory, of Delaware; 1849, James Dalzell and Elijah Carney, of Delaware; 1850, Wray Thomas and Charles L. Eaton; 1851, Edward Cartwright and Edward A. Stanley; 1853, Alexander Thompson and Hiram Hendron; 1855, George M. Parsons and James H. Smith; 1857, William R. Rankin and H. L. Chaney; 1857, Peter Rose, Pickaway county; 1860, Benjamin L. Reese and George L. Converse, Franklin county; 1860, J. G. McShoaler, Pickaway county; 1862, George L. Converse and Otto Dressel, Franklin county; 1862, I. N. Ross, Pickaway county; 1864, Otto Dressel and John G. Edwards, Franklin county; 1864, James Reber, Pickaway county; 1866, Adin G. Hibbs and J. R. Marshall, Franklin county; 1866, Augustus L. Perrill, Pickaway county; 1868, Cal T. Mann and William L. Ross, Franklin county; 1868, Ansel T. Walling, Pickaway county; 1870, Llwellyn Baber and Clark White, Franklin county; 1870, William T. Conklin, Pickaway county; 1872, William L. Ross and Clark White, Franklin county; 1872, Aaron R. VanCleaf, Pickaway county; 1874, George L. Converse and John H. Heitman, Franklin county; 1874, William T. Conklin, Pickaway county; 1876, George L. Converse, Franklin county, present incumbent; 1876, C. F. Krimmel, Pickaway county; 1878. Aaron R. Van Cleaf, Pickaway county, present incumbent.

FRANKLIN COUNTY OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1803, Wyllis Sillimman; 1804, Levin Belt; 1805, Robert Slaughter; 1807, Levin Belt; 1810, William Wilson; 1812, John Thompson; 1816, Arris Parish, elected for seven years, resigned 1819, and Frederick Grimke appointed. 1820, John A. McDowell; died in 1823, and Gustavus Swan appointed. 1830, Frederick Grimke; 1834, Joseph R. Swan; 1848, J. L. Torbet, who served until the office was abolished by the new constitution, February, 1852. 1851, James L. Bates was elected for five years, and re-elected in 1856, and again in 1861, serving until 1866. 1867, John L. Green was elected, and has twice been re-elected since. 1868, Joseph Olds, elected in district composed of Franklin, Madison and Pickaway. 1873, E. F. Bingham, elected to fill place until then occupied by Judge Olds; Bingham was re-elected in 1878. 1879, Eli P. Evans, elected for term of five years. Judges Green, Bingham and Evans are now in office.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1803, John Dill, David Jamison and Joseph Foos; 1808, William Thompson; 1809, Isaac Miner; 1810, Robert Shannon, William Reed and Alexander Morrison, jr.; 1814, Arthur O'Harra; 1815, William Reed; 1817, Samuel G. Flenniken and David Smith, 1819, Recompence Stansberg; 1820, Abner Lord; 1821, Edward Livingston; 1822, John Kerr; 1823, Thomas Johnston; 1824, Arora Buttles and Samuel G. Flenniken; 1829, William McElvain; 1831, Arora Buttles and Samuel G. Flenniken; 1836, Adam Reed; 1837, William McElvain; 1838, Christian Heyl and Samuel G. Flenniken; 1843, James Dalzell; 1844, John A. Lazell; 1845, John

Landes and Christian Heyl; 1851, William T. Martin was elected, and served until the office was abolished by the new constitution.

PROBATE JUDGES.

This office was created by the new constitution.

William Rankin was elected in October, 1851; he was succeeded by William Jamison, in 1854; Herman B. Alberry was elected in 1857; 1863, John M. Pugh; 1878, John T. Gale, present incumbent.

CLERK OF THE COURT.

This office was appointive, until the adoption of the new constitution.

1803, Lucas Sullivant; 1810, Lyne Starling; 1815, Abram I. McDowell, 1836, Elijah Backus, appointed *pro tem.;* 1838, Lyne Starling, jr.; 1848, Lewis Heyl, who remained in office until the adoption of the new constitution; October, 1851, Kendall Thomas; 1854, Albert Buttles; October, 1857, John L. Bryan, who died before his term o office expired, and James H. Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy, February 2, 1869. He was subsequently elected, and died during his term of office, and, February 3, 1862, David W. Brooks was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1871, James S. Abbott; 1877, Harvey Cashatt, who is the present incumbent.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

This office was also appointive, until 1833.

1805, Reuben Bonam; 1810, John S. Wills; 1813, David Scott; 1819, John A. McDowell; 1820, Thomas Backus. From this date (1821) until 1830, the names occur of John R. Parish, James K. Carey, Gustavus Swan, Orris Parish, and William Doherty. 1830, Joseph R. Swan, by appointment. He was elected in October, 1833. 1834, P. B. Wilcox; 1836, Moses H. Kirby; 1838, William W. Backus; 1842, Lewis Heyl; 1846, L. H. Webster; 1848, Thomas Sparrow; 1850, B. F. Martin; 1854, George L. Converse; 1856, Milton H. Mann; 1868, E. T. DeLaney; 1870, George K. Nash; 1876, Joseph H. Outhwaite; 1878, W. J. Clark, who is the present incumbent.

SHERIFFS.

Benjamin White was appointed to this office in 1803, and the same year Adam Hosack was elected. Following are the names of the incumbents to this office:

1807, E. N. Delashmut; 1811, Samuel Shannon; 1815, Francis Stewart; 1819, John McElvain; 1829, Robert Brotherton; 1833, Andrew McElvain; 1837, James Graham; 1841, William Domigan; 1845, John Graham; 1849, John Greenleaf; 1853, Thomas Miller; 1855, William Miner; 1857, Silas W. Park; 1859, George W. Huffman; 1863, William Domigan; 1867, George H. Earhart, who died, November 27, 1868. The coroner filled the office until 1869, when Samuel Thompson entered upon his duties. 1874, W. E. Horn; 1878, Josiah Kinnear, the present incumbent.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

This office was created by the legislature at its session in 1820–1. The auditor was elected annually until 1824, and since that year biennially.

In March, 1821, Joseph Grate was appointed by the commissioners, to serve until the next election. In October, of the same year, Zachariah Mills was elected; 1822, Joseph Grate was elected, and served until his decease, in 1826; John C. Brodrick was appointed his successor, who served one year, and was then elected. He was succeeded, in 1839, by Frederick Cole; 1845, Smithson E. Wright was elected, and served until 1849; he was succeeded by Holdemond Crary; 1853, John M. Pugh was elected; 1857, John Phillips; 1862, Matthias Martin; 1866, Dennis B. Strait; 1868, S. E. Kile; 1874, Levi T. Strader; 1878, E. Kiesewetter, presesent incumbent.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

This office was first filled by appointment, by the associate judges, and next by the county commissioners. On January 24, 1827, an act was passed by the legislature, providing for the biennial election of a treasurer.

In 1803, Jacob Grubb was appointed treasurer, and held the office until 1827; June, 1827, Christian Heyl was appointed, and served until 1833, when George McCormick was elected; he was succeeded, in 1835, by William Long. Following is the succession until the present: 1841, Joseph McElvain; 1845, Joseph Leiby; 1851, O. P. Hines; 1855, James H. Stauring,; 1859, John G. Thompson; 1863, Joseph Falkenbach; 1867, Aaron C. Hadley, who resigned, and James E. Wright was appointed to fill vacancy, August 6, 1869; 1870, Lorenzo English; 1872, James E. Wright; 1877, P. W. Corzilius, present incumbent.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

Since 1831 this officer has been elected, biennially, by the people. Prior to that time the office was filled by appointment, by the judge of the court of common pleas. Lucas Sullivant was appointed to this office in 1804, and continued until 1807. He was succeeded by Adam Hosack, who held the office until 1813, when Lincoln Goodale was appointed. He was succeeded, in 1817, by Abram J. McDowell, who continued until the office was made elective. In 1831, William T. Martin was elected. He remained an incumbent of the office until 1846, October 20th, of which year, Nathan Cole was elected recorder, and has continued an occupant of the office ever since.

COUNTY COLLECTORS.

This office existed from the organization of the county until 1827, when it was abolished, and the treasurer required to collect the taxes. For perhaps the first three years of the existence of Franklin county, the chattel tax was received by township collectors, while the county collector attended to the land tax. From about 1806 to 1820, the State was divided into four districts, and a collector in each district appointed by the legislature, for non-resident land tax, while the collection of the chattel and resident land tax devolved upon the county collectors, and from 1820 until 1827, all taxes were collected by the county collectors. Following is the succession in this office: 1803, Benjamin White; 1804, Adam Hosack; 1808, Elias N. Delashmut; 1811, John M. White; 1812,

Samuel Shannon; 1815, Francis Stewart; 1818, Jacob Kellar; 1822, Andrew Dill; 1823, Arora Buttles; 1824, Peter Sells; 1826. Robert Brotherton, who continued until the office was abolished.

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

This office was created by act of legislature passed February 3, 1825, prior to which each township elected an assessor at the annual spring election. January 16, 1827, an act was passed requiring the county commissioners to appoint an assessor, who was to serve until the October election, when the office was filled by election. March 20, 1841, the office was abolished, and an assessor elected in each township, as at present.

Following are the names of the persons who have filled the office of county assessor: James Kilbourne, 1825 to 1827; John Swisher, 1827 to 1835; James Graham, 1835 to 1837, and William Domigan, from 1837 to 1839.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

This office was filled by appointment by the court of common pleas until March 3, 1831, when an act was passed providing for the election of surveyor.

The first surveyor was Joseph Vance, who was appointed in 1803; he continued to occupy the position until his death, which occurred in 1824; Richard Howe was then appointed for one year; General McLene was appointed deputy until 1827, when he received the appointment of surveyor. He served until 1832, when Lyne Starling, jr., was elected; he resigned in April, 1833, and Moses Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy. Following are the names of incumbents to this office until the present: 1833, Frederick Cole; 1836, Wiliam Johnston; 1839, Uriah Lathrop; 1842, John Graham; 1845, William Johnston; 1848, Jesse Cartright; 1854, W. W. Pollard; 1857, Daniel Hess, resigned; 1860, C. C. Walcutt, resigned, and Uriah Lathrop was appointed to fill vacancy: 1862, Uriah Lathrop; 1865, W. P. Brown; 1871, Josiah Kinnear; 1875, B. F. Bowen, who is the present incumbent.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first board of commissioners for Franklin county were elected in June, 1804, and their terms of service determined by lot, as follows: John Blair, until October, 1804 (clerk of the board); Benjamin Sells, until October, 1805; Arthur O'Harra, until October, 1806; 1804, Michael Fisher, clerk until 1809; 1805, Ezekiel Brown; 1806, Arthur O'Harra; 1807, Michael Fisher; 1808, James Marshal; 1809, Arthur O'Harra; 1810, Robert Armstrong (O'Hara, clerk); 1811, James Marshall (Adam Hosack, clerk); 1812, William Shaw (Adam Hosack, clerk); 1813, Robert Armstrong (G. Swan, clerk); 1814, James Marshal (Joseph Grate, clerk); 1815, William McElvain (J. A. McDowell, clerk until 1817); 1816, Robert Armstrong, Samuel G. Flenniken; 1817, Joseph Grate, James Marshall; 1818, David Jamison (Joseph Grate, clerk until 1820); 1819, George W. Williams; 1820, Joseph Grate. In 1821, the office of county auditor was created, and Joseph Grate appointed to that office. He was, as at present, clerk of the board of commissioners. 1821, Robert Armstrong, Horace Walcutt; 1822, James Marshall; 1823, Andrew Dill; 1824, Robert Armstrong; 1835, William Stewart; 1826, John M. Walcutt; 1827, William McElvain; 1828, William Stewart; 1829, Horace Walcutt, William Miller; 1830, Matthew Matthews; 1831, William Stewart; 1832, Horace Walcutt (died in 1833); 1833, John M. White, Matthew Matthews; Timothy Lee (appointed in place of White, deceased); 1834, Hiram Andrews (in place of Stewart); 1835, Robert Lysle; 1836, James Bryden; 1837, R. W. Cowles; 1838, John Tipton; 1839, James Bryden; 1840, William W. Kyle; 1841, Samuel S. Davis; 1842, John Greenwood; 1843, William W. Kyle; 1844, Samuel S. Davis; 1845, John Clark; 1846, Adams Stewart; 1847, Thomas J. Moorman; 1848, O. P. Hines; 1849, Jacob Slyh; 1850, Eli F. Jennings; 1851, Jesse Baughman; 1852, C. W. Speaks; 1853, Edward Livingston; 1854, Willis Mattoon; 1855, Theodore Comstock; 1856, Edward Livingston; 1857, O. P. Hines (appointed in place of Mattoon, deceased), Isaac White; 1858, David L. Holton (resigned); 1859, Thomas Sparrow (appointed to fill vacancy), John Snider; 1860, Dennis B. Strait; 1861, Jacob Slyh; 1862, James W. Barbee; 1864, John M. Koerner; 1866, John G. Edwards; 1867, William Gulich, 1868, Eli M. Lysle; 1869, J. O. B. Renick; 1870, Francis Collins (*vice* Lysle, resigned); 1870, William Cooper (*vice* Gulich, resigned); 1870, Frederick Beck; 1871, John P. Bruch (*vice* Beck, resigned); 1872, Adin G. Hibbs; 1873, Francis Riley; 1874, Isaac S. Beekey; 1875, Daniel Matheny; 1876, Dennis B. Strait, present incumbent; 1877, Isaac S. Beekey, present incumbent; 1878, Daniel Matheny, present incumbent.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Jacob Grubb, Ralph Osborn, and P. B. Wilcox, were the first directors, and were appointed by the commissioners of Franklin county, in 1832. Of the appointive directors we find the names of James Walcutt, George B. Harvey, W. T. Martin, William Domigan.

Directors were first elected at the annual State election in 1842. They consisted of, George Frankenberg for one year, Augustus S. Decker for two years, and Robert Riorden for three years, who continued in office, by re-election, until 1848, when John Walton succeeded Riorden. 1849, S. D. Preston and Arthur O'Harra; 1852, Amos L. Ramsey; 1853, Rufus Main; 1854, Orin Backus; 1855, L. J. Moeller; 1856, John Lysle; 1857, William Aston; 1859, James Legg; 1860, Moeller resigned and John Greenleaf was appointed. The same year Newton Gibbons and Philemon Hess were elected. 1862, Fred Beck; 1867, Jacob Grau; 1868, Fred Fornoff; 1869, Henry L. Siebert; 1870, W. H. Gaver; 1871, John Schneider; 1872, John H. Earhart; 1873, W. H. Gaver; 1874, John Schneider; 1875, John H. Earhart; 1876, W. H. Gaver; 1877, James Burns; 1878, John H. Earhart. The last three names are those of the present incumbents.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF INFIRMARY.

Robert Cloud, appointed in 1832 (resigned), was suc-

ceeded by William King, who remained in charge until October, 1837. He was succeeded by Edward Heddon. 1844, Dr. C. F. Schenck; 1851, Joseph McElvain; 1852, Charles Jucksch; 1853, Joseph McElvain; 1854, Daniel Evans; 1857, Dr. L. J. Moeller; 1860, S. P. McElvain; 1869, J. J. Fanston; 1871, S. P. McElvain.

INFIRMARY PHYSICIANS.

Drs. C. F. Schenck, L. J. Moeller, C. E. Denig, C. E. Boyle, Norman Gay, Starling Loring, John Dawson, C. H. W. Mahlmann, Van S. Seltzer, W. H. Drury.

CORONERS.

1805, Joseph Dixon; 1807, William Domigan; 1815, Townsend Nichols; 1817, Thomas Kincaid; 1818, Robert Brotherton; 1819, William Richardson; 1821, Adam Brotherlin; 1825, Jacob Ebey; 1830, Jonathan Neereamer; 1835, George Jeffries; 1839, James Walcutt; 1843, A. W. Reader; 1845, Horton Howard; 1849, A. W. Reader; 1851, James W. Barbee; 1853, A. W. Reader; 1855, Elias Gaver; 1869, Patrick Eagan, who is the present incumbent.

PICKAWAY COUNTY OFFICERS

PRESIDENT JUDGES.

1811, John Thompson; 1820, John A. McDowell; 1823, Gustavus Swan; 1829, Frederick Grimke; 1836, John H. Keith; 1850, H. C. Whitman; 1852, James L. Bates; 1859, Robert M. Briggs, Alfred S. Dickey; 1864, James L. Bates; 1867, John L. Green; 1868, an additional judge was ordered, and Joseph Olds was elected. The present judge is S. W. Courtwright, who was elected in 1875.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

1811, William Seymour, Thomas Barr and Jacob Shoemaker; 1825, William Florence and David Kinnear; 1830, Thomas Renick; 1831, Samuel Lybrand; 1838, John Entrekin, William McArthur and George Tallman; 1842, William Gill; 1845, William B. Thrall and John E. Vanmeter; 1847, Matthew McCrea and W. W. Bierce; 1849, Jacob D. Lutz. The last three named gentlemen continued in office until it was abolished by the adoption or the new constitution in 1852.

CLERKS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

James Denny was appointed to this office, at a special court, holden April 6, 1810, by William Seymour, Thomas Barr and Jacob Shoemaker, associate judges. He was succeeded, in 1816, by Andrew Huston, who served until 1830, when Samuel S. Denny was appointed for seven years, who resigned in 1831, and Andrew Huston was appointed to fill vacancy. 1835, William P. Darst; 1842, William McColloch; 1845. Samuel A. Moore; 1851, Silas J. Ambrose, who died in office, June 1, 1854. Henry W. Warner was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the death of Ambrose. He resigned June 7, 1854, and C. C. Neibling was appointed to fill vacancy. He was succeeded, in 1855, by Daniel W. McPherson. 1858, Jacob J. Schryver; 1864, Oscar Ormsby; 1867, Palmer Lowe; 1873, Robert C. Peebles, who died November 14, 1878, and Fenley E. Dyas was appointed. Peter W. Brown, the present incumbent, assumed the duties on February 10, 1879.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

The first to occupy this office was Richard Douglass, who was succeeded by R. Osborn in 1813; 1816, Joshua Folsom; 1820, Joseph Olds; 1824, Gerry W. Doane; 1826, Caleb Atwater; 1828, Joshua Folsom; 1832, John L. Green; 1838, Henry N. Hedges, sr.; 1840, Joseph H. Geiger; 1841, Joseph Olds; 1842, Milton C. Canfield; 1844, John C. Groom; 1845, James Green; 1847, Jonathan Renick; 1852, Julius L. Wyman; 1854, Henry N. Hedges, sr.; 1856, Palmer C. Smith; 1858, Joseph Olds; 1862, Lewis H. Bond; 1864, C. B. Mason; 1866, Joseph Olds; 1868, Samuel W. Courtright; 1872, Isaac N. Abernathy; 1876, Charles J. Delaplane, who is the present incumbent.

PROBATE JUDGES.

This office was created by the new constitution of the State of Ohio, adopted in the fall of 1852.

The first incumbent to this office was W. W. Bierce, who resigned, and Seymour G. Renick was appointed, and served until 1857, when Fred Cogswell was elected; 1863, John Walke; 1866, William C. Finkel; 1873, James Taylor, who died in office, and William C. Finkel was appointed, August 24, 1874; he was succeeded the subsequent October, by John Walke; 1876, Henry N. Hedges, sr., who is the present incumbent.

COMMISSIONERS.

David Kinnear, Peter Apple and Jonathan Holmes were the first commissioners of Pickaway county, elected as per section three of the act creating the township; David Kinnear was appointed clerk; 1811, William Florence commissioner, *vice* Peter Apple; David Kinnear clerk; 1814, Dan. Ludwig; 1817, Charles Cade; 1820, James Bell; 1821, Joseph Hedges; 1824, William King and David Leist; 1825, Adam Nigh; 1827, James Moore; 1828, Joseph Hays; 1829, David Leist; 1830, Daniel Dresbach and John Boggs; 1831, Isaac Radcliff and Jacob Zieger; 1832, John Mills; 1833, Daniel Dresbach; 1834, Jacob Lindsey and Jeremiah Brown; 1836, David Leist; 1837, Robert Reid; 1838, Peter Miller and Joseph Hays; 1839, Elliott Halstead and Henry Reedy; 1840, Peter Miller; 1841, Elliott Hallstead; 1842, James Porter; 1843, Jacob D. Lutz and S. R. Dawson; 1844, Nathan Denny; 1845, Nelson Crouse; 1846, Noble Porter and Benjamin F. Renick; 1848, Ezekial Morris; 1849, Joseph Hurst; 1850, John Yates; 1851, Ezekial Morris; 1852, John Boggs, jr.; 1853, John Crow; 1854, Ezekial Morris; 1855, John Walker; 1856, Z. N. Morgan; 1857, John Crow; 1858, John Morris; 1859, Jacob Hitler; 1860, William Fleming; 1861, C. F. Machir; 1862, James Reber; 1863, Joseph Hedges and Wm. J. Cochran; 1864, Samuel Strouse; 1865, C. F. Machir; 1866, Horace Keyes; 1868, Samuel Strouse; 1869, John Ruth; 1870, Horace Keyes. 1871, William Doane; 1872, John Ruth; 1873, Jackson Thomas; 1874, Jackson Hoover; 1875, J. S. Neff; 1876, Jackson Thomas; 1877, Jackson Hoover; 1878, J. S. Neff; 1879, Daniel Ludwig.

AUDITORS.

David Kinnear was, in 1810, appointed clerk for the commissioners; 1820, George Wolfly. June 4, 1821, David Kinnear, having resigned the office of commissioner, was appointed auditor for Pickaway county, and elected to the same office the following October. 1825, Samuel S. Denny; 1827, William McArthur; 1829, Joseph Hedges; 1834, Nelson Franklin; 1837, Thomas W. Morris, who deceased, and Thornton T. Vanmeter was appointed, July 28, 1840. He was succeeded, the subsequent fall, by Henry N. Hedges, jr. 1848, William M. McColloch, deceased, and Hiram Belson appointed, 1849. 1851, George Hetherington; 1855, Benjamin Bowman; 1859, Orsamus E. Niles; 1861, Conrad F. Bitzer; 1865, William Bowman; 1869, Edwin E. Winship; 1874, Henry B. Morris; 1878, Frank M. Shulze, present incumbent; M. A. Sweetman, deputy auditor.

TREASURERS.

Henry Nevill was appointed to this office, by the county commissioners, April 26, 1810. He was succeeded by Peter Apple, in 1811. The following are the succession until the present: 1816, John Ludwig; 1828, John Ely; 1831, William McCulloch; 1833, William McArthur; 1837, S. Diffenderfer; 1839, Nelson Franklin; 1841, John Denny (deceased); 1842, Hiram Belson; 1849, Thomas Campbell; 1853, William C. Taylor was appointed to fill vacancy, *vice* Campbell, deceased; 1853, John B. Moore, who deceased, and, January 10, 1857, William Doane appointed to fill vacancy, elected the previous October; 1860, James Dawson; 1864, Robert Morrow; 1868, Peter Huber; 1872, James Harsha; 1876, John L. Scall, present incumbent.

RECORDERS.

The first recorder of Pickaway county was William H. Puthuff, who was appointed April 6, 1810, by the associate judges of the county. 1813, Johnson Hunter; 1819, John Ely; 1823, George Wolfly; 1824, Joseph Kinnear; 1831, William McArthur; 1834, Daniel Dresbach, who died in 1850, on October 1st, of which year, Amos C. Bright was appointed to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1851, Adam Kinney was elected; 1854, John Schleich; 1857, Jacob Firor; 1863, J. Wesley Rice; 1866, Terence C. Lynch, deceased, and, on January 28, 1875, Josiah B. Valentine was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected to the office the subsequent fall, and is the present incumbent.

The first act of the recorder was the entering upon the record (book A, pages 1 and 2), of a conveyance by Henry Massie and Helen, his wife, to George Renick (all of Ross county), a tract of land lying on the upper side of Darby creek, in Pickaway county, containing eight hundred acres, the consideration for which was two thousand dollars; which instrument was acknowledged before John G. McCan, justice of the peace. This land was situated in Jackson township.

SHERIFFS.

James Renick was appointed to this office, and gave bond to the county commissioners, April 21, 1810, in the sum of four thousand dollars. 1814, Samuel Lybrand; 1816, Charles Botkin; 1820, Francis Kinnear; 1825, Joseph Hedges; 1828, John Shoup; 1832, Jonathan Ellis; 1834, Augustus L. Perrill; 1836, M. H. Alkire; 1840, Jerome Wolfly; 1844, M. H. Alkire; 1848, Henry H. Howard, (died of cholera); 1850, John Boyer; 1854, Jacob H. Carper; 1858, Andrew Poulson; 1860, Patrick H. Delaplane; 1864, Wm. E. Bolin; 1868, Caleb Hall; 1872, Isaac M. Griest; 1876, Charles F. Hartmeyer, who is the present incumbent.

CORONERS.

John McNeal, first incumbent to this office, gave bond April 21, 1810. He was succeeded, in 1817, by John Ely. 1818, John Ludwig. The records are so imperfect of this office that we are unable to give the regular succession. We, however, find that the following have filled the office of coroner: John Irwin, John Hedges, Eleazur Kirkbride, Henry H. Howard, John Boyer, H. Dayton, George Hammel, W. H. Sturgeon, Jacob A. Long, Rollin Fletcher, and Jason Case, the present incumbent, who was elected the fall of 1875.

SURVEYORS.

The records of this office are also imperfect. Following are the names of such incumbents as we are able to procure: Jacob W. Burget, Samuel Lutz, Samuel and Daniel Kinnear, Philo N. White, Henry Gilbreathe, James Keyes, L. H. Sweetman and W. C. Rowe.

COUNTY ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

April 26, 1810, Samuel Lybrand was appointed to this office; 1814, Asahel Heath; 1815, John Levell; 1817, Charles Botkin; 1818, Francis Kinnear; 1819, John Levill; 1821, Aaron Sullevan; 1824, William King appointed, refused to act, and Peter Lutz was appointed to fill vacancy; 1825, Thomas Renick; 1827, John T. Davenport; 1831, James Moore; 1837, William Littleton; 1840, Jacob D. Lutz.

CHAPTER XI.

EARLY MAILS AND STAGES.

For eight or ten years after the settlements were begun in Franklin and Pickaway counties, there was no post-office nearer than Chillicothe. It was a common thing for the people of Franklinton to raise means, by contributions, to send a man fifty miles to the post-office to mail their letters, and bring back those that might be in the office.

The first mail carrier between Chillicothe and Franklinton was Andrew McElvain, who, when a boy, emigrated with his father from Kentucky, in the year 1797. He was employed, when thirteen years old, as mail messenger, by Adam Hosack, who was the contractor and postmaster. This was in 1805. The route was upon the west side of the Scioto. Mail matter was sent weekly. The carrier left Franklinton Friday, stayed over night at

Markley's mill, on Darby creek, and the next day reached Chillicothe, and returned as far as Darby creek. Sunday night he reached Franklinton. When the route was first established there was no post-office between Chillicothe and Franklinton, but, during the first winter, there was one established at Westfall, and, later, at Markley's mill. Sometime after this, a mail came directly from the east to Columbus. After the Cumberland road had been constructed, travel, which, up to that time, had been by the way of Wheeling, Lancaster and Chillicothe, to Limestone, upon Zane's trace, cut by order of Congress, in 1796, was diverted to Columbus, and lines of stage coaches began to bring mails and passengers with more frequency and rapidity.

During the administration of John McLene as postmaster general, and about the year 1825, William Neil, then cashier in the Franklin national bank, of Columbus, became a mail contractor and stage proprietor, having as chief associate his brother, Robert, who is still living in Columbus. Out of this firm grew the Ohio Stage company, which continued for a number of years in active existence, and did a large business. After its dissolution, the firm of Neil, Moore & Company was formed, which, for a term of about twenty years, beginning early in the thirties, was the most extensive company of mail contractors and stage proprietors in the western country, and, perhaps, in the United States. This firm carried mail and ran stages over all the leading roads in Ohio, including that from Cincinnati to Wheeling, and points as far east as Erie and Buffalo. Lines were also extended north to Detroit, and west to Indianapolis, and, perhaps, even farther. The general result of the operations of this company was that of making Columbus the center of the stage and mail system for Ohio, western New York and the States of the great northwest. The company was very prosperous. The business was under the almost constant management of William Neil until 1846, or the following year, he being the chief owner. About the year above designated, Mr. Neil retired from the company, transferring his interest to his children, who, in conjunction with others, continued the business until the stage coach was superseded by the railroad.

Associated with Mr. Neil were a number of prominent business men, among them being William S. Sullivant and David W. Deshler, who, for a number of years, was cashier and president of the Clinton, and other banks of Columbus.

Mr. Neil, the proprietor of the immense stage system by which, for a long term of years, a great many travelers were brought into and through Columbus from all parts of the country, was a Kentuckian by birth, and came to Ohio in 1812, settling at Urbana. About 1816 he removed to Columbus, with which city he has been prominently identified, contributing as much as, and possibly more than, any other citizen, towards laying the firm foundation of its future growth. Beside the organization and management of the extensive stage business, he had much to do with all of the leading railroads that centered in Columbus, thus being one of the pioneers in the establishment of two successive and successful means of communication. He was a man of extraordinary enterprise, rare judgment, indomitable energy, and iron will.

The time made by the stages in 1837, was forty-nine and a half hours from Columbus to Wheeling, and twenty-four and a half hours from Columbus to Cincinnati. The horse express was put upon the road between Frederickston, Maryland, and Cincinnati on July, 1, 1837, and brought to the West special mails from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Each day and evening, at the hours for the arrival of the express mail, the people of Columbus gathered at their doors to see the fine blooded horses, ridden by boys, go through the streets on a run.*

From the same authority on which the above statement is based, we learn that the inaugral address of President Polk, delivered March 4, 1845, was carried from Columbus to Cincinnati, by a special express provided by Neil, Moore & Company, the Voohes Brothers, and Peter Campbell, in the surprisingly short time of nine and a half hours; the whole time from Washingington to Cincinnati being forty-two hours. No faster mail time was ever made in Ohio than this, until the steam horse came into use. The horses made an average of eleven and a half miles per hour.

The stage line down the Scioto valley remained in operation until 1877, when it was outstripped by the railway. It was, at the time of its discontinuance, the longest stage line in the State of Ohio—a lingering relic of the bygone age, and the older travelers, who rode, in later years, in its comfortable carriages over the excellent turnpike, were carried back, in their recollections, to the era when such was the common mode of journeying. This stage line was always a great source of convenience to the people of Portsmouth, Chillicothe, Circleville and the smaller villages along the route, and to the business man or visitor who wished to reach those places, or Columbus. It was well patronized, and a source of profit to its several owners. The facts of its early history we have been unable to obtain. Colonel John Madeira, of Chillicothe, was the original owner, and he sold out to Darius Tallmadge, of Lancaster, who superintended the business for several years.

In April, 1830, Dr. M. G. Krieder and Col. J. A. Hawkes purchased the Columbus and Portsmouth stage line of Mr. Tallmadge. They ran stages daily, as was required by the post-office department, and carried seven mails a week. After two years of earnest solicitation by the proprietors, the postmaster general consented to the discontinuance of the Sunday mail. The trip was then abandoned, and one day given to rest, and the fact developed itself that horses could do more work in six days than in seven, and remain in better condition. Dr. Krieder died in 1854. Some time prior to his death, Colonel Hawkes purchased his (Krieder's) interest, and associated with himself Dr. W. B. Hawkes. In 1855 the managers commenced running two stages a day between Columbus and Chillicothe, and increased their stock to one hundred horses. Branch lines, or "feeders," were

* Henry C. Noble, esq., Historical Address.

established, and omnibuses were brought into use at Columbus, Circleville and Chillicothe. The line continued under the same management, that of Colonel Hawkes, from the time of his purchase (1858) until 1877. During these twenty-seven years' operations, the amount of corn consumed by the horses was three hundred and sixty thousand bushels, and the amount of hay, twelve thousand tons. The total expenditures reached the enormous sum of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and there were carried over one million two hundred thousand passengers, no one of whom ever met with any injury.

CHAPTER XII.

THE OHIO CANAL.

It was in 1820 that public opinion first began to be stirred upon the necessity of a permanent water communication between the Ohio river and Lake Erie. Although an act relating to the subject of a canal had been passed by the general assembly two years before, and private individuals had endeavored to get charters for companies, there had been no general movement for the accomplishment of this purpose, and it was not until the fall of 1821 that the first step was taken in the series that really led to the construction of the Ohio canal. At that time, Micajah T. Williams, of Cincinnati, who had been reelected, by the people of Hamilton county, to a seat in the house of representatives, began to sound the minds of members upon the subject of the improvement we have under consideration; and, in the following December, he introduced a resolution, which provided for the careful consideration of so much of the governor's message as related to canals. The resolution was passed, and Messrs. Williams, Howe, Thomas Worthington, W. H. Moore, and John Shelby, were appointed the committee. The members of this committee attended strictly to their duty, and Mr. Williams, as its chairman, in January, 1822, presented an elaborate report, recommending the passage of a law authorizing an examination into the practicability of connecting the river and lake by a canal. Immediately after the reading of the report, Mr. Williams introduced a bill, which finally, after much opposition, passed the house and the senate, and became a law on the thirty-first of December, 1822. The commissioners named in the act were Benjamin Tappan, Alfred Kelly, Thomas Worthington, Ethan A. Brown, Jeremiah Morrow, Isaac Minor, and Ebenezer Buckingham, jr. Jeremiah Morrow, having been elected governor of the State, resigned his position upon the board, and Micajah T. Williams was appointed to his place. This board appointed the acting commissioners and the engineers. The commissioners at first employed Hon. James Geddes, of Onondaga, New York, who arrived in Columbus in June, 1822, having already made an examination of the Cuyahoga summit. In the following spring and summer Mr. Geddes surveyed a distance of nine hundred miles, being assisted by Samuel Forror, and by the commissioners themselves. They continued the examination of canal routes during 1823, and the following year, and early in 1825, determined upon the route commencing at Cleveland, and ending at Portsmouth, on the Ohio river. They also determined on making a canal from Cincinnati to Dayton. In the meantime a board of canal fund commissioners had been created by law, and money had been borrowed, in New York city, in sufficient quantity to carry on the work of excavation for the first year. Messrs. Kelley and Williams were appointed acting commissioners, and David S. Bates, of Rochester, New York, as chief engineer.

On the 8th of June, 1825, a public meeting of citizens, from various parts of the State, was held in Columbus, to adopt means for celebrating, with appropriate ceremonies, the commencement of constructing the Ohio canal. At this meeting Governor Morrow presided, and James K. Corry was secretary. A committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of John C. Wright, of Jefferson county; Abram J. McDowell, of Franklin; Duncan McArthur, of Ross; Alexander Holmes, of Licking; Willis Silliman, of Muskingum; John Barr, of Pickaway; Daniel Shorton, of Knox; Charles C. Hood, of Perry; Adam Johnston, of Coshocton, and William W. Irvin, of Fairfield. The committee fixed upon the fourth of July as the time, and the Licking summit as the place, for the great demonstration. They also designated Thomas Ewing as the orator, the Rev. Ahab Jenks as the Chaplain, and General Adam Johnson and Colonels Sam F. McCracken and Abram J. McDowell as marshals for the occasion. Invitations were exteded to, and accepted by, Governor Clinton, General VanRensaellaer, and Messrs. Lord and Rathburn, of New York. The arrangements were made in a very satisfactory manner.

On the fourth of July, 1825, Jewett Clinton broke ground on the Licking summit, beginning the great work of connecting the Ohio with Lake Erie. The place was about four miles west of Newark. The day was fine, a good omen for the success of the mighty undertaking, and the large concourse of people were in most enthusiastic spirits. Governor Clinton, Governor Morrow, the several aids of each, who were present, and the State officers, went to the summit, and each and every one removed a few shovelfuls of earth. After this ceremony was performed, the Hon. Thomas Ewing delivered an address to Governor Clinton and the people. Governor Clinton responded in glowing terms, predicting a glorious future for Ohio, and was frequently interrupted by loud outbursts of applause. When he had concluded speaking there was a general and spontaneous expression of the enthusiasm of the people, and "one hundred guns told the people that the Ohio canal was begun." So great and overcoming were the demonstrations of respect and gratitude, and so overpowering the applause, that Governor Clinton, it is said, wept. A dinner was served in the shade of the spreading beech trees that surrounded the little clearing that had been made for the celebration of the day, and toasts were drunk and many fine things

said. "When Governor Clinton's health was drunk, all the guns were fired, and the small arms too." Thus was the Ohio canal auspiciously commenced. The vast work begun in 1825, was not finished until 1832, and it cost over five millions. It has a minimum breadth of forty feet at water line, and twenty-six at the bottom, with a depth of four feet of water. In many places it exceeds these measurements. The walls of the locks are of solid masonry, which, as well as the culverts, are of fine construction and great solidity. The length of the main line is three hundred and seven miles. It has a navigable feeder of fourteen miles to Zanesville, one of eleven miles to Columbus, one of nine miles to Lancaster, one of fifty miles to Athens, the Waldhonaig branch of twenty-three miles, besides other short branches.

Chief Justice Chase, in his history of Ohio, says: "The effect of these improvements on the prosperity of the State cannot be developed in a few sentences. They have afforded the farmer of the interior an easy access to market, and have enhanced the value of his farm and his productions. They have facilitated intercourse between different sections of the State, and have thus made the people more united, as well as prosperous. They have furnished to the people a common object of generous satisfaction. They have attracted a large accession of population and capital. And they have made the name of the State of Ohio well known throughout the civilized world as a name and character of which her sons may be justly proud." Although Governor Clinton's predictions as to the profitableness of the Ohio canal were not fulfilled, the improvement undoubtedly paid the people of Ohio well for their investment. An effect worthy of mention in connection with this subject and, indeed, directly connected with it, is the change wrought in the policy of the State by the creation of the public debt. This was caused and compelled by the construction of the canals. A complete revision of the system of taxation in Ohio resulted.

Before passing from this subject we must allude to those occurrences in the history of the Ohio canal which were of great interest to the people of Columbus and Circleville and their vicinities. Work upon the branch, or feeder, from Lockbourne to Columbus, known as "the Columbus side cut," was commenced on the thirtieth day of April, 1827, with marked ceremony. In the afternoon of that day the people of Columbus assembled at the State house. A procession was formed, consisting of several military companies, and the State officers, and marshalled by Colonels McDowell and McElvain, marched to the river. A short address was delivered by Judge Joseph R. Swan. General McLene, the then secretary of state, and Nathaniel McLean, keeper of the penitentiary, removed the first shovelfuls of earth, and it was wheeled from the ground by R. Osborne, auditor of State, and H. Brown, State treasurer, while the people loudly applauded. A lunch was afterwards served by C. Heyl, on the brow of the hill, a few yards north of the penitentiary square. Among the toasts drank was this:

"*The Ohio Canal*—the great artery which will carry vitality to the extensive cities of the Union."

The heaviest jobs were the dam across the Scioto and the Columbus locks, the four-mile locks and the locks at Lockbourne. The first mile from the river was excavated by penitentiary convicts, who worked under guard, and many of them received remitments of their sentences for their faithful labor.

But little advancement was made until 1829, when Nathaniel Medbury and John Field took charge of the work, and pushed it ahead with all of the rapidity possible, and consistent, with thoroughness. It was finished in September, 1831, and upon the twenty-third of that month the first canal boat, "Governor Brown," with a number of leading citizens of Pickaway county on board, arrived from Circleville. The people of Columbus, in large numbers, visited the boat, exchanged greetings with the passengers, and expressed much interest in the new means of communication opened up between the two towns. The arrival of the boat was considered quite an event. It was the beginning of what proved to be a large and long-continued commerce.

Two or three days after the arrival of the first boat, the boats "Cincinnati" and the "Red Rover," both from the lake, by the way of Newark, entered the Columbus side-cut, where they were met by a committee appointed for the purpose. A national salute of twenty-four guns was fired, and then, while the Columbus band was playing its most inspiring airs, the boats proceeded to a point just below the national road bridge. Arrived there, an address was delivered by Colonel Doherty. A procession was then formed, and the whole company, going to Mr. Ridgway's warehouse, partook of a collation prepared by Mr. John Young. A third boat arrived not long after, and was given a similar salute and welcome. On the following day, the boats, having discharged their cargoes, took their departure for Cleveland, under ceremonies similar to those that had been observed on their arrival. Many ladies and gentlemen were passengers as far as the four-mile locks. There they met the "Chillicothe" and "George Baker," upon which they returned home. The canal branch to Columbus, from Lockbourne, cost, including the dam across the Scioto, about fifty-five thousand dollars.

About the twenty-fourth of May, 1828, came a crisis, says the *Herald*, on the issue of which depended the fortune, or the fate, of Circleville. The location of the Ohio canal past the town was then to be made. A variety of routes had been suggested, and all save three rejected. The location of the aqueduct necessarily carried with it the location of the canal for some distance adjoining, at each end, and three points were proposed for its site, viz: Keffer's point, below the mouth of Darby and above Hargus creek; the Circleville point, where the aqueduct now stretches across the Scioto, and a point just below the mouth of Yellow Bud. The contest narrowed down to a rivalry between the Keffer's point location and Circleville, with the advantage in favor of the former; for by that route the canal would cost seven thousand dollars less than by the Circleville way. The location was to be fixed, and the line placed under contract, in less than one week. It was a question of life or death

to Circleville, and the fate of Westfall, Livingston and Jefferson—towns of some note when Circleville was laid out, but now cultivated fields—also hung upon the decision of location. Should the canal cross at Keffer's, it was apparent that its proximity to Circleville would be just sufficient to prove fatal to the interests of the town, and too remote to secure to it any advantages. The odds of seven thousand dollars against the town, it was decided, must be overcome. Messrs. Kelley and Williams, the acting commissioners of the canal, proposed that if the citizens of Circleville would raise one-half of the amount of the extra cost, they should have the location. This was a large sum, to be raised in a place of the then size of Circleville, but the people took hold of it with a will, and in less than a week the *Herald* was enabled to announce the success of the project, with an enthusiastic "ALL HAIL!" On the thirtieth of May the construction of so much of the canal as lay between Circleville and the Deer creek crossing, was put under contract.

That portion of the canal passing through Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Scioto and Pike counties, was of much more value to the people along its line, than some other sections of the Ohio canal. Its usefelness was not so soon supersceded by the railroad, and the amount of traffic was well kept up until the building of the Scioto Valley railroad.

CHAPTER XIII.

FRANKLIN AND PICKAWAY TURNPIKES.

THE Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike is a thoroughfare that has been of vast accommodation and use to all the people along the Scioto valley. It is, all the way from Columbus to Portsmouth, a good gravel roadway.

The great expense of the turnpike roads made it impossible to construct them after the repeal of the law by which the State became a stockholder of one-half of the whole property, that is subscribing as much as all others combined. The Cumberland, or National road, which was built as far as Columbus about 1836, was made of stone, set upon edge, was perfectly straight, and thoroughly graded. The culverts were all of cut stone. This road cost about fifteen thousand dollars per mile. The road built about 1840, from the east to the west side of Pickaway county, cost five thousand dollars per mile. When the Columbus and Portsmouth turnpike was incorporated, a sufficient sum of money to build it upon the old plan could not be raised by subscription. William Renick, of Circleville, proposed a different plan—one much cheaper, but good enough for all practical purposes. The road was constructed, after long delay, upon the plan suggested and urged by him, and was the first of the kind in the State of Ohio, or west of the Alleghenies. Mr. Renick proposed that clean, unscreened gravel should be laid down on the line of the old road, except where it was necessary to straighten it, the gravel to be put on to the depth of four to six inches at each covering, until the road was covered with ten or twelve inches of gravel, each covering to be well packed and smoothed before the next was put on. He insisted that an ordinarily good road could be built on this plan at an expense not to exceed one thousand, two hundred dollars per mile, not equal to the perfectly constructed Macadam road, but such a road as would give all the advantages of the same, and with a little attention in repairs, would be kept so. Mr. Renick found no one to agree with him. In fact, the directors of the road deemed his plan so chimerical, that, during his absence east, they let the grading of ten miles of the road to a Mr. Robinson, who was a practical road-maker, on the old plan. On Mr. Renick's return home he so discouraged Mr. Robinson about his ever being paid for a road of that character, that he, Robinson, threw up his contract, although he had been at work on the road for a week or more, with considerable force. The directors then re-let the road to Mr. Robinson to grade, gravel and finish, for the same price per rod that the grading alone had been contracted for. Thus, the directors were compelled to adopt essentially the plan proposed by Mr. Renick. There was no help for it; there could not be money enough raised to make a more expensive road. Much comment, quizzing and unfavorable criticism was made during the progress. In fact, Mr. Goodman, who was deeply interested in the road, acknowledged that, at times, he felt ashamed of their road. In time, several sections were finished and put into use. The experiment was a success. The road became sooner packed, was less rough, and constructed at a cost not exceeding one thousand, two hundred dollars per mile, bridges included. The road from Circleville to Chillicothe was thus completed, and Mr. Robinson, the contractor, spent his life in building roads of the same character in other sections of Ohio.

The company was incorporated by an act of the general assembly of the State, passed February 7, 1831, and Samuel M. Tracy, William Kendall, Ezra Osborn, John Peebles, Nathan R. Clough and John Noel, of Scioto, county; John J. Vanmeter, James B. Turner, William Blackstone and Robert Lucas, of Pike county; James F. Worthington, David Crouse, Thomas J. McArthur, Thomas James, George Renick and Anthony Walhe, of Ross county; Andrew Huston, G. W. Doan, George Crook and John Cockran, of Pickaway county, and Joseph Ridgeway, Lincoln Goodale, Samuel Parnus, Robert W. McCoy and Joel Buttles, of Franklin county, were the commissioners named in said act. The said act was revised and amended several times before the completion of the road, and said road was built through this county in 1849 and 1850. The company divided the road into sections, or divisions, and these sections had their boards of directors, collected their tolls, kept up the repairs, and made dividends.

From Columbus to the intersection with the Zanesville and Marysville turnpike, five miles north of Chillicothe, constitutes the northern division, and of this Dr. M. Brown has been president since 1848.

OTHER TURNPIKES IN PICKAWAY COUNTY.*

The Circleville and Washington turnpike caused, when it was constructed, a great stir. Intelligence of the passage of the bill incorporating the Circleville and Washington Turnpike Company was received on February 25, 1839, at sunset, as is shown by the old Circleville *Herald*, and in half an hour after, the paper continues, the court house was brilliantly illuminated, and some six hundred citizens met spontaneously, to exchange congratulations on that event. The town council met in special session, and adopted resolutions felicitating their constituents. The required amount of stock having been procured, and notice given, the company was fully organized, on the eighteenth of May, by the election of John Leist, Philip B. Doddridge, Andrew Huston, Joseph Olds, W. B. Thrall, George Radcliffe and James Kirkpatrick as directors. This board subsequently appointed Joseph Olds president; George W. Doan, secretary, and Marcus Brown, treasurer.

The Circleville and Adelphi turnpike company was incorporated by an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February 24, 1848, and the corporators named in the act were William Gill, Charles Shoemaker, Samuel Seals, Elias T. Leist, J. G. Doddridge, William P. Darst, N. S. Gregg and James Bell, of the county of Pickaway; and Samuel Hanniger, John Patterson and David Holderman, of the county of Ross. The capital stock was not to exceed thirty thousand dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars.

The first meeting of the corporators was held in the city of Circleville, May 8, 1848, at which time William P. Darst was chosen chairman, and T. C. Jones secretary. The first meeting of the stockholders, for the election of directors, was held at the Carlisle house, in Circleville, June 29, 1850, when William P. Darst, William Gill, P. B. Doddridge, T. C. Jones and Jacob D. Lutz were elected directors. The said directors subsequently organized by electing T. C. Jones president; S. A. Moore, secretary; and N. W. Doddridge, treasurer. Six miles of the road being completed, the board of directors, on the ninth day of December, 1851, appointed the first gate-keeper for the toll-gate near Circleville, and ordered tolls to be taken.

In 1853 and 1854 the road was extended to a point north of Adelphi, where the Salt Creek Valley turnpike begins. In 1855 the road was finished to Adelphi. The cost of building the entire road was over twenty thousand dollars, of which thirteen thousand, two hundred and twenty dollars were paid by subscriptions, in the form of stock, and the remainder with the money received as tolls.

The present directors are, James A. Hawkes, Daniel M. Pontious, Solomon Riegel, Robert Patterson and Samuel Lutz. The latter has held the office continuously since April 9, 1853. The present officers are, James A. Hawkes, president; Samuel Lutz, secretary; and J. A. Lutz, treasurer.

This turnpike has been a valuable improvement, as it affords an outlet, at all seasons of the year, for the produce of a large and fertile region of country. For a number of years J. A. Hawkes & Co. have run stages daily, carrying passengers and the mails between Circleville and Adelphi.

The Circleville, Darbyville and London turnpike company was incorporated by an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, passed March 14, 1849, and among the commissioners named were Nelson J. Turney, Samuel A. Campbell, Elias Florence, Felix Renick and Nelson Franklin. The first meeting of the stockholders was held at the National hall, in the city of Circleville, on the fifteenth day of May, 1856, at which the following directors were elected, viz.: Elias Florence, Thomas T. Renick, James R. Hulse, Nelson J. Turney and Samuel H. Ruggles.

On the seventeenth day of May, 1856, the directors elect met, and organized by electing Nelson J. Turney, president; Jonathan Renick, secretary; and John F. Jacobs, treasurer. Six miles of road was built by the company in 1856, and in 1865 it was extended to the village of Darbyville. From that place to London a fine turnpike was built in 1869. The capital stock is fourteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars. The present board of directors consists of A. Hulse, L. E. Scovil, J. N. Renick, S. A. Moore and P. C. Smith. A. Hulse is president, and B. H. Moore, secretary and treasurer.

This road furnishes one of the principal outlets to market for the northwestern part of the county, and has paid four dividends on its stock.

The Circleville and Kingston turnpike company was incorporated by an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, passed prior to 1850, and the corporators named in the act were Jacob D. Lutz and others. The first meeting of the corporators was held August 6, 1851, when Jacob D. Lutz was chosen chairman, and T. C. Jones secretary. The first meeting of the stockholders, for the election of directors, was held March 27, 1852, at which time Jacob D. Lutz, Solomon Betz, Jacob Ludwig, Isaac E. Dresbach, and Samuel Evans, were elected directors. They organized the same day by electing Jacob D. Lutz, president; S. A. Moore, secretary; and Michael May, treasurer.

Five miles having been completed, tolls were ordered to be taken, April 1, 1853. In 1857 the road was finished to Kingston. The construction of the turnpike cost about twelve thousand dollars. Eleven thousand of this is represented by stock.

This road connected with the Zanesville and Maysville turnpike at Kingston, and was used by Hawkes & Co.'s stage line between Portsmouth and Columbus.

The present directors are M. E. Dresbach, Jacob Ludwig, Jacob Hitler, Henry Piper, and Thomas McGrady; and the officers are, M. E. Dresbach, president; J. D. Lutz, secretary; and Samuel H. Evans, treasurer.

The Zanesville and Maysville turnpike company was incorporated by an act passed March 7, 1836. Among the incorporators were Otis Ballard, John Herman, Thomas J. Winship, and John Entrekin, of Pickaway

*The facts in regard to the turnpikes in Pickaway county are almost entirely furnished by J. A. Lutz, esq.

county. The first meeting of the corporators was held at Chillicothe, June 8, 1836, and John Entrekin was present. At this meeting the following persons were chosen to solicit subscriptions to the stock in Pickaway county: Henry May, sr., Thomas J. Winship, John Harman, Otis Ballard, Charles Shoemaker, James Black, Henry Haller, M. Taylor, John Shoemaker, and John Cox. The first board of directors was elected at Chillicothe, in 1838, but no member was chosen from Pickaway. Samuel F. McCracken was elected president. One treasurer was chosen for each county—Otis Ballard for Pickaway. In July, 1840, superintending committees were appointed for each county. That for Pickaway was composed of John A. Fulton, John A. Nye, John Augustus, and William Sill. In May, 1840, John A. Fulton, of Pickaway, was elected to the board of directors, and in 1842 J. Adams Nye was also chosen as a director. The company became disabled, through lack of funds, in 1842, and work upon the road was suspended. The affairs of the company subsequently passed through various conditions of good and ill, and finally, in 1852, passed into the hands of a new company. H. H. Hunter was elected president, and P. B. Ewing secretary. Otis Ballard became one of the directors, and held the position until his death.

The present officers of the company are, John D. Martin, president, and P. B. Ewing, secretary and treasurer.

The following is a list of free turnpikes in Pickaway county, and the date and cost of construction:

New Holland and Waterloo	1868	$23,280
New Holland and Clarksburg	1868	13,250
Deer Creek road	1869	19,700
Bloomfield and Darbyville	1869	——
Yankeetown and Circleville	1869	22,335
Darbyville and London	1869	24,000
Darbyville, Five points and Mt. Sterling	1869	26,140
Bloomfield and St. Paul	1869	12,175
Williamsport and Darbyville	1869	11,900
Yankeetown and Lester Mills	1870	13,060
Scioto and Genoa	1870	32,200
Walnut Creek, Circleville and Ashville	1870	5,422

TURNPIKES AND PLANK ROADS IN FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The principal turnpikes in Franklin county, other than Cumberland, or National road, and the Columbus and Portsmouth pike, are the Columbus and Sandusky, Columbus and Harrisburg, Columbus and Johnstown, Columbus and Sunbury, Columbus and Groveport, Cottage Mills and Harrisburg, and the Jackson and Franklin.

The first constructed, any part of which was in the county, was the Columbus and Sandusky pike. The Legislature, in 1823, passed an act incorporating a joint stock company for the construction of this road, consisting of the following men: John Kitbourne, Abram J. McDowell, Henry Brown, William Neil, Orange Johnson, Orris Parrish, and Robert Brotherton, of Franklin county, and nineteen others residing along the proposed line, in the vicinity of Delaware, Bucyrus and Sandusky. The capital was to be one hundred thousand dollars, and the company was authorized to increase it, if necessary, to twice that amount. It was divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. By an act of congress, passed in 1827, over thirty-one thousand acres of land were granted, in trust, for the use of the company. The company's charter required at least a width of eighteen feet of artificial road to be made, "composed of stone, gravel, wood, or other suitable material, well compacted together, in such manner as to secure a firm, substantial and even road, rising in the middle, with a gradual arch." Much trouble and hard feeling were caused by the different understandings of this clause of the charter. The company interpreted it to mean that a clay road could be constructed, and the general expectation of the public was, that in order to properly meet the requirements of the charter, the roadway must be composed of stone or gravel. The road was not finished until seven years after it was commenced. It was one hundred and six miles in length, and cost nearly seventy-five thousand dollars, a little over seven hundred dollars per mile. It was a clay or mud pike, not so good as the needs of the large travel demanded,—in wet seasons, in some places quite impassable. When completed, Nathaniel Merriam, who was appointed for that purpose by the governor, made an examination of the road, and reported that, in his opinion, it was constructed in accordance with the provisions of the legislative act. This report, however, did not make the actual condition of the road any better, in the eyes of the people who were obliged to travel upon it, and the disapprobation was occasionally made manifest by the tearing down of the toll gates. Much bitterness of feeling was created, and the trouble bid fair to be continued indefinitely, but in 1843 the legislature took hold of the matter, and on the 28th of February, of that year, an act was passed whereby the charter of the company was unconditionally repealed. Although this act made it unlawful to maintain the toll system upon the road, the toll-gates were kept up, and tolls collected, until 1845, when an act was passed establishing the road to be a public highway, and authorizing a State road to be surveyed and located, upon the bed of the clay turnpike, from Columbus to Sandusky. The company, relying upon the report of the examiner, which had been favorable to them, maintained that the acts of the legislature were unconstitutional, and numerous applications were made to succeeding legislatures for relief. They were unsuccessful, however, and the company, although trying by various means to secure its rights, failed to gain what it sought. The attorney general declared he thought a wrong had been done the company. At the session of 1856–7 a bill passed the senate to authorize the company to bring suit against the State, but it was lost in the house.

The Columbus and Worthington plank road, or turnpike company, was chartered by the legislature, March 23, 1849, to construct a plank road, or turnpike, from Columbus to Worthington, with the privilege of extending it to Delaware. The company consisted of Solomon Beers, John Phipps, John B. Piatt, Philip Fisher, Robert E. Neil, and others. The first directors were B. Comstock, William Neil and Alanson Bull. The company being authorized to construct a road upon any public highway, chose the old bed of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. The road was finished in 1850, and on the first of January, 1851, the first dividend was declared. The capital stock of the company was twenty-seven thousand, eight

hundred and twenty-five dollars, with power to increase to fifty thousand dollars.

The Columbus and Harrisburgh turnpike was constructed in the years 1848 and 1849, by a company incorporated in 1847. The capital stock was twenty thousand, eight hundred and fifteen dollars, and the road cost thirty-five thousand, six hundred and two dollars, of which amount the county donated four thousand, five hundred dollars, to pay for the erection of the bridge over the Scioto. The company was left largely in debt, to the payment of which, a portion of the receipts of the road were devoted.

The Columbus and Johnstown turnpike was constructed in 1851, from Columbus to Walnut creek, opposite the village of Bridgeport. The company of incorporators consisted of Robert Neil, Windsor Atchison, George Ridenour, Jesse Baughman and Walter Thrall, with their associates.

The Columbus and Sunbury turnpike and plank road company was incorporated March 20, 1850, and constructed a road, diverging from the above about three miles northwest of Columbus, and extending to Central College. This road was made in 1852, and cost nearly seven thousand dollars. The incorporators of the company were William Trevitt, Christian Heyl, Peter Agler, James Park, George Wagler, John Dill, Peter Harlocker, Timothy Lee, W. G. Edmison, John Curtiss, E. Washburn and Stillman Tucker.

The Columbus and Granville turnpike, or, as it is commonly called, Brush's plank road, was made in 1852, from Columbus to Walnut creek, a distance of seven miles. The original members of the company were Jos. Ridgeway, Samuel Barr, Gates O'Harra, Wm. A. Platt and Samuel Brush. The fact that the last named gentleman was the first president of the company, and held that place for many years, was the cause of the road receiving its name.

The Columbus and Groveport turnpike company was incorporated by an act passed March 19, 1849, and consisted of William Harrison, Nathaniel Mesion, William H. Rarey, William Darnell, Edmund Stewart and William W. Kyle. About twelve thousand five hundred dollars' worth of stock was subscribed, and the road was completed in 1850, the cost exceeding that amount, and being paid out of the earnings of the road.

The Cottage Mills and Harrisburgh turnpike was made in 1852, and is about seven and a half miles in length. The incorporators were Adin G. Hibbs, Levi Strader, Solomon Borer, Isaac Miller and William Nuff, and their associates. The first board of directors were S. B. Davis, A. G. Hibbs, Isaac Miller, Levi Strader and Solomon Borer; and the contractor was A. Poulson.

The Franklin and Jackson turnpike was constructed from the Columbus and Harrisburgh pike down the river, to the Cottage Mills and Harrisburgh pike, a distance of ten miles, in 1852, at a cost of from seven to eight thousand dollars. The incorporators of the company were Samuel Landes, John Moler, Adam Miller, Jacob Huffman, John Stimmel, John Cherry, William L. Miner, Michael L. Sullivant and Gershum M. Peters.

The Columbus and Lockwin plank road, commencing at the intersection of the old harbor road with the Columbus and Johnstown turnpike, and extending seven miles, was constructed in 1853 and 1854, the cost being sixteen thousand, five hundred dollars—almost two thousand, four hundred dollars per mile. It was very strongly made, of plank eight feet long and three inches thick, and on four-inch stringers.

The Clinton and Bluden plank road company was organized under the general act passed in 1853, and in that and the following one the road was constructed. It runs from a point on the Lockwin road about four miles north of Columbus, and extends to the county line, half a mile north of Westerville, being a little over eight miles in length. The cost of construction was about sixteen thousand, six hundred dollars, or over two thousand dollars per mile.

CHAPTER XIV.

EARLY COMMERCE.*

MIGRATION to the territory embraced in Ohio commenced with considerable activity about 1799, and from the admission of Ohio as a State of the Union, it became extraordinarily active up to about 1807 or 1808, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Connecticut furnishing the greater amount of immigrants, though all of the States furnished representatives. Among them there was but few speculators in large locations of land; most came to secure a home in the fertile State, intending by their own labor to improve and enjoy it. There was comparatively little wealth in the hands of immigrants, and that little had to be expended in living, until the land should be cleared up and made productive. Many of the emigrants took boats on the Ohio, and in these they went down the river until they reached the Muskingum, the Hocking, the Scioto or Miami rivers, up which they worked their way to their intended location. Floating down the Ohio was comparatively easy, but pulling up the lateral streams was work indeed. Emigrants were not unfrequently delayed on the latter streams for want of sufficient depth of water.

The principal places where families and merchants stopped to prepare for embarkation were Brownsville, or Redstone, Pittsburgh and Wheeling. There were people in each of those places who made it their business to accommodate strangers descending the Ohio river, with any article that might be wanted, either provisions, farming utensils or boats, at a cheap and reasonable price. There were large boat-yards at each of these places, where boats were generally well made and strong. The price varied according to their make, length and strength; one, convenient for a family, between thirty and forty feet in length, cost from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter per foot, making, perhaps, thirty-five dollars for a com-

* By Judge Henry N. Hedges, of Circleville.

plete family boat, well boarded up on the sides and roofed to within seven or eight feet of the bows. Exclusive of this expense was the price of a cable, pump and fire-place, perhaps ten dollars more. (See *Navigator* of 1818.) Besides these family boats, there were a number of keel boats on the Ohio and lateral rivers, used and employed by common carriers of merchandise, family goods, etc. It is said (in the *Navigator* before referred to) that what added to the commerce of Cincinnati was the line of barges running regularly from that city to New Orleans, descending, loaded with the produce of the country, and returning with cargoes of sugar, coffee, rice, hides, wines, rum, and dry goods of various kinds, and cotton from Natchez. Messrs. Baum, Perry & Biddle, of Cincinnati, had a line of barges constantly so engaged.

According to the census of 1810, Cincinnati, Ohio, contained one thousand, two hundred and seventeen males and one thousand and six females; total, two thousand, two hundred and twenty-three.

The principal articles constituting lading for the boats trading on the Ohio and Mississippi were flour, whiskey, apples, cider, peach and apple brandy, bar-iron and castings, tin and copper-ware, glass, cabinet work, mill-stones, grind-stones, nails, etc. The principal articles brought up the Ohio in keel boats were cotton, lead, furs, peltry, hemp, and tobacco from Kentucky.

The migration into Pickaway county from the year 1800 to 1807 was such as had no precedent in the west. The greater portion of the later emigrants came by land, bringing their families and necessary utensils in wagons. Their progress was slow, owing to the unimproved condition of the roads, and they generally took advantage of the early fall to make the trip, the roads being then comparatively dry, and the streams low. Usually several families were found in the same company, thus affording each other aid and society on their toilsome way. Arrived at the end of their journey, and making their locations of land, there was nothing to be done but grapple with the forest and prepare their lands for the plow and seed. It was during this preparation that the merchants had their harvest and profits. As before remarked, the large majority of the settlers were men of small means, and everything had to be purchased for cash. The merchant knew the wants of the people, and had prepared himself accordingly, and for several years his tribe multiplied and was prosperous. But as the little money had left the hands of the settler, and he had by this time been able to raise his bread and meat, and his family had learned to spin and weave, merchandizing grew rapidly less remunerative, and the majority of the merchants failed. Soon after the introduction of steam, the barges, the keel and family boats gave way, and the principal means of transportation was by steam, on the Ohio and Mississippi. The means of transportation with eastern cities, particularly with Philadelphia and Baltimore, was by large wagons, drawn, usually, by six horses.

The emigrants turned their attention to stock, which was easily cared for, as the pasturage was abundant, and, at an early day, the cattle and hogs raised in Ohio were driven on foot to the eastern markets.

Pickaway county, being about equally divided in two parts by the Scioto river, there was afforded ample means for the transportation of her surplus of corn, flour, whiskey, bacon, etc., to the Mississippi country and to New Orleans. These articles were shipped on flat boats, having a carrying capacity of from three hundred to five hundred barrels each. When these boats had floated to their destination, they were sold and broken up for the lumber in them.

I have before me the log-book of James Campbell, a partner of Henry Nevill, the old Jefferson merchant in the dry goods business, who entered the Ohio at Portsmouth in charge of a flat boat, on the twentieth of March, 1820, and landed at New Orleans the twentieth of April. He made daily memoranda of the state of the weather, the number of steamboats that passed him going up or down, and other incidents that interested him, with other matters; that he "caught a catfish of fifty pounds weight near island No. 73, in the Mississippi;" "that near island No. 82 he assisted George Kuder to unload the boat which he had charge of for Mr. Thomas Bell, of Circleville, of said county of Pickaway." The boat was stove in, in landing, and sank to the roof in three minutes. The flour in barrels was taken out of the water, emptied out, and repacked, there being lost, in the operation of re-packing, not over five per cent. He also recorded that he passed the boat of Mr. Wolf, of Pickaway county, Ohio.

About 1808 or 1809, by which time there was considerable surplus of horses, cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, and whiskey, for which no market could be had, except by driving the stock to the eastern cities, or floating it down the Scioto and thence to New Orleans, with the surplus of wheat, corn, etc. About this period (1808) the matter of the abundance of the surplus productions of the State was brought up for consideration by the Ohio legislature. Relief was sought by the charter of banks in the different portions of the State, some of which had success and aided the business of the country; others failed, thus making matters worse.

The next important transaction was the declaration of war, in 1812. This, of course, inflated prices, and made a demand for the surplus produce at home, at prices satisfactory. At the close of the war, or very soon after, the surplus of the country increased largely, prices of everything raised or produced in the State came down to the lowest level, with no market of a commercial character at any price that was remunerative. A large portion of the corn and rye was converted into whiskey, much of which was shipped south, and the balance consumed at home. (It was claimed that good whiskey, used moderately, was an anti-miasmatic. Quinine, in its present form, was then not known.) Because of the depression of prices, following, in a few years, the close of the war of 1812, there was but little trade. There was much surplus of stock and grain that it was difficult to convert into money, and this state of things continued growing but little better until the adoption of the canal system, in 1825.

It was after the war of 1812, up to the commencement

and conclusion of the Ohio canal, that our farmers and merchants were engaged in the Orleans and Mississippi trade. Orleans, or flat boats, built to carry four and five hundred barrels, were built on the lateral waters of the Ohio, to visit the Muskingum, the Scioto, Little Miami, Great Miami, and the Wabash. In Pickaway county, as many as thirty boats were built in one year, and sent to New Orleans, loaded with the produce of the country. As early as the year 1810, a Mr. Rosewalt had on the stocks at Pittsburgh a steamboat of one hundred and thirty-eight feet keel, calculated for three or four hundred tons burthen. This steamboat was launched in March, and descended the Ohio and Mississippi, and landed at Natchez, December, 1811, and was in the trade from Natchez to Orleans until after the year 1818.

From this day steamboats increased rapidly on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and, in a few years, supplanted the barges, keel-boats, and flat boats of the earlier days. In the year 1819, Jacob Hitler, lately deceased, made trips with produce, principally flour, and with his brother, George Hitler, now of Pickaway county, continued to make annual trips until 1830.

Lucas Sullivant sent boats from Franklinton, Franklin county, and William Neil went with cargoes from a point on the Olentangy or Whetstone, near Worthington, to New Orleans, and from thence to Liverpool.

Mr. George Fry, of Circleville, now seventy-seven years of age, who had been on five trips to New Orleans, and three times, in addition thereto, to the falls of the Ohio, says that the flat boats of the State of Ohio were from sixty to sixty-five feet long, sixteen feet wide, boarded up, and calked. The height of the boats was seven feet. Most of the Scioto boats had a triangular bow, while others were square in the front as in the rear. There were three oars on deck—one in the rear, called the steering oar, and two side oars, called sweeps. The sweeps were only used to pull out of an eddy, or to assist in avoiding objects that were dangerous. The steering oar was used only to keep the boats in their safe course. There was no thought of accelerating the progress of these boats after they reached the Ohio. They were simply put into the current and allowed to go with it.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS.

On the twenty-third of February, 1830, William B. Hubbard, who for many years afterward was a resident of Columbus, prepared and submitted to the general assembly "an act to incorporate the Ohio canal and the Steubenville railway company." This was only one year after the successful experiments of George Stevenson, with his first locomotive engine, at Gadshill, England. New charters were granted at every session of the legislature, but up to the close of 1836 very little had been accomplished, owing to the financial depression. In 1837 the law afterward called "the plunder act," "to authorize a loan of the credit of the State of Ohio to railroad companies, and to authorize subscriptions by the State to turnpike, canal, and slack water navigation companies," was passed, and under it the railroads secured about seven hundred thousand dollars, yet not enough to build and equip thirty miles of road.* The act, becoming very unpopular, was repealed in 1840. The first railroad in Ohio was built in 1841. In that year there were but thirty miles in use. As late as 1840 there were only three hundred and fifty miles constructed, but from that time on, the increase was quite rapid. In 1877, the total length of the railroads in Ohio was four thousand, eight hundred and seventy-eight and forty-one one-hundredths miles.

The importance of Columbus as a railway center can be partially appreciated, when we state that fifteen hundred and forty miles of railroad center in that city, the passenger trains entering a depot not eclipsed, in size and appearance, by any in the west. This mileage does not include the far-reaching connections that all Columbus roads have, and no branches are counted. The railroad facilities of Columbus include three separate, direct routes to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, competing lines to the lake, and rail communication with the inexhaustible coal fields, lying to the southwest, only about sixty miles distant, and also with the iron ore region.

THE COLUMBUS & XENIA RAILROAD.

This was the first railroad leading into or out of Columbus. The company was chartered by a special act passed March 12, 1844, but the road was not constructed until 1848 and 1849. The first passenger train passed over it February 20, 1850. Soon after this date the members of the legislature took an excursion over this road, and the Little Miami, to Cincinnati and back. The Little Miami company obtained a charter March 11, 1836. The two companies, November 30, 1853, entered into a contract of union, or partnership, by which the roads of both were operated as one line. The two companies leased, January 1, 1865, the Dayton and Western road, and purchased, the same year, the Dayton, Xenia & Belpre road from Xenia to Dayton. The partnership, or union, was dissolved November 30, 1868, and a contract of lease entered into by which the Little Miami company leased, for ninety-nine years, the Columbus & Xenia road and the rights and interests of that company in the other roads that had been leased or purchased by the two companies. The condition was the promise of the Little Miami company to pay seven per cent. per annum on a capital of one million, seven hundred and eighty-six thousand, two hundred dollars, and the interest on the funded debt.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad company, on December 1, 1869, leased of the Little Miami company, its railroad and its right in the Columbus & Xenia and other roads. The statement of the Columbus

* Henry C. Noble, Centennial address.

& Xenia company, in Poor's railway manual for 1878, has the following in regard to finances:

Capital Stock paid in	$1,786,200.00
Funded Debt	302,000.00
Total	$2,088,200.00

Per Contra.

Construction	$1,493,146.00
Equipment	321,624.96
Stocks and Bonds	103,050.00
Cash	920.52
Other Assets	169,458.52
Total	$2,088,200.00

The funded debt consists of first mortgage, seven per cent. bonds, due September 1, 1890. Officers: President, Joseph R. Swan, Columbus; secretary and treasurer, Robert S. Smith, Columbus. Further account of this road is included under the heading of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD.

This, leaving off the last addition to its title, was the second Columbus railroad put in operation. The company's original charter was dated March 14, 1836, but fifteen years elapsed before the road was built. An excursion train passed over it from Columbus to Cleveland February 21, 1851, carrying the members of the State legislature, the city authorities of Columbus and Cincinnati, and many other citizens. The company embraces four original corporations and lines, as follows: The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, the Springfield & Mansfield, the Bellefontaine & Indiana, and the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine roads.

The "Bee Line," as the road is popularly called, consists of three hundred and ninety-one miles of road, of which three hundred and seven are in Ohio, and located as follows: From Cleveland to Columbus, one hundred and thirty-eight miles; from Galion to Indianapolis, two hundred and three; from Springfield to Delaware (Springfield branch), fifty miles. This road, in 1877, run passenger trains, nine hundred and thirty-four thousand and ninety-four miles; freight trains, three million, sixty thousand, one hundred and ninety-nine miles, and other trains, one hundred and nineteen thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine miles, carrying a total of six hundred and ninety-five thousand, one hundred and twenty-eight passengers, and transported a total of one million, fifty-two thousand, four hundred and thirty-two tons of through, and one million, six hundred and twenty-four thousand, two hundred tons of way freight. The earnings of the road were:

From passengers	$ 680,918 78
" freight	2,453,803 56
" mail	75,717 78
" express	74,494 53
" rents, interests and dividends	149,424 30
Total	$3,434,356 15

The total expenditures were $2,770,344.28, leaving a balance of net earnings (19.92 per cent.) of $664,011.87. The net surplus was $61,901.92. The organization of this company is in Cleveland, where are located its principal offices. In its report on rolling stock, the company shows the possession of one hundred and thirty-nine locomotives, and a total of three thousand, eight hundred and fifteen revenue cars (including the equipment of the Cleveland & Sandusky railroad). The construction account amounts to over eighteen million dollars, and the capital stock is placed at about one millon, five hundred thousand dollars.

THE CENTRAL OHIO—(BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD).

The Central Ohio railroad, now under lease to the Baltimore & Ohio company, and known as the central division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was the third line opened out from Columbus. The building of this road was a project which had its inception at Zanesville. The company was formed under a special law, passed February 8, 1847, for building a railroad from Columbus, through Newark and Zanesville, to such a point on the Ohio river as the directors might select. The company was organized at Zanesville, in August, 1847, Solomon Sturges being elected president. John H. Sullivan was elected president in 1848. The road was put under contract in 1850. Delays followed, and it was not opened to Newark until the twenty-sixth of January, 1852, and to Columbus, until the eighteenth of January, 1853. In 1859, the road was placed in the hands of a receiver, and November 1, 1865, a new company was formed, to which the property was conveyed June 29, 1866. An agreement was made November 21, 1866, with the Baltimore & Ohio company, by which the road was to be operated for twenty years, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company to retain sixty-five per cent. of the gross earnings for the first five years, and sixty per cent. thereafter, and out of the remainder to pay annually one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars to the company, for interest on the funded debt. The lease was modified, in 1869, so that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad company were to retain sixty-five per cent. throughout the entire term, of twenty years.

While the road was in the hands of the receiver, March 14, 1864, a sale of half the line, from Newark to Columbus (thirty-three miles), was made to the Steubenville & Indiana (now the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad) railway company, for seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. That portion of the line is now jointly owned by the two companies. This road is shown by Poor's manual to have made a total earning, in 1877, of $761,524.88. The expenditure was $612,237,-47. The net earning was thus $149,286.51; rentals received under lease, (thirty-five per cent.), $266,533.71. Actual deficit to lessees, $117,146.20. The rolling stock reported is as follows: Locomotive engines, thirty-one; cars—passenger, nineteen; baggage, mail and express, eight; freight, three hundred and forty-one. During the year, passenger trains were run 325,139 miles, and freight trains, 836,282. The number of passengers carried was 256,984, and the amount of freight moved was 608,486 tons. The construction account amounts to $5,500,000. Most of the officers are non-residents of Columbus.

The next railroad that was constructed in this section of country was the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana road.

The charter was dated February 23, 1849. The first train passed over the road, from Columbus to Urbana, July 4, 1843, and in a few months, ran from Columbus to Piqua. This was one of the several roads which, consolidated, made the line generally known as the

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Columbus, Piqua & Indiana company becoming embarrassed, it was re-organized under the name of the Columbus & Indianapolis railroad company. The road was sold August 6, 1865, under an order of court, and subsequently transferred by deed to the re-organized company. This company became the owners, in 1864, of the Richmond & Covington railroad.

The Columbus & Indianapolis railroad company, of Ohio, and the Indiana Central railroad company, of Indiana, were consolidated in September, 1864, under the name of the Columbus & Indiana Central railroad company. The company thus formed was consolidated with the Toledo, Logansport & Burlington railroad company, and the Union & Logansport company, both of Indiana. The new organization was consolidated, in 1868, with the Chicago & Great Eastern railroad company, taking the name of the Columbus & Indiana Central railway, thus made to extend from Columbus, Ohio, to Chicago; from Bradford Junction, Ohio, to Indianapolis; from Richmond, Indiana, to Logansport, and from Logansport to the western line of Indiana—in all five hundred and eighty-two miles. Of this, one hundred and thirty-seven miles are in the State of Ohio, extending from Columbus to Union City, on the State line, one hundred and sixteen miles, and from Bradford Junction to a point on the State line toward Richmond, twenty-one miles. The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central road is under lease to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, the "Pan Handle" route, the lease having been in effect since 1869. The Pittsburgh, Columbus & St. Louis company also leases the Little Miami and the Columbus & Xenia roads. The length of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central line from Columbus to Indianapolis is one hundred and eighty-seven and three-tenths miles, and from Bradford, Ohio, to Chicago two hundred and thirty miles. The other lines give it a total length of five hundred and eighty and five-tenths miles. The rolling stock is: Locomotive engines, one hundred and twenty-five; cars—passenger, sixty-one; freight, one thousand, six hundred and seventeen. The freight moved in the year 1877 was one million, five hundred and twenty-one thousand, one hundred and forty-one tons; number of passengers carried, six hundred and fifty-two thousand, seven hundred and sixty-seven. The total earnings were three million, three hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-eight cents, and the total expenditures two million, nine hundred and forty thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-five cents, leaving the net earnings four hundred and fifty-five thousand, three hundred and forty dollars and twenty-three cents. The construction and equipment of the road have cost (to the time of the last report) thirty-eight million, eight hundred and fifty-one thousand and ninety-seven dollars and forty-four cents.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS (PAN HANDLE).

This company was formed May 1, 1868, by the consolidation of the Pittsburgh & Steubenville railroad company, of Pennsylvania, chartered March 24, 1849; the Halliday's Cove railroad company, of Virginia, chartered 1850; and the Steubenville & Indiana railroad company, chartered in Ohio, in 1848. The road of the latter company was opened in 1858. The Pittsburgh & St. Louis railroad was re-organized December 28, 1867, under the name of the Pan Handle, and the road was opened in 1865. It was leased, on completion, to the Pennsylvania railroad company, by which it is now operated. The length of the main line, from Pittsburgh to Columbus, is one hundred and ninety-two and three-tenths miles; and there is a branch eight and one-tenth miles in length, from Cadiz Junction to Cadiz, Ohio. The rolling stock consists of one hundred and six locomotives and one thousand five hundred and twenty-three cars. The report of operations for the year ending December 31, 1877, shows that passenger cars were run five hundred and eighty-seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five miles, and freight cars a distance of one million, eight hundred and forty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-nine miles. The total number of passengers carried was six hundred and eighty thousand and eighty-two, and the amount of freight moved, one million, seven hundred and twenty-two thousand, three hundred and eighty-six tons. The total earnings were $3,108,193.26, and the total expenditure, $2,022,913.15; leaving a net balance of $1,085,280.01. The construction and equipment have cost $19,942,294.81.

THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

This company was formed by the consolidation of the Ohio & Pennsylvania railroad company, the Ohio & Indiana, and the Fort Wayne & Chicago. The road was opened, through its entire length, January 1, 1859, and the year after the consolidation was effected. The road was sold, under foreclosure, in 1861. A new company was organized in 1862, and in 1869 leased all of its railway and property to the Pennsylvania railroad company, by which it was subsequently transferred to the Pennsylvania company, by which it is now operated, the lessees paying seven per cent. upon the capital stock and funded debt. The rolling stock is reported to consist of two hundred and seventy-eight locomotives and five thousand three hundred and sixty-one cars. Passenger trains were run, during the year ending December 31, 1877, one million, five hundred and one thousand, three hundred and ninety-five miles, and freight trains, four millions, five hundred and ninety-six thousand, two hundred and two miles. The number of passengers carried was two million, ninety-six thousand, one hundred and thirty-one, and the amount of freight moved, two million, six hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and ninety-five tons. The total earnings were $6,928,856.11, and the total expenditures $4,064,398.34; leaving, as a balance of net earnings, $2,864,457.77. The cost of construction, rolling stock, real estate, and buildings, is given at $38,728,585.71.

THE COLUMBUS, SPRINGFIELD & CINCINNATI, AND THE CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROADS.

The first named company had its orign in the Columbus & Springfield railroad company, which was chartered February 16, 1840. A road was built from Springfield to London—twenty miles—under this charter, and leased, in 1854, to the Mad River & Lake Erie, since called the Cincinnati, Cleveland & Lake Erie railroad company. The road was sold May 8, 1868, under a decree of the United States district court, and bought by Jacob W. Pierce, of Boston, for one hundred thousand dollars. The Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati railroad was incorporated May 1, 1869, with a capital stock of one million, five hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Pierce transferred his purshase, soon after, to the new company. By an arrangement with the purchaser, the road was continued under the management of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad company, to which it was permanently leased July 1, 1870. It was subsequently completed to Columbus, a distance of forty-four and thirty-seven hundredths miles. The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland railroad company was incorporated by special charter as the Mad River & Lake Erie railroad company, for building a road from Dayton, *via* Tiffin and Bellevue, to Sandusky. The company became dissatisfied with this line and abandoned it, and built a new line, *via* Tiffin and Clyde, to Sandusky, and leased it to the Mad River & Lake Erie company. The company passed through many financial embarassments, the road was sold, the company re-organized, its name changed, etc. The company leased, March 25, 1871, that portion of its line, twenty-five miles in length, between Dayton and Springfield, to the Cincinnat & Springfield Short Line company, which took possession in 1872. The Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland company has now a main line from Sandusky to Springfield, one hundred and thirty and two-tenths miles, a branch road from Carey to Findley, and the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati road, from Columbus to Springfield, forty-four and thirty-seven hundredths miles, making a total of one hundred and eighty-nine and thirty hundredths miles. The rolling stock (according to Poor's manual, 1878) consists of thirty-five locomotives, and eight hundred and eighty cars. Passenger trains were run a distance of three hundred and sixty thousand, five hundred and eighty miles. The total number of passengers carried was two hundred and eighty-five thousand, five hundred and thirteen, and the total amount of freight moved, three hundred and sixty-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-nine tons. The total earnings were $655,420.83, and the total expenditures, $504,266.05, leaving net earnings, $151,154.78. The construction and equipment to July 1, 1877, cost $6,217,055. Most of the officers and directors of the road reside at Sandusky.

CLEVELAND, MT. VERNON & COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

The main line owned by the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railroad company, extends from Columbus to Hudson, a distance of one hundred and forty-four and forty-two one-hundredths miles, and there is under lease by the company, twelve and a half miles, known as the Cleveland & Massillon railroad. The company was first chartered, in 1851, as the Akron branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad company, and the road was opened, from Hudson to Millersburgh, in 1853. The same year the company was re-organized, under the name of the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati railroad. The road was placed in the hands of a receiver in 1861, and in 1864 was sold, under foreclosure, to George W. Cass and John J. Marvin, who, on the first of July, 1865, sold their purchase to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad company, by whom the road was owned and operated, until leased, with that of the company's main line, to the Pennsylvania company.

The Pittsburgh, Mt. Vernon, Columbus & London railroad company, was organized May 11, 1869, and, in the following November, purchased so much of the old, unfinished road, right of way, etc., of the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburgh road, as lies east of Delaware, and extending through Mt. Vernon in the direction of Millersburgh. The same company purchased the entire Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati road, before known as the Akron branch, and obtained an assignment of the Cleveland & Massillon road. The name of the company was changed, by decree of court, December 28, 1869, to the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Delaware railroad company. The road, as now operated, was completed in 1873. Its rolling stock consisted, in 1877, of twenty-two engines, and six hundred and twenty-six cars. Passenger trains were run 187,366 miles, and freight trains 237,634 miles. The total number of passengers carried was 231,950, and the amount of freight moved, 240,507 tons. The total earnings of the road were $388,896.16, and the sum of the expenditures, $307,171.16, leaving a balance of net earnings of 81,725. The cost of construction and equipment, up to January 1, 1878, was $4,628,870.61.

THE COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD.

This, one of the most valuable of railroads to Columbus, had its origin under the name of the Mineral railroad. A company by that title was incorporated April 14, 1864, to construct and operate a railroad from Athens to Columbus, with a capital stock of one million, five hundred thousand dollars. M. M. Greene labored, for some time, in southern Ohio to secure the necessary subscriptions, but was not rewarded with success. In January, 1866, he came to Columbus, and laid the matter before a number of leading citizens, and soon after a meeting was held, and Mr. Greene presented fully his views as to the importance of the proposed road, the benefit which would result to the city from the development of the coal and iron fields of the Hocking valley, etc. The meeting resulted in the determination to have a preliminary survey made, and Messrs. B. E. Smith, Wm. Davidson, Wm. G. Deshler, W. B. Brooks, Wm. A. Platt, B. S. Brown, Wm. A. Neil and Theodore Comstock each contributed one hundred dollars for this purpose. This was the beginning of an enterprise which fully sustained Mr. Greene in his representations, and which has been of great benefit to the city of Columbus and to the Hocking valley. After the report of the survey had been made, books were

opened for the subscription of capital stock, and, after great effort "all along the line," the necessary sum, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was raised. The stockholders met at the city hall, December 19, 1866, and organized the company by electing the following board of directors: Peter Hayden, B. E. Smith, Wm. G. Deshler, Isaac Eberly, George M. Parsons, J. C. Garrett, M. M. Greene, Wm. Dennison, Theodore Comstock, W. B. Brooks, D. Tallmadge, Wm. P. Cutler and E. H. Moore. This board elected the following officers: President, Peter Hayden; vice president and superintendent, M. M. Greene; secretary and treasurer, J. J. Janney; solicitor, Allen G. Thurman. Mr. Greene was directed to take charge of the road and to locate the line. In 1867 the name of the company was changed to the Columbus & Hocking Valley railroad company. The board of directors contracted, May 22, 1867, with Dodge, Case & Co., for the construction of the road, in the sum of one million, six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, payable in bonds and cash. The board authorized the issuance of one million, five hundred thousand dollars in first mortgage, seven per cent. bonds, to run thirty years, at the same time providing a sinking fund. In consequence of numerous delays, the road was not opened to Lancaster until January, 1869, to Nelsonville in September, 1860, and to Athens in July, 1870. As it was opened from point to point, business constantly increased, taxing the road to the utmost limit of its equipment. While yet unfinished, the earnings of the road were sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds as they were required to be issued. The completion caused considerable excitement in the Hocking valley country. Lands advanced rapidly in price, coal companies, with abundant capital, were rapidly organized, new mines opened, and a general stimulus given to trade and the development of the country. There was a great demand for the opening of branch roads into the several coal valleys, and in 1870 the company, yielding partly to the demand, constructed a branch to Straitsville, thirteen miles in length, authorizing the issue of three hundred thousand dollars in ten year seven per cent. bonds, to provide funds for the same. Although built as a coal road, the other business, arising from the creation and growth of towns along the road, and in the increased production of lands in its vicinity, gave the road a large miscellaneous business. The road is decidedly a home enterprise, projected, built and owned by those living along its line. The larger part of its stock, and nearly one-third of its bonds, are owned by citizens of Columbus.

The report of the company shows that at the close of the year 1878, the capital stock was two million, thirty thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars. The construction of the main line has cost two million, eight hundred and thirty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighteen dollars and twenty-three cents, and its equipment over a million and a quarter more. The rolling stock consists of thirty-one locomotives, and one thousand, two hundred and twenty cars. The total number of passengers carried was one hundred and thirty-eight thousand, three hundred and seventy-two, and the number of tons of freight carried was over one million. The total earnings were $871,553.16, and the total expenses $480,425.73, leaving the net earnings for 1878, $391,127.43. Following are the officers and directors, as given in the last report: Directors, M. M. Greene, William G. Deshler, Henry C. Noble, B. S. Brown, P. W. Huntington, W. B. Brooks, Isaac Eberly, C. P. L. Butler, H. W. Jaeger and John L. Gill, of Columbus; John D. Martin, Lancaster; C. H. Ripley, Logan; S. W. Pickering, Athens. Executive committee, M. M. Green, Wm. G. Deshler, P. W. Huntington, Isaac Eberly, Henry C. Noble. Officers: President, M. M. Greene, Columbus; secretary and treasurer, J. J. Janney, Columbus; general superintendent, Orlando Smith, Columbus; superintendent, G. R. Carr, Columbus; auditor, T. J. Janney, Columbus; general freight and ticket agent, W. A. Mills, Columbus.

Under the same management as the above is the

COLUMBUS & TOLEDO RAILROAD,

the company of which was organized May 28, 1872. Construction was commenced in the summer of 1875. The line of rail is from Columbus to Walbridge, Ohio, one hundred and eighteen and two-tenth miles, and from that place to Toledo the company uses the track of the Toledo & Woodville railroad company. At Columbus it connects with the Columbus & Hocking Valley railroad. The rolling stock consists of eleven locomotives and nine hundred cars. The earnings for the year ending December 31, 1878, were $517,871.23, and the expenditures, $295,612.50, leaving the net earnings $222,258.73. The number of pessengers carried was one hundred and forty-five thousand, two hundred and eighty-three, and the amount of freight moved, over three hundred and forty-five thousand tons. The capital stock is $897,107.62; cost of construction, to January 1, 1879, $2,386,139.93; of equipment, $429,966.17; of real estate, $81,743.64. The organization is at Columbus, and is almost exactly identical with that of the Columbus & Hocking Valley railroad, already given.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY RAILROAD,

is one of the most important which enters Columbus, although a short line, and of great convenience and value to the people of Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Scioto and Pike counties. By its construction, an outlet was given the production of as rich a piece of country as there is in Ohio, and the people of Columbus, Circleville and Chillicothe, gained connection with that great trunk line, the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad. The line extends a distance of one hundred miles, from Columbus to Portsmouth, upon the Ohio river. It was completed to Circleville, May 1, 1876, and to Chillicothe in July, of the same year, thus securing a right to the title of the "Centennial Railroad, of Columbus." It was not opened for travel to Portsmouth until January, 1878. The company was organized in February, 1875, and the road from that time to the present has been under, essentially, the same management. The financial statement of this company shows that the capital stock authorized is $2,000,000; funded debt, first mortgage, seven per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1896, outstanding, $1,240,000; reserve,

$50,000. The issue of bonds is limited to $13,000 per mile, or $1,300,000 in all. A sinking fund of one per cent. per annum is provided, which commenced January 1, 1879. The rolling stock of the company is, eight engines, ten passenger, and seventy-two freight cars. The total number of employees is two hundred and twenty three. The number of passengers carried, in 1878, was one hundred and fourteen thousand, five hundred and twenty-nine, and the number of tons of freight moved was ninety-eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-two. The gross earnings were $198,018.04, and the total expenses, $91,377.79, leaving the net earnings at $106,640.25. The total assets and liabilities are $3,027,885.43. The equipment cost $2,884,689.49. The principal office of the company is in Columbus. Following are the directors and officials of the road: Directors—William Moneypenny, E. T. Mithoff, T. Ewing Miller, John G. Mitchell, John C. English, Samuel Thomas, Columbus; Edward Smith, Circleville; L. G. Delano, Chillicothe; Wells A. Hutchins, Portsmouth; officers—president, T. Ewing Miller; general manager, G. T. Chapman; treasurer, F. C. Sessions; secretary, W. Neil Dennison; chief engineer, J. Huntoon; superintendent, J. B. Peters.

The foregoing gives an account of all the roads now in operation that center in Columbus, or identified with the interests of the county. The Columbus & Gallipolis road is partly constructed, and the Columbus & Sunday Creek and the Ohio & West Virginia are projected and in course of construction. All three of them have their organization principally at Columbus.

All of the roads that have been mentioned in this chapter enter Columbus; but there is one other in which the people of Pickaway are interested, and which runs through that county, from east to west, passing through Circleville –

THE CINCINNATI & MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD.

This company was chartered as the Cincinnati, Wilmington & Zanesville railroad company, February 4, 1851, and the road was opened in 1857. It was sold, under foreclosure, October 17, 1863, and re-organized March 11, 1864, under the title of the Cincinnati & Zanesville railroad company. It was sold again in 1869, and 1870 was re-organized the second time, under its present title. On the first of January, 1873, the road was leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad company, and has since been operated by the Pennsylvania company, lessees of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis road.

The rolling stock consisted, in 1877, of fourteen engines, and three hundred and ninety cars. Passenger trains were run, in the year named, a distance of one hundred and ninety-seven thousand, three hundred miles, and freight trains, two hundred and sixteen thousand, nine hundred miles. The total number of passengers carried was one hundred and eighty-four thousand, seven hundred and sixty-nine, and the number of tons of freight moved was two hundred and forty-six thousand, six hundred and three. The total earnings were $366,773.86, and the expenses $340,888.90, leaving the net earnings $25,884.96. The construction account to January 1, 1878, was $5,540,164.38. The capital stock was $3,997,320, and the funded debt $1,500,000. Total assets and liabilities, $5,994,453.25.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE COURT AND THE BAR OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Lucas Sullivant, from Kentucky, early in 1797, with his corps of chain carriers, markers, etc., engaged in the surveying of lands and locating warrants in the Virginia military district, west of Scioto, in the month of August laid out the town of Franklinton. Here commenced the first settlement of the territory composing the county of Franklin, then in the county of Ross, under the territorial government.

The county of Franklin was stricken off from Ross, and organized under the act of March 30, 1803, which took effect April 30, 1803. At that date there were only nine other counties in the State, viz.—Adams, Belmont, Clermont, Jefferson, Fairfield, Hamilton, Ross, Trumbull and Washington.

The regular courts, for several years, were held in hired rooms in Franklinton, until the court house was erected, in 1807–8, by Lucas Sullivant, contractor, which continued in use until 1824, when the county seat was removed to Columbus, which, under the act of February 14, 1812, had become the capital of the State, where the legislature commenced, on Monday, December 2, 1816, holding its sessions in 1816–17, and a court house for the United States courts was built, in 1820, and those courts removed from Chillicothe, in 1821. The courts for Franklin county were held in the United States court house until 1840, when they were moved into the county court house, at the present location, on the corner of High and Mound streets.

In the early days of mud roads and log cabins, the lawyers rode from county to county, the circuit, with the judge on horseback, equipped with the old-fashioned leggings and saddle-bags, averaging about thirty miles a day. The party had their appointed stopping places, where they were expected, and, on their arrival, the chickens, dried apples, maple sugar, corn dodgers and old whiskey suffered, while the best story-tellers regaled the company with their humor and anecdotes. The courts held in Franklin county, including the United States courts, always attracted a large number of the most distinguished lawyers—Philemon Beecher, Thomas Ewing, Judge Irwin, Judge Spalding, Tappan, Wright, Hammond, in the State courts, and Henry Clay, Philip Doddridge, of Virginia, and other giant leaders of the bar from abroad, in the United States courts, in addition to the Ohio lawyers. In the early history of this county, which included Madison, land titles and the *identity* of hogs were the principal subjects of litigation, and to be master

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[1] By Col. Llewellyn Baber.

of special pleadings, under the old system, was the great ambition of the successful practitioner.

THE FIRST COURT.

"Be it remembered, that at a Court of Common Pleas, held in the town of Franklinton, in and for the county of Franklin, on the first Tuesday of May and the third day thereof, it being the first court thereof held in said county, and the day appointed for holding courts in the same by an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled 'An act organizing the judicial courts,' John Dill, David Jamison, and Joseph Foos, esquires, having been duly commisioned by his excellency, Edward Tiffin, esquire, Governor of the State of Ohio, as associate judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Franklin, and having first taken the oath of allegience, and also the oath of office, they assumed their seats.

"Present: John Dill, David Jamison, and Joseph Foos, esquires, aforesaid, judges.

"The Court then proceeded to appoint the clerk, whereupon Lucas Sullivant was apointed clerk *pro tem.*, who also took the oath of office.

"Adjourned to the first Tuesday in September next."

Order Book A, page 1.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1803.

"At a Court of Common Pleas, begun and held in the town of Franklinton, on the first Tuesday in September, in the year of our Lord 1803, and of the State the first, before the Honourable Wyliss Sullivant, esquire, president, and David Jamison and Joseph Foos, esquires, two of the associate judges of said court.

"John S. Wills, Michael Baldwin, Philemon Beecher, William W. Irwin, and Jonathan Reddick, intending to appear as attorneys in this court, took the oath of fidelity to this State, the oath to support the constitution of this State, and the oath of an attorney-at-law, they were severally admitted to practice as attorneys therein."

"On the same day—September 6th—Jeremiah McLean, James Furgeson, and William Creighton, appointed commissioners by the legislature for that purpose, filed their report, selecting Franklinton as the permanent seat of justice.

"The grand jury presented two indictments, and John S. Wills was appointed prosecuting attorney, and the next day (September 7th) the court adjourned to the next term."

Order Book A, page 2.

Messrs. Wills, Baldwin, Beecher, Irwin, and Reddick, were already regularly admitted attorneys under the territorial organization, but, on the transition from the territorial to the state government, were required not only to take the attorneys' oath over again, but to swear fidelity to the State especially, which indicates that the jurists of that day universally admitted that the states and the general government were each supreme within their own sphere, repudiating, as equally heretical, both the extremes of centralization and secession.

JOHN S. WILLS, whose name is the first in the list of attorneys who took the oath on the first day of the term, and the only one who became a resident lawyer of Franklin county, was born in Virginia, in the year 1773, and the only memorial to his early history is the license of his admission to the bar, on the twenty-seventh of May, 1794, in the Isle of Wight county, Virginia. The original, written on sheepskin, is in the possession of his grandson, John W. King, esq., of Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, of which the following is a copy.

"*Virginia to wit.*——

WHEREAS, We have been appointed by the general assembly to examine into the capacity, ability and fitness of such persons as shall apply to us for license to practice as attorneys in the courts of this commonwealth, and whereas, John S. Wills, gent., hath applied to us for a license, and produced to us a certificate from the county court of Isle of Wight, of his honesty, probity and good demeanor, and we, having examined him touching his capacity, ability and fitness, and found him duly qualified; these are therefore, in the name of this commonwealth, to license and permit the said John S. Wills to practice as an attorney in the superior and inferior courts of this commonwealth. Given under our hands and seals, this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-four, and of the commonwealth, the eighteenth.

JOS. PRENTISS. [SEAL.]
RICH'D PARKER. [SEAL.]
JOS. HENRY. [SEAL.]

Shortly after he was admitted to the bar, in Virginia, he moved to Cincinnati, a frontier settlement in the northwestern territory. In 1797 he was married to Mary Gibson, daughter of Col. Thomas Gibson, then of Cincinnati, and had three children, all of whom are dead except one daughter, Mrs. King, widow of George King, late of Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and who was born at Chillicothe, April 16, 1802, to which place her father had removed from Cincinnati. He moved next to Franklinton, the county seat of the newly erected county of Franklin, and on September 6, 1803, was admitted to practice in the State courts, and, on the same day, was appointed prosecuting attorney of the county, and served until 1805, and again filled the same office, from 1810 to 1813, and was judge advocate general, attached to the headquarters at Franklinton, during the war. Mr. Wills was an excellent lawyer and practitioner, and master of the old system of pleadings, and criminal law. In 1818 he moved to Georgetown, Brown county, where he continued to practice until April 28, 1829, when he died, in the fifty-sixth year of his age—the pioneer member of the old Franklin county bar.

REUBEN BONAM was born in Maryland, and settled in Franklinton about the same time as John S. Wills. He was appointed prosecuting attorney by the court in 1805, and was a man of fine education, but giving way to intemperate habits, which was the vice of the times, he became too poor to dress even decently, got in some trouble about money that was missing, went off, and enlisted, at Cincinnati, as a private soldier, in one of the regular regiments, going to New Orleans. Tradition says that there he became a reformed and sober man, and, after his discharge from the service, died, a respectable citizen, and left descendants.

THOMAS BACKUS was born at Norwich, Connecticut, August 8, 1785. His father, Elijah Backus, was a native of the same place. After graduating at Yale college, and being admitted to the bar in Connecticut, in the year 1800, he removed to Marietta, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of the law in partnership with Wyllis Silliman, and established the *Gazette* newspaper there, and issued the first number November 30, 1801, with Elijah Backus as editor, who had been appointed receiver of public moneys of the United States. It sustained the administration of President Jefferson, and was the first Democratic paper issued in Ohio. Elijah Backus was a member of the Ohio State senate in 1803. Hon. Lewis Cass read law with him, and was admitted to the bar at Marietta. He was the owner of the island in the Ohio river below Marietta, which, afterwards, became celebrated as Blannerhasset Island, he having sold it to Mr. Blannerhasaet. Elijah Backus removed, in 1808, to Ruskin, Illinois, and was Judge of the court of claims when he died there, in 1812.

Thomas Backus was educated in Connecticut, and after graduating at Yale college, returned to his father's home at Marietta, Ohio, studied law in the office of Backus and Silliman, and was admitted to the bar, at Marietta, in 1808, by the supreme court. On November 10, 1810, he was married to Temperance Lord, and in 1811 removed to Franklinton, Franklin county, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of the law. In 1820 he was appointed prosecuting attorney by the court. He owned a large body of land, six miles up the Scioto from Franklinton, and was largely engaged in real estate operations. He removed, with his family, in 1823, to Union, Ohio, and was there appointed prosecuting attorney, and during his term of office died, October 25, 1825, and his wife soon after removed back with the family to Franklinton, and, in 1828, to Columbus.

Mr. Backus wrote frequently for the newspapers. He was an able and incisive writer. He sometimes indulged in poetry. His lines on the demolition of the beautiful Indian mound, on the corner of High and Mound streets, Columbus, that was used up in the manufacture of bricks for the first State house, and from which human bones were taken, became celebrated for their pathos, and were published in Martin's history of Franklin county, page 51.

GUSTAVUS SWAN, son of John and Sarah (Mead) Swan, was born July 15, 1787, at Petersborough, New Hampshire. His means of early education were limited, as his parents were poor, but, by his own perseverance and exertion, he obtained an excellent classical, mathematical and scientific course of instruction, at the Aurean academy, Amherst, Hillsborough county, New Hampshire. Dr. Reuben D. Murrey, son of Dr. John Murrey, and who subsequently settled in the city of Boston, and became one of the most celebrated surveyors in the country, was a fellow schoolmate. Judge Swan always said he was indebted to Dr. John Murrey's aid in his studies, and encouragement, more than to any one else, for his subsequent success in life. He studied law with Samuel Bell, a celebrated lawyer, at Concord, New Hampshire, who was afterwards governor of the State, and was admitted to the bar in New Hampshire.

He first came to Marietta, Ohio in 1810, and remained a year there, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio. In 1811 he came to Franklinton, then the county seat of Franklin, and commenced the practice of the law. His ability and industry soon gave him high professional reputation, and he was employed in all the important cases, which brought him in constant conflict with Beecher, Ewing, Irwin, Baldwin, Grimke, and other distinguished leaders of the Ohio bar, who then rode the circuit, and practiced in the courts held at the capitol of the State. Judge Swan, in these legal contests, involving nice questions, under the old rules of pleading, and requiring a thorough knowledge of the land laws, especially in the Virginia military district, soon took rank among the first at the bar. He was a diligent student, and fine speaker, having great power with a jury, and his practice extended through Fayette, Madison, Union, Delaware, Pickaway and Fairfield counties where his name is still associated, in the traditions of the people, with the pioneer lawyers of his day. He was the first representative elected by Franklin county, to the legislature, as soon as she was entitled to elect alone, in 1812, and was elected again in 1817. He was constantly engaged in the practice of his profession, until 1823, when he was appointed, by Governor Morrow, judge of the court of common pleas, in place of Judge J. Adair McDowell, deceased, and was elected by the legislature, on its meeting, for the term of seven years, and was the judge when the court was removed from Franklinton to Columbus, in 1824, and made an able one. In pursuance of the resolutions of the general assembly, passed January 22, 1825, he compiled the land laws for Ohio, including the State laws to 1815–16, an invaluable publication to the practitioner.

In 1820 he resumed the practice of law in Columbus, to which place he moved his residence, in 1815. He continued, from that date, in active practice, until 1843, doing a lucrative and extensive business. By this time he had acquired a large fortune. He had been president, from 1823, of the old Franklin bank, of Columbus, incorporated by the legislature, February 23, 1816, whose charter expired January 1, 1843. On the organization of the State bank, of Ohio, and its branches, under the act of February, 1845—the old Franklin bank, on July 1, 1845, organized as one of its branches—Judge Swan was elected one of the directors, and afterwards president, of the State bank of Ohio, he being considered one of the ablest financiers in the State. The duties of the place required his whole time, in connection with his other large private interests, and he retired from practice.

The last time he appeared as counsel, in court, was in defense of William Clark, a convict in the penitentiary, tried for the murder of Cyrus Sell, one of the guards, by a single blow with a cooper's axe. He was tried at the December term, 1843, of the supreme court for Franklin county, reported in the eighth volume of the Ohio State reports, and convicted of murder in the first degree, and hung on February 9, 1844, with a female colored convict, Esther, who had killed another prisoner. The The defense was insanity, and there was an array of eminent counsel on both sides, Judge N. H. Swayne conducted the prosecution, examinining the medical experts for the defense, including his own family physician. Judge Swan, who had been generally successful in criminal cases, put forth his full powers, and confidently remarked, it is *said*, that he had never had a client hung in his life, and if Clark was, he *never* would put his foot in the court house again, as a lawyer; and he never did, unless on his own business.

Judge Swan, from this time, devoted himself to his duties as president of the State bank of Ohio, and the management of his large estate. He was very fond of books and philosophical discussions. On October 14, 1819, he was married, by Rev. Dr. James Hoge, to Mrs. Amelia Weston, daughter of George and Mary Aldrich, born at Meriden, Massachusetts, December 20, 1785; died, November 5, 1859, and is buried under the same monument, in Green Lawn cemetery, with her husband, who died February 6, 1860. Judge Swan had two sons,

both of whom died before him. George was lost at sea, on the ill-fated steamer, Lexington. It was a great grief to his father, which was intensified by the death of Charles, who, he hoped, would have lived to take his position. He had two daughters, Mrs. Sarah Whitney, of New York city, and Mrs. Jane Parsons, wife of George M. Parsons, of Columbus, Ohio.

David Scott was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, in 1786, came to Franklinton in 1811, engaged in the practice of the law, and was appointed prosecuting attorney from 1813 to 1814, by the court, in which last year he died. He was married.

David Smith, son of John and Elizabeth Smith, was born at Francistown Hills, Conough county, New Hampshire, October 2, 1785, came to Franklinton in 1812, and moved to Columbus in 1816, and practiced law. In connection with Ezra Griswold, in 1812, he commenced publishing the Ohio *Monitor*, and remained sole editor thereof until 1836, when he sold out to Jacob Medary, and the paper was merged into the *Hemisphere*—a weekly Jacksonian Democratic paper—and finally became the Ohio *Statesman*, when Samuel Medary was elected State printer. Mr. Smith was elected associate judge in 1817, and resigned, on his election to the legislature, in 1822. He was a member, also, in 1822, and State printer in 1831–1834. He was a fine writer, and was engaged mostly in newspaper enterprises. In the latter years of his life he was absent, most of his time, from Columbus, visiting his children, but returned, and died here on February 3, 1863, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and was buried in Green Lawn cemetery.

William Doherty was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 30, 1790, from whence he came, during the war of 1812, to Franklinton, and took up his residence in Columbus in 1820. He married, on July 10, 1821, Eliza, a daughter of General Jeremiah McLene, and made Columbus his residence the balance of his life, and practiced law. He studied law in Columbus, and also previously, and, possessing a turn of mind for public business, and being a man of fine address, he became very popular. For seven years in succession he was clerk of the house of representatives in the Ohio legislature—one session in Chillicothe and six in Columbus. He was, for a number of years adjutant-general of Ohio, and United States marshal for the district of Ohio for four years. In 1831 he was elected senator from the district of Franklin and Pickaway, and chosen president of that body at his first session—a compliment rarely bestowed on a new member. He died on February 29, 1840, in the fiftieth year of his age.

Orris Parish was born in Canterbury, Windom county, Connecticut, in the year 1782. His father was Reuben Parish, and his mother Zurilla Bishop. Orris received the early part of his education in the common schools of Connecticut. In 1790, his father's family, with those of his grandfather and uncle, Levi Parish, settled in Middletown (now Naples), Ontario county, New York, where Orris attended such schools as were found in the first settlements in the wilderness, and he may have attended the academy a few terms, in Canandaigua, New York. In 1807, or 1808, he entered the law office of the late John C. Spencer, but, before completing his course, his parents died, and he left Spencer's office, and finished his studies with his cousin, John Parish, in Windom, Windom county, Connecticut. In 1811, or 1812, he emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Franklinton, Franklin county. He was there during the war, and, in 1815, moved to Columbus, after the capitol was fixed there. He acquired some distinction as a practitioner, especially in jury cases, where his style of oratory was very effective, His services were consequently in large demand, and he had a large practice on the circuit, which, in those times, was traveled, on horseback, from court to court, even to distant counties, by the jolly lawyers of the olden time, among whom he was noted. He was a very eccentric man, and many stories are related of him, his free translation to a jury of the legal phrase "*nectus in coma*," which he gave as "coming into court head and tail up," was long remembered by the fun-loving generation of that day, and has descended as a *bon mot* in the profession. In 1816 he was elected president judge of the court of common pleas for this district. At the legislative session of 1818–19 charges were preferred against him calling for an investigation of his official conduct. They were referred to a committee, and the judge published his address to the committee, in which he says: "To you, gentlemen, I submit my official conduct, and of you I solicit the most rigid inquiry and the severest scrutiny;" concluding, "I neither ask nor desire, any other justice at the bar of my country, or Heaven, than that which I have contributed my best exertions to measure out to those whose rights have been confided to my hand." The committee reported in his favor, and afterwards he resigned, and returned to the practice of the law, at which he continued with great success, as his reputation as a jury lawyer was co-extensive with the State.

On ———, 181–, he was married to Aurelia Butler, daughter of Judge Butler, of Madison county, New York, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Richard Douglas, in Circleville, Ohio. He built, on Fourth street, Columbus, a residence known now as the Whitehill property, at present the residence of Chauncey N. Olds, a leading lawyer of the city. He and Gustavus Swan, David Scott and David Smith, were the first four lawyers, and that located in Columbus after it was laid out in 1812.

John A. McDowell, son of Samuel McDowell and Ann Irvin, was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, May 26, 1780. He studied law, and served with distinction on the staff of Governor Shelley, in the war of 1812. At the battle of the Thames, in Upper Canada, the British commander, General Proctor, escaped from the field of battle, leaving his carriage and personal baggage, which was captured. Among the spoils was a heavy old-fashioned silver watch, with a seal, which was presented to Governor Shelley, who detached the seal and gave it to his aid-de-camp, Major John A. McDowell, who retained it, and often exhibited it in after life as a trophy. It is now in possession of his relative, Joseph Sullivant, of Columbus, who preserves it as a memento.

On November 9, 1809, he was married to Lucy Todd

Starling, youngest daughter of Colonel William Starling and Susannah Lyle, and at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, removed, with himself and wife, to Franklinton, in 1815, or early in 1816, and became a prominent and successful lawyer, and in 1819 was appointed by the court as prosecuting attorney for Franklin county, and in the session of 1818 and 1819 was a member of the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1820 was elected president judge for his judicial district. He died September 30, 1823.

He was a fine-looking, handsome man, of great talents, and very popular, and if he had lived would have risen to a higer position. He left two surviving children.

JOHN R. PARISH, son of Roswell Parish, was born at Canterbury, Windom county, Connecticut, in 1786. He was educated in the common schools and in the Plainfield academy, in a town of that name, next north to Canterbury. He read law in the office of his uncle, John Parish, in Windom, and was admitted to the bar. He emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Columbus, in 1816, and commenced the practice of the law. He was a man of vigorous mind, and a good lawyer, and had a fair share of the litigative business. In 1820 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from Franklin county, in the legislature and re-elected in 1821, and made a popular legislator, and on the expiration of his term, was appointed by the court as prosecuting attorney, continued for several years.

Mr. Parish married Mary Phillips, of Columbus. Like many of the lawyers of that period, he indulged in the convivialities of the times. He died in June, 1829, in the forty-third year of his age. He was a cousin of Judge Orris Parish, and is said to have been much the abler lawyer, and better versed in the legal learning of the profession.

James K. Corey was born near Cooperstown, New York, in 1797. Came to Columbus in 1819, read law with John R. Parish and was admitted here. He was a promising young lawyer, but died on the first of January, 1827, in the twenty-ninth year of his age. He married Miss Samson, who, after his death, married the Rev. William Preston, of Trinity Episcopal church.

PHINEHAS BACON WILCOX, was the only son of Seth Wilcox and his wife, Molly Bacon, and was born September 26, 1798, at Westfield, Connecticut, about ten miles west of the town of Middletown, on the Connecticut river, where his father, a substantial farmer, resided on his farm at "Forty Rod Hill."

His ancestors were of Saxon origin, located at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk county, England, one of whom emigrated to America and settled in Boston, Massachusetts, two of whose sons settled in the north part of Middletown — quaintly styled "Middletown Upper Housen"—in 1675, from one of whom his father, Seth, was descended.

He assisted his father in the usual duties of a New England farmer's son, until about the age of sixteen, when he attended Cheshire academy, Connecticut, and Middlebury academy, Vermont, to be fitted for Yale college.

He entered Yale, and was graduated in the class of 1821, at the age of twenty-three, and soon after married Sarah D. Andrews, of Wallingford, Connecticut, who was a sister of the late Samuel C. Andrews, of Columbus, and also a relative of John W. Andrews, and of the wife of Judge J. R. Swan, of that city. The new couple started, for their bridal trip, to the then unknown and far distant wilderness of the "Ohio country," not fully determined where they would settle, but making for the new town of Columbus, on the "waters of the Scioto," where his father owned lands, and where they arrived, after a long and somewhat perilous journey, in the fall of 1821.

Pleased with the prospects of Columbus, he concluded to make it his home, and commenced the study of the law with Judge Orris Parish, whose office was a small frame building on the southwest corner of High and State streets, where the National Exchange bank now stands.

He was a close and diligent student, entering very little into the convivialities so prevalent in the new settlement, and so destructive of many of the bright intellects of his day.

He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced practice in the old court house in Franklinton, where he entered the lists against the "old lawyers," David Scott, Joshua Folsom, Gustavus Swan, and Orris and John Parish, and very soon, by close study, diligent attention to business, and unswerving integrity, he took rank with them and secured a large practice in Franklin, Madison, and Delaware counties, through which the bench and bar of that day rode circuit on horseback, with saddle-bags and leggings.

He soon became eminent as a "land lawyer," having mastered all the intricacies of the Virginia military land titles, that perpetual source of litigation for so many years. He was also distinguished as a chancery lawyer, which practice he preferred. Nothing afforded him higher gratification, or more aroused his powers, than to track out some high-toned scoundrel who was attempting to oppress the widow and the fatherless, or defraud confiding creditors, and "sift his conscience" by means of a good old bill in chancery, with its charges and searching interrogatives. He was master of common law pleading, being familiar with all the learning and subtleties of the old English special pleas, and a constant student of English common law.

In 1833 he published his work—"Ohio Forms and Practice," and an enlarged edition of it in 1848. This book was the standard on law and equity practice and pleading, both in the State and the United States courts, until the adoption of the code of civil procedure in 1853, and was in universal use by judges, lawyers and clerks, in this and other States, under the old practice.

In 1849, when the matter of a new constitution and code was in agitation, he published a pamphlet, entitled "Tracts on Law Reform," with a view of moulding public opinion as to the proposed changes in our law system. The following motto, which he adopted for the tract from an ancient author, indicates the conservative char

P. B. WILCOX.

acter of the work—"We know already the worst of what *is*—we know not the worst of what *may be*."

Like many lawyers of the old school, he could not abide the new code; but, upon its adoption, accepted the situation, and, in 1862, published his "Practical Forms Under the Code of Civil Procedure," intending, eventually, to enlarge it into a work similar to his "Ohio Forms and Practise," under the old system.

He was prosecuting attorney for Franklin county from 1834 to 1836, and wrote out numerous forms for indictments etc., which were long in use by his successors, as it required considerable skill to draft such instruments under the technicalities of the criminal law at that time. He was reporter of the supreme court of Ohio in 1842, reporting the tenth volume of Ohio reports, where his knowledge of law, and remarkable accuracy and terseness of statement, are conspicuous. It not unfrequently happened that the court, after deciding some difficult questions, would remark to the reporter: "We have decided so-and-so in this case, and depend upon you to *give the reason*."

His note upon assurances of title, in the case of Foote *vs.* Bennet, page 317, of the tenth volume, has been considered one of the ablest and most perspicuous expositions of that abstruse subject, at that time not well understood by even good lawyers, and received a high enconium from Chancellor Kent.

He was United States commissioner for the district of Ohio for many years, which office he resigned, about the year 1858, rather than be made the instrument of remanding a fugitive slave to bondage.

His law library was very large and varied, for the times, especially in English reports, which were his delight and pastime. For many years it was the only library of any consequence in the West, and was constantly resorted to by judges and lawyers, whom he was always ready to assist in looking up difficult points—especially the younger lawyers, to whom he was, at all times, a kind and sympathizing friend and a willing adviser. Rare discussions, intermitted with rare wit and hilarity, were often had in that old library, at his residence on Vine street, when Ewing, Stanbery, Hunter, Goddard, Lane, Swayne, and others of his "brothers" met there.

Although he was a fine classical scholar, especially in Greek, which he kept up through life, and was a student of the civil law and history, yet he was pre-eminently a lawyer, a common-law lawyer, devoting his life to the study of law as a science, which he loved for itself, and considering the practice of the law as the highest and most ennobling of callings, above all petty tricks and mercenary purposes—a grand and noble profession, to be pursued, not for personal ends, but for the good of his fellow-men. It was once said of him, by a friend, that he lived upon Coke and the Bible.

With politics he had nothing to do. He was a staunch whig, perhaps a little leavened with old Federal doctrines, and afterward a decided Republican.

Upon the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he was much disturbed as to the ultimate result upon our institutions. Never doubting that the North would conquer, he believed that the greatest perils would then arise, having little faith in the loyalty of the South to our general government thereafter. After a long investigation on the subject, from *Magna Charta* down, *suo more*, he settled upon certain principles, which he had embodied in a brief, and sent to his friend Stanton, secretary of war, in 1862. Although quite radical as a remedy, and somewhat arbitrary, recent events, to the minds of some, seem to justify them; and, at least, they serve to show what doubts troubled good and thinking men, outside of politics, in that trying time. They are as follows:

1. Let the president, at the proper time, by a single blow of the war power, abraze, and forever annihilate, all organizations, political and civil, together with the metes and bounds of all the rebel States—reducing that province to a mere out-lying military province.

2. After the war, let that province be re-surveyed, somewhat after the manner of the Doomsday book, in England.

3. Offer, now, to any soldier, a bounty of —— acres of good land, to be selected by him or his heirs, anywhere, east or west, in that entire country.

4. Let real union men, now owning lands there, have an equivalent out of the re-surveyed lands.

5. Let the residue of the lands be exposed to public sale, and apply the proceeds towards paying the expenses of the war; and so re-people that whole country.

6. Do with the negroes as the British do—set all at work where they now are, except those who may choose to leave the country, giving them protection, compelling them to work, and securing to them the payment of reasonable wages.

7. In all cases, let patents for lands emanate, *de novo*, from the government, thus avoiding all danger from strict construction of tax laws, and acts of confiscation, in any of our courts.

8. Unless something of the sort be done, shall we not, of necessity, drift into a military despotism?

9. Has our worthy president ever seen Swift's "Discourse of the contests and dissensions between the nobles and commons in Athens and Rome?" It will bear study.

Just before this time, he called Stanton's attention to the gunpowder plot of Guy Fawkes, to blow up the house of parliament, and suggested precaution against a like danger to our national capitol.

He was a man of deep and sincere religious convictions, maintaining through life the principles instilled into his mind by a most excellent and sensible mother, who trained him in the strict views of the Puritans of New England; so that he was in reality, as an old covenanter would put it, a man "fearing God, hating iniquity, and despising covetousness."

A few years after admission to the bar, he made a public profession of religion, and united with Trinity Episcopal church, of Columbus, under the Rev. William Preston, where he was active for many years as vestryman, superintendent of the Sunday-school, as well as of a mission-school in the north part of the city, then a destitute locality called "Jonesburgh," and was a frequent attendant upon the ministrations of Dr. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian church, and of Dr. Smith, of Westminster, both of whom he highly respected and admired.

A distinguished legal friend in Cincinnati, hearing of his profession of religion, wrote him as follows: "So you, too, have become a Christian. I had thought that a business man could find something better to do. Let me have your reasons."

To this he replied by writing a little tract, afterwards

published by the American Tract Society, styled, "A Few Thoughts," wherein he set forth, in very simple but earnest and forcible language, the cardinal truths of the Gospel and the reasons for the faith that was in him.

He carried his religious principles into all his affairs. He would never engage in any cause he did not deem just, and usually advised his clients to settle their differences and avoid litigation. He practiced unusual benevolence, giving systematically to all worthy objects, and never turning any poor man from his door. His character, in this respect, was once well summed up by one who knew him, as follows: "He was a man of high character and personal integrity, of great benevolence and charity, a fine type of a conscientious, christian lawyer, attending, with great diligence and fidelity, to the cases of his clients, when, in his opinion, they had a just cause, but discouraging litigation, for the mere sake of litigation or procrastination, and utterly refusing to lend himself or his great legal attainments to any unjust cause, however large the fee, or tempting the glory."

He died on March 25, 1863, at his residence on Third street, in the city of Columbus, in his sixty-fifth year, leaving his widow, who survived until January 2, 1873, and two only children—General James A. Wilcox, hereafter mentioned, and Anna Maria, wife of Robert Ellis, of New York.

Joseph R. Swan, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Rockwell) Swan, was born at Westernville, Oneida county, New York, December 28, 1802. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry (from Londonderry) and received an academic education at Aurora, New York, where he commenced the study of law, which he completed at Columbus, Ohio, with his uncle, Gustavus Swan, and was there admitted to the bar in 1824. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Franklin and the adjoining counties, and soon gained the reputation of a learned, honest, and safe lawyer and counsellor.

In 1833, he was married to Hannah Ann Andrews, of Rochester, New York, daughter of Samuel S. Andrews, one of the early residents of that city from Darby, Connecticut, and has three sons and two daughters, one of whom is married to Major R. S. Smith, of Columbus. Mrs. Swan died in 1876. Mr. Swan was prosecuting attorney of Franklin from 1830 to 1834. In 1834 he was elected by the legislature as common pleas judge for the district composed of the counties of Franklin, Madison, Clark, Champaign, Logan, Union and Delaware, and re-elected in 1841, and by his satisfactory and impartial discharge of the duties of the office, obtained the reputation of being one of the best judges in the State. Judge Swan, on the expiration of his second term, resumed the practice of law in Columbus, and formed a partnership with John W. Andrews, which did a large business under the firm name of Swan & Andrews.

In 1854, the opponents of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, by the Kansas-Nebraska act, which created quite an excitement in Ohio, nominated and elected him supreme judge, by over seventy-seven thousand majority. On the bench, he maintained his distinct characteristic of great conscientiousness, that neither personal interest nor sympathy could, in any manner, influence his judgment of right or law. This was strikingly illustrated in May 1854, when S. P. Chase, then governor of Ohio, brought a strong pressure to bear upon the judges of the supreme court, to obtain a decision declaring the fugitive slave laws unconstitutional and void, that the enforcement of them might be resisted by the State; the court stood, two judges in favor of nullifying, and three opposed. If there had been a majority in favor, and the United States marshal had re-arrested the discharged prisoner, as he was instructed to do, and the governor had resisted the re-arrest with military force, as he proposed to do by orders issued to the military to be ready for service, a conflict might have been brought on that would have changed the subsequent history of the loyalty of Ohio to the laws and constitution of the United States. Great excitement prevailed—party passion and prejudice ran high in the political convention that was to pass on the question of his renomination, and to assemble on the day after the opinion of the court was delivered. Rising to the importance of the coming crisis, Judge Swan, then chief justice, in delivering the opinion of the court sustaining the fugitive slave law, in his closing remarks says:

"As a citizen I would not deliberately violate the constitution or the law by interference with fugitives from service. But if a weary, frightened slave would appeal to me to protect him from his pursuers, it is probable I might momentarily forget my allegiance to the law and the constitution, and give him a covert from those who were upon his track. * * * And if I did it, and was prosecuted, condemned and imprisoned, and brought by my counsel before this tribunal on a *habeas corpus*, and were then permitted to pronounce judgment in my own case, I trust that I should have the moral courage to say, before God and the country, as I am now compelled to say, under the solemn duties of a judge, bound by my official oath to sustain the supremacy of the constitution and the law—THE PRISONER MUST BE REMANDED.

In the convention, the next day, the prejudices and passions of the hour defeated his nomination, but the judgment of the bar of Ohio sustained him. The politicians who raised the issue never reached the presidency. Ohio made Abraham Lincoln president, and resistance to the constitution and laws of the Union, pronounced valid by its highest court, came from those who took the sword to defend the right to extend slavery, and broke their idol in pieces by their own folly.

Judge Swan, in 1859, resumed the practice of law, and soon after became connected with the Columbus & Xenia railroad, and afterwards the general solicitor of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway company, in which capacity he is still engaged. Governor Brough appointed him to the vacancy on the supreme bench, occasioned by the death of Judge Gholson, which he declined, as he did also the same position tendered him since the war. Judge Swan has prepared the following elementary law books, which have been accepted by the profession in Ohio as the best authority on the subjects upon which they treat: In 1835–36, "Swan's Treatise"—an indispensable companion of every justice of the peace—which has passed to the tenth edition; 1843, "Guide for Executors and Administrators"; 1841, "Swan's Revised Statutes"; 1854, a revised edition of the statutes; 1860, a revised edition of the statutes, to which L. S. Critchfield annexed notes of the decisions of the supreme

court; in 1868, a supplement to the edition of 1860 was compiled and published, with notes of the decisions of the supreme court, by Milton Sayler; 1851, "Swan's Pleadings and Practice," two volumes; 1862–63, "Swan's Pleading and Precedents under the Code." None of the decisions of the supreme court rendered by him have ever been overruled. As a jurist, his opinions stand high with the profession. His well known integrity has secured him the universal respect of the people where he resides, and of the State where his books have made his name a household word. For years he has been an active member of Trinity Episcopal church.

SAMUEL C. ANDREWS was born at Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1794. He was educated at Middlebury college, Vermont, and removed to Columbus, Ohio, at the instance of his brother-in-law, P. B. Wilcox, about the year 1828, and soon after entered upon the practice of the law, but did not pursue it with much diligence, being a man of literary tastes, and poetical temperament. He took an active interest in our public schools, and was, for many years, a leading member of our board of school examiners.

He was adjutant-general of the State, under Governor Lucas, in which capacity he accompanied the governor upon his famous military expedition to Toledo, in March, 1835, to assert the claims of this State in respect to the Michigan boundary line.

He died at Columbus, on March 13, 1863, and, by his dying request, was buried in the Andrews family burial lot, in the old graveyard, at Wallingford.

LYNE STARLING, son of William Starling and Mary (McDowell) Starling, was born March 3, 1806, in Mercer county, Kentucky; came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1830, entered the clerk's office, studied law with P. B. Wilcox, esq., and entered upon the practice, and in 1838 was appointed clerk of the court of common pleas, supreme court, and court in bankruptcy; was re-appointed March 15, 1845, and resigned in February, 1846. Having secured a competency by successful business operations, he went to New York and became a wholesale merchant, and afterwards removed to Illinois, where he had purchased a large body of land, then returned to Kentucky, joined the Union army, and was appointed chief, on the staff of General Crittenden, his personal friend; served with distinction throughout the war, and was noted for his courage and capacity in battle, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, March 25, 1835. He was married to Maria A. Hemley, of Frankfort, Kentucky, and became a cotton planter in Arkansas, and died in 1877.

NOAH H. SWAYNE, youngest son of Joshua Swayne, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, December 7, 1804. His father was a prosperous farmer and a member of the society of Friends. His earliest American progenitor came over with William Penn, and settled on a farm near Philadelphia, which is still in the hands of his descendants. Joshua Swayne died in 1808, in Jefferson county, Virginia, to which he had removed, leaving his children to the care of his widow, an excellent woman of marked vigor of mind, who carefully watched over the education of her sons. Noah went to school in the neighborhood until thirteen, when he entered the academy of Jacob Mendenhall, at Waterford, in London county, then in high repute with the society of Friends. He was placed at Alexandria, in his fifteenth year, with Dr. George Thornton, a physician of eminence, with the intention that the studies commenced here should be continued in a hospital at Philadelphia; but the death of Dr. Thornton, a year later, led to the abandonment of the plan, and circumstances fixed the purpose of the student in the study of law. He returned to school, to Alexandria, where, under a good classical instructor, a thorough preparation for college was accomplished, at which time the pecuniary losses of his guardian deprived him of the means to carry out his purpose. He entered at once, as a student, in the law office of John Scott and Francis P. Brooks, at Warrenton, Fauquier county, Virginia, finding there, as a fellow-student, Henry S. Foote, afterwards governor and senator from the State of Mississippi. A lasting intimacy between the two arose from this association.

Admitted to the bar in 1823, the non-slaveholding example of his father, enlivened with his own views, determined him to remove immediately to Ohio. The journey was made on horseback. The year of preliminary residence, required by law, before attorneys from other States were permitted to practice in Ohio, was passed in Zanesville; when he opened an office, in 1825, at Coshocton, the county seat of an adjoining county. His success was immediate and considerable. He was appointed prosecuting attorney of the county the first year, and he was occupied with this, and private practice, until 1829, when he was elected from the county to the house of representatives. During the next year President Jackson appointed him United States attorney for the district of Ohio, and he removed to Columbus, where the courts of the United States, in Ohio, were then held. These and the supreme court of Ohio offered ample and inviting occupation, in view of which he declined the office of presiding judge of the common pleas for that district, to which, two years later, he was elected by the general assembly.

In 1832 he was married, at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, to Miss Sarah Ann Wager, daughter of ———— and Catharine (Bates) Wager. His wife, who had imbibed this principle of the old Virginia school of emancipation united with him in immediately liberating a number of slaves, who had become his property by the marriage.

In 1839 he was appointed, by President Van Buren, United States district attorney—the division in the Democratic party, in reference to the sub-treasury, having led to the change. From this time he devoted himself, with untiring labor, to his profession; uniting the learning of the books with the eloquence of the advocate, he soon acquired the reputation of being one of the best jury lawyers in the State. His peculiar *forte* was in the examination of witnesses, and in skillfully analyzing the testimony in each case. His cross-examination, for four days, of Sydney Burton, the prosecuting witness in the celebrated trial of William Rossane and others, in the spring of 1853, indicted in the United States circuit court at Co-

lumbus for burning the steamboat "Martha Washington," to procure the insurance, in which Henry Stanbery, since attorney general of the United States, was pitted against him, will never be forgotten by those who heard it. Judge Walker, Ewing, Pugh, Pendleton, and a brilliant array of counsel were in the case.

In 1839 he formed a partnership with James E. Bates, doing a large business, under the firm name of Swayne & Bates, which continued until 1852. On the adoption of the new constitution, Mr. Bates was elected judge of the common pleas court of the sub-division composed o the counties of Franklin, Madison and Pickaway. On January 1, 1853, he formed a partnership with Llewellyn Baber, a relative of his wife, who had read law with him. The new firm, under the firm name of Swayne & Baber, until its dissolution, April 1, 1860, still continued to hold its business in Columbus and ruputation in the courts throughout the State, in which its senior partner was employed as co-counsel in many important cases. In May, 1859, Judge Swayne appeared as co-counsel, with Belden, the United States district attorney for the northern district of Ohio, and argued, against Attoney General Wolcott, the celebrated fugitive slave cases, *ex parte* Langston, on *habeas corpus*, in the supreme court at Columbus, reported in ninth volume Ohio statutes, pages 78–199, in which Judge Swan delivered the opinion of a majority of the court, sustaining the constitutionality of the fugitive slave laws, which defeated his renomination in the Republican State convention, and resulted in the movement from Ohio which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president, in 1860.

Wager Swayne, his eldest son, now General Swayne, of Toledo, Ohio, succeeded as the partner of his father, on the dissolution of the firm of Swayne & Baber, but at the breaking out of the rebellion, immediately entered the service, raised the Forty-third Ohio volunteer infantry, and served with distinction throughout the war. Judge Swayne, after retiring from the office of United States district attorney, took no active part in politics until 1856; he had been a Democrat, of the old Jeffersonian school, and his education, naturally, led him to oppose the extension of slavery, and he made speeches for Fremont, and, also, supported Lincoln for the presidency. He, however, was ready to do anything to promote the public interest, and from 1837 to 1840 served as a fund commission, with Alfred Kelly and Judges Graham and Swan, under a resolution of the legislature, appointing them to take charge of the State debt, and endeavor to restore the public credit, then badly broken down, and supply means to complete the public works, both of which objects were economically carried out, they declining any compensation for the service. In connection with William Allen and another prominent gentleman, he was sent to Washington, by the governor, to adjust the disputed location of the east portion of the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, which was effected, leaving the disputed territory in Ohio.

In 1840, William W. Awl, Noah H. Swayne and James Hoge, was appointed a committee by the legislature to report upon the condition and number of the blind in Ohio. Their labors resulted in the establishment of the famous asylum for the blind at Columbus, with which, as also the asylums for the deaf and dumb, and for lunatics, Judge Swayne was actively connected as trustee for many years.

At the outbreak of the war for secession, his whole time was given to the service of the governor, in inviting the Ohio lines to the field.

Judge McLean, who presided at that time over the sixth circuit of the supreme court of the United States, composed of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, had for years been a warm friend of Judge Swayne, and frequently expressed the wish that he might be succeeded by him. This idea, originating with himself, had spread from him to leading members of the bar within the circuit, and some recent arguments at Washington, made before the supreme court by Judge Swayne, had had a like effect with the other judges. Consequently, on the unexpected death of Judge McLean, the expression from both the bar and the people was in favor of his appointment, which was recommended to the president unanimously by the Ohio delegation in congress, without distinction of party. President Lincoln appointed Judge Swayne in February, 1862, and he was unanimously confirmed by the senate, a result especially gratifying to his friends, who, at one time, feared a cabinet intrigue to substitute a lawyer from some other State.

Judge Swayne's circuit covered a large extent of territory, and part of the time he has had assigned to him another circuit, which required his holding court in New Orleans. His labors have been arduous and constant, and the accuracy and erudition of his opinions found in the reports, have been promoted by accumulated stores of many years' research, resulting from the habit of noting down whatever ought to be preserved.

On the question of the constitutionality of the legal tender acts he dissented, with Justices Miller and Davis, from the opinion of the majority, delivered by Chief Justice Chase, holding unconstitutional the legal tender greenbacks Mr. Chase had issued as secretary of the treasury. He united in the opinion of the court, delivered by Mr. Justice Strong, overruling that decision (in 12 Wallace 457) in the legal tender cases.

Judge Swayne has always been an enthusiastic student of ancient and modern literature, and the degrees of LL. D., conferred on him by Yale, Dartmouth and Marietta, were a recognition of the studies of a lifetime. But he seems always to enjoy himself most in the domestic circle, so long and happily presided over by a most intelligent and excellent wife. He has four sons—General Wager Swayne, Henry Foote Swayne, Noah and Frank Swayne, residing in Toledo, and a daughter, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, of New York city. Four daughters, Catharine, Rebecca, Virginia and Sally, who died in childhood, sleep near together, in the Green Lawn cemetery, Columbus. Judge Swayne preserves, in a remarkable degree, the health, presence and vigor of intellect, that result from good habits and a well-spent life.

HENRY STANBERY was born in the city of New York, on the twentieth of February, 1803. His father was

Jonas Stanbery, a physician. Henry Stanbery was educated in a select school, in New York, until he removed, with his father's family, to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1814. After some preparation at home, he went to Washington college, Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1819. When sixteen years old he commenced the study of law, with Ebenezer Granger, at Lancaster. On his death he continued his studies with the late General Charles C. Goddard. As he could not be admitted to the bar until he was twenty-one years of age, he had the advantage of nearly five years preparatory study, which he always considered of especial value. In May, 1824, he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of Ohio, on circuit in Gallia county. On his return from that county, on horseback, in company with the many noted lawyers who had been present, he was cordially urged, by the late Hon. Thomas Ewing, to commence practice in Lancaster, and ride the circuit with him. He accepted this flattering invitation. The circuit extended from the counties of Washington and Gallia, on the Ohio river, to Delaware and Marion counties, including those adjoining the direct line. The system of circuit practice was such that a lawyer had little opportunity to examine his case, between his retainer and the trial. It therefore required great readiness in the use of his knowledge, and a reliance upon his own resources to be successful. That Mr. Stanbery was equal to these emergencies, is evident from his rapid rise in the profession; and that such practice suited his talents, is apparent from the wonderful quickness, both of attack and defence, by which he has always been characterized in the trial of cases. Mr. Stanbery remained in Lancaster, contemporary with Judges Sherman Beecher and Irwin, and with Thomas Ewing, the elder, Hocking Hunter, John T. Brassee, Thomas King, and many other lawyers then residing there, and in the adjoining counties, whose distinguished efforts at the bar have shed an enduring glory over its early history, that has not since been eclipsed by brighter lights.

In 1846 the office of attorney-general of the State of Ohio was created, and Henry Stanbery was elected, by the general assembly, to be the first occupant of this office. The term was five years. He accepted the place, and at once, early in 1846, removed to Columbus, where he resided for more than five years, and so became a member of the bar of Franklin county.

At this time the United States courts were located in Columbus. He had a very large and valuable practice in these courts, and in the supreme court of Ohio. These were the days that the lawyers of Ohio had the opportunity of a large arena in which to make their best efforts, and thus become known to the bar of the entire State. Columbus was often full of lawyers, young and old, who remained for weeks, attending these courts.

In 1850 Mr. Stanbery was elected one of the delegates from Franklin county to the convention which framed the present constitution of Ohio. It was first held in Columbus, and then removed to Cincinnati. In this convention he was conspicuous in debate. Naturally conservative, and belonging to the Whig party, he assisted greatly in checking the extreme radicalism openly urged by some of the ablest and most brilliant of the younger members.

In 1853 he removed to Cincinnati, where he has ever since had an office, but his residence is on the hills of Kentucky, opposite the eastern part of the city, and a few miles east of Newport, where he has ample room to indulge his love of nature and engage in horticultural pursuits, of which he has always been fond.

His practice of the law in Cincinnati was similar to that in Columbus, his largest cases being in the United States courts and in the highest State courts.

In 1866 he was appointed attorney general of the United States by President Johnson. He accepted this office, after consultation with his friends, with the sole desire to assist in carrying the government safely through the perilous times following the war. He resigned this office, to become one of the counsel of the president, upon his impeachment. He was in such delicate health at the time that most of his arguments in that trial were submitted on paper. After the termination of the trial, he was renominated by the president to the office of attorney general, but the senate had not magnanimity enough to confirm him. Since then he has held no public office. He has been president of the law association of Cincinnati. His pen has been used on some of the questions of the day, and sometimes he has made public addresses, but in later years, as in early life, he has been too much of a lawyer to be a successful politician.

Henry Stanbery is a man of fine appearance, tall and straight, with dignified bearing and a very pleasant face, though his features are large and strongly marked.

He was, from the first, a most accurate lawyer, fond of technichalities and ready in applying every refinement of pleading, and all the nice rules of evidence and practice. It was, however, in the discussion of the general principles of the law, which arose in his cases, that he especially delighted. Upon all young men who studied the law, he would urge the essential importance of mastering general principles in order to attain the highest success. He was especially fond of the Latin maxims, which he regarded as the very embodiment of terse wisdom. In his manner as a practitioner, Mr. Stanbery was a model. Always courteous and dignified, he was, nevertheless, as alert and ready as a soldier on guard. He was quick to perceive the slightest weakness in his opponent's cause, and on it dealt his blow with overwhelming suddenness. His manner, in the examination of witnesses, was admirable. He never bullied or attempted to mislead him, but with sincere frankness, and winning address, would secure from the reluctant or the unfair witness often full and true answers to his questions. His language is of the purest English, and his style free from all glitter of mere words. To court and jury alike, his speeches were clear. His arguments on the law were models of orderly arrangement and logical force, often eloquent from their very qualities. His addresses to the jury were masterly discussions of the facts, ingeniously mustered to sustain his views, and were exceedingly attractive.

In writing, he was a marvel of accuracy. Often his manuscrips were printed from the original draft, with

scarcely a correction. He was systematic and thorough as a worker, never putting off anything for a more convenient season, but at the earliest moment analyzing his case and settling the law and the facts which would control it.

In personal character he is, and has ever been, a man of the highest honor, integrity, and probity—to be trusted implicitly. While he was devoted to the interest of his client when he was willing to undertake his cause, he never mislead the court or jury, or deceived an opponent by any misstatement of law or fact. His word was truth. He has always been a courteous gentleman to all ages and ranks, and especially kind to the younger members of the profession. He never lost his self-control, or indulged in petulance or passion. He is a member of the Episcopal communion.

In all these respects Henry Stanbery was, and is, one of the foremost lawyers, not only of Ohio, but of the United States, and as a man, entitled to the highest veneration and regard.

Mr. Stanbery married twice; first, Frances, daughter of the Hon. Philemon Beecher, of Lancaster. The children of this marriage were Philemon B., Henry, George, and Frances, now the wife of Francis Avery, of San Francisco. Henry died just as he was entering upon the study of the law, to the deep grief of his father. His second wife is Cecilia, daughter of the late William Key Bond, a lawyer of distinction, formerly of Chillicothe, and afterwards of Cincinnati.

Mr. Stanbery has retired from the law, and, in the enjoyment of ample means, he is spending the decline of life amid his family and friends, *in otium cum dignitate.*

SAMUEL BRUSH, son of Platt and Elizabeth (————) Brush, was born January 13, 1809, in the town of Greene, Chenango county, New York, his father being, at that time, a practicing lawyer in Oxford, in the same county, where they resided until 1815, when the family removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and his father formed a partnership, in the practice of the law, with his brother, Col. Henry Brush, then a member of congress.

In 1820 he removed, with the family, to Delaware, Ohio, his father having received the appointment of register of the land office, for the sale of government lands in the seven northwestern counties of Ohio, and resided there until 1828, when his father returned to Chillicothe to live, on his removal by General Jackson, and he himself took charge of the State land office, at Tiffin, Ohio, until his father resigned his office as register thereof.

He was a clerk in his father's office from his early youth, and received a classical education, through three private tutors, graduates of colleges, one of whom was General John A. Quitman, afterward governor of, and member of congress from, Mississippi. He read law with his father, who, in the spring of 1830, had removed, with such of his family as were then living, to his farm, near Fremont, Ohio. He was admitted to practice law at Tiffin, Ohio, by the supreme court, August 30, 1830—his uncle, Judge Brush, being one of the judges on the bench. The court was held at Tiffin, but the judges and lawyers boarded at Fort Ball, where his examination took place, before a committe of the ablest lawyers of the bar, on the favorable result of which Judge Brush, his uncle, congratulated him, as he had feared that he would not be found qualified. He was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts of the United States, for Ohio, in 1831, and in the supreme courts of the United States and district court of the District of Columbia in the winter of 1840–41.

In the spring of 1831 he left Fremont, on account of his health, and went to reside in West Union, Adams county, Ohio, and there practiced law, and was elected prosecuting attorney in October, 1833, serving as such two years. He then went to Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, and there practiced until the fall of 1836, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and opened an office in December, of that year, on State street, adjoining the office of Starling & Gilbert, who dissolved partnership in 1837, when he formed with M. J. Gilbert, under the firm name of Brush & Gilbert, which firm did a large and lucrative business in Columbus for several years. He acquired the title of major while in Columbus, by holding the commission of brigade inspector. He was elected vice-president upon the organization of the Franklin County Agricultural society, and was afterwards elected president, and served two years, during which period the fair grounds were purchased and buildings erected thereon, at a cost of over six thousand dollars, and when he retired the society was out of debt and had a surplus of two hundred dollars in the treasury.

He was president of, and built, the Columbus and Granville plank road.

In 1859 he retired from the practice, and removed to Canandaigua, New York, and engaged in farming, residing on a farm at the head of the main street of the village. Duriug the civil war, although foreseeing the demoralization that would result therefrom, he contributed all in his power to aid in its prosecution, for the purpose of restoring the Union, and maintaining the laws of the United States, and purchased a substitute for his son, who was in college, and not liable to the draft. His son, Henry Brush, having graduated at Hobart college, studied law, and being admitted to the practice, in the fall of 1868, he opened a law office with him in the city of Buffalo, New York, where they practiced two years, and, their health failing them, they returned to Canandaigua, and continued the practice until the death of his son Henry, on July 17, 1879. His death, so unexpected, at the time when he had acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer and able advocate, was the greatest misfortune of his life, as he was an only child. In consequence of this sad blow, he retired from the active practice of law.

Mr. Brush, as a lawyer, was a superior special pleader, no case prepared by him having ever been lost, or judgment reversed for defective pleading. His mind possessed great powers of concentration, and he handled with ability a great number and variety of facts and points, in the trial of important causes. He was a man of great industry in pushing his business, being always ready for trial in his cases, but never encouraged litigation, unless confident that his client had a case.

He was always true to his friends; a man of undoubted integrity of character, and sincere in his opinions, conservative and independent in his politics, and anti-sectarian in his religious views.

He was married June 7, 1843, at Port Gibson, Ontario county, New York, to Cornelia A. Jenkins, daughter of Lewis Jenkins, esq., and grand-daughter of Judge Moses Atwater, of Canandaigua, New York. His wife is still living.

MATTHEW J. GILBERT was born at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1810, and was graduated at Yale College in 1829. Having taken the course of study, and attended the lectures, at the law school connected with said college, he came to Columbus, Ohio, in 1830, and after reading law with P. B. Wilcox, esq., was admitted to the bar, in 1831, by the supreme court of Ohio. He immediately commenced the practice, at Columbus, and continued engaged therein until his decease, which occurred suddenly, while temporarily absent from home, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in May, 1848. Mr. Gilbert was an excellent lawyer, and will long be remembered by old clients for refusing, when offered, to take fees that he thought were *too high* for the services rendered.

WILLIAM W. BACKUS, son of Thomas Backus, and Temperance (Lord) Backus, was born on his father's farm, near Franklinton, in Franklin county, Ohio, on October 12, 1814. He was educated at the primary school, and graduated at Kenyon College, Ohio; studied law in the office of Judge Gustavus Swan, and immediately entered into the practice of the law at Columbus, with his brother, Elijah Backus. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Trumbull county, in 1838, and re-elected in 1840. He was married to Sarah P. Fuller, of Delaware, Ohio, May, 1842, and died, at Columbus, Ohio, in the twenty-ninth year of his age.

ELIJAH BACKUS, son of Thomas Backus and Temperance Lord Backus, was born on his father's farm, near Franklinton, Franklin county, Ohio, on March 3, 1812. He was educated in the primary schools at Columbus, studied law with his brother, W. W. Backus, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Columbus, in 1838. He went into the clerk's office, and, in 1838, was appointed crerk, *pro tem.*, and continued until the spring of 1839, when he entered into the practice of his profession with his brother, William W. Backus, under the firm name of E. & W. W. Backus, which continued until the death of his brother, in 1842. After this Mr. Backus practiced his profession alone, doing a large and lucrative business, not only at home, but on the circuit. He was well versed in the common law, and thoroughly posted in the technicalities of the old practice, which he especially delighted to play off on the younger members of the profession. But as soon as, under the instruction of dear-bought experience, they had fully mastered all the catches and fine points of special pleading, and he found himself often beaten at his own game, he would laugh and say, "These young cubs are so fast learning my hand that I will have to throw up." Mr. Backus was especially familiar with the law on the subject of land titles in the Virginia Military district, and was largely employed in cases arising out of it. Much of his success was owing to his great nerve and calculating coolness in trying a case before a jury. He understood perfectly the system of examining and handling witnesses to the best advantage. He argued his points directly and without wasting words.

His early death, on March 3, 1855, in the forty-fourth year of his age, prematurely cut short a career of great promise. From March, 1852, General Joseph Geiger was in partnership with him until his death.

He was married to Caroline V. Wheeler, on November 1, 1843, at the then residence of her brother-in-law, where the beautiful Ohio lunatic asylum is built. One son and three daughters survive him.

Thomas Sparrow was born at Utica, New York, in July, 1818. His father Samuel Sparrow, was a gentleman of fine ability, as a scholar and man of business; polished in manners and cultured in mind. He was a landholder in Wicklow county, Ireland—a county adjoining Dublin where he married Mary Roe, a sister of the Rev. Peter and Dr. Henry Roe, gentlemen of high standing in Dublin. She came with her husband, first temporarily, in 1799, and, having returned to Ireland in 1803 or 1804, removed permanently to America in 1817, and they settled at Utica, New York. Samuel Sparrow, having purchased a large tract in the "Fire-lands" of northern Ohio, the family removed to Huron county in 1820, and located in what is known as the Woodward neighborhood, and were active in organizing the first Episcopal churches in that part of Ohio. Mrs. Sparrow died in September, 1821, of malarial fever, leaving five children: Susan (Mrs. William Woodward), William (Rev. Dr. Sparrow), Edward,) at present a lawyer at Lake Providence, Louisiana), Anna (Mrs. M. H. Mitchell, now living at Mount Vernon), and Thomas, who was three years old. In 1823 his father took him to Worthington, at that time the seat of Kenyon College, and placed him under the instruction of Mrs. Ingraham, a sister of Bishop Chase's wife, who subsequently married Dr. Sparrow, a professor in the college, and from that time he was constantly a member of the preparatory schools until he entered the Freshman class, after the removal to Gambier, where he graduated in 1837. He studied law with Mr. P. B. Wilcox, at Columbus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar on July 8, 1840, by the supreme court, at Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio, Judges Hitchcock and Lane on the bench. He commenced the practice of law in Columbus, in 1842; first, for one year, in partnership with Fitch James Mathews, and then with Pierrepont, in 1844, which continued two years. He then practiced alone until he was appointed postmaster by President Pierce, for four years, from the fifth of September, 1853, when he formed a partnership with Otto Dressel, which continued two years, and he again practiced alone until 18—. He formed a partnership, about 1860, with James E. Wright, esq., which continued until 1869. Mr. Sparrow was elected prosecuting attorney in 1848, and served two years.

He was a man who eminently possessed the confidence of the community, in the honesty and integrity of his

character. He was twice selected a commissioner to investigate alleged defalcations in the treasury of the State, first in the case of Joseph Whithall, and again in the great Breslin and Gibson defalcation, in 1857, and his reports in the matter established his reputation as an impartial seeker after the truth, doing his duty without fear or favor. When the finances of the county were in a suspicious situation, he was elected county commissioner, and, without compassion or mercy, scattered the vampires who had fastened on the treasury.

Mr. Sparrow was not an advocate, but in the business of the profession, he stood among the very first. He was accurate, and gave general satisfaction to his clients. He was a man of culture, and a constant reader of books. Masonry, which he entered in Magnolia lodge, in 1857, seems to have struck the sympathetic cord of his nature, and, in a very short time after he joined the order, he rose to the highest position, and throughout the State was a marked man, and regarded as one of the ablest expounders of the views of the order.

In 1842, he married Martha Sisson, daughter of Dr. P. Sisson, of Columbus, and, after her death, he married, on March 31, 1869, Mrs. Anna (Purshall) Stokes, the accomplished widow of Horace M. Stokes, his predecessor in the office of grand master of Masons. Mr. Sparrow's health had been failing for some time before his death, which occurred on August 7, 1871, at his residence in Columbus.

Mr. Sparrow was a strong Episcopalian, and from early life identified with the Democratic party of Ohio, and consistently adhered to that organization. His funeral, on August 10, 1871, was attended by the Masons and Knight Templars from different parts of the State, and was the largest and most imposing Masonic funeral that ever took place in Columbus, and will long be remembered by those who took part in it.

Edwards Pierrepont was born in North Haven, Connecticut, in the year 1817; graduated at Yale college in the year 1837; studied law in the New Haven law school, under Judge Dagett; was admitted to the bar, in the State of Ohio, in 1841, and entered into partnership in the practice, at Columbns, with his friend, P. B. Wilcox, upon whose suggestion he had come to Ohio, which continued until 1844, and then with Thomas Sparrow, until 1846, when he removed to New York city, and soon established a large practice there.

In 1857 he was elected judge of the superior court, of New York, in place of Chief Justice Oakley, and held that position until 1860, when he resigned.

In 1862 he was appointed, with General Dix, to try prisoners of state, confined by the United States government in the various forts and prisons; and, in 1867, was employed as counsel for the government in the famous Surratt case, who was tried at Washington for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln. He was appointed, by President Grant, United States attorney for New York; and, in 1875, was appointed attorney-general of the United States. In May, 1876, he was appointed United States minister to the court of St. James, England.

He is still living, in New York city, highly esteemed as a counsellor, and a gentleman of superior legal and scholarly attainments.

J. William Baldwin was born at New Haven, Connecticut, April 30, 1822, and was graduated at Yale college, August, 1842. After graduation, he continued to attend the law school connected with said college, until September, 1843, when he came to Ohio, and, having read law for one year, under the direction of Samuel Brush and Matthew J. Gilbert, attorneys, of Columbus, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, of Ohio, at its September term, 1844, in Wayne county, Ohio. He immediately commenced the practice, at Columbus, Ohio, and has continued therein ever since, with the exception of a short period, in which he served as judge of the superior court, of Franklin county, Ohio, by appointment of Governor Tod, after the resignation of Judge Mathews.

Judge Baldwin is one of the oldest, and most experienced practitioners in the profession, and especially versed in the learning of the old system of special pleading, and has little liking for the modern innovations. He is decidedly the best chancery lawyer at the bar, in Columbus, and his services are in great demand, whenever a patient and laborious investigation of the matter is required. In 184– he married a daughter of the venerable Dr. Hoge, the pioneer minister of Presbyterianism in Central Ohio.

Otto Dressel was born September 21, 1824, in Detmald, the capital of the principality of Lippe, Germany, and only about four miles from the battle-field where, about the time of the Saviour's birth, Arminius delivered Germany from the Roman yoke, by defeating Varus and his legions. His father, Adolf Dressel, was director of the teacher's seminary at Detmald, and his mother, Caroline Dressel, was born at Siebert. He was educated at the college (Gymnasium Leupuldinum) at Detmald, from 1833 to 1842; studied law at the University of Lena from 1842 to 1845; in 1846, on State examination, at Detmald, was admitted to the bar, and the same year was appointed assisant judge of the city court at Detmald.

In 1848, he took part in the revolution, the ultimate object of which was to republicanize Germany. He was president of the Democratic central committee for the district embracing the principality of Lippe, and part of the adjacent Prussian province of Westphalia, and editor of the *Wage* (Scale), a Democratic newspaper. On March 24, 1849, criminal prosecution was commenced against him, on account of participation in the revolution, and, on September 24, 1849, he was sentenced to imprisonment. He barely escaped, by precipitate flight, in disguise, and taking refuge on the first vessel he reached, not knowing its destination. His pursuers were close on the track, and searched the vessel, but, by the kindness of the captain, he was concealed effectually. Fortunately, the ship was bound for the United States, and sailed for Baltimore, where he arrived the last of November, 1849, a stranger, poor and friendless; but his talents and energy were equal to the emergency. He went West, settled at Massillon, Ohio, in 1850, studied law with Hurlburt & Wales, and, in 1852, was admitted to the bar by the su-

preme court, under special act of the legislature, allowing him to apply for admittance, and to practice, before naturalization, and practiced law in Massillon until 1853. He then came to Columbus, and for two years practised, in partnership with Thomas Sparrow, and afterwards with Judge R. B. Warden.

In 1855 he was married to Louisa M. Silbernagel, the daughter of Jacob Silbernagel, an old and influential German citizen of Columbus.

In 1861 he was elected a represantative in the general assembly from the county of Franklin, on the Democratic ticket, and took a prominent part in that body, and was re-elected in 1863. On the fourteenth of December, 1864, he resigned his seat that he might more fully devote himself to the practice of his profession.

Columbus contains a large German population, and as a member of the board of education, Mr. Dressel has exercised a thoughtful supervision over the schools. Being a fine scholar, Mr. Dressel possesses a natural and highly cultivated taste for music, and for some years has occupied the position of musical director of the Maennerchor of Columbus. Mr. Dressel is one of the most popular and successful German stump orators in the west, and his services are in great demand by his party during political campaigns. He is a man universally held in high respect by his fellow citizens, and a good lawyer.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY was born March 20, 1811, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were John and Margaret (Smith) Galloway. His ancestors on the maternal side emigrated to the United Colonies early in the eighteenth century, and were then recognized as connected with that portion of the people usually called Scotch-Irish. They belonged to a good old Presbyterian stock. He lived in his native town until near his majority, obtaining his education in the schools there, and on the death of his father, who was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, he removed to the State of Ohio, to make his home among relatives in Highland county. From his home he entered Miami university, Oxford, and graduated with distinguished honor, in the class of 1833, and immediately entered upon the study of the law at Hillsboro. He did not at once complete his legal studies, but accepted, for a term, the chair of Greek in his *Alma Mater*, Miami university, and went from there to South Hanover, Indiana, to enter upon the congenial pursuits of literature and language. His success in teaching these departments is attested by his colleagues. He soon renewed and completed his preparation for the bar, during which time he became zealously identified with the Washingtonian temperance movement, of which he was a most eloquent advocate.

He was admitted to the bar, and, in 1843, began the practice of the law with Nathaniel Massie, of Chillicothe, and was distinguished as an eloquent advocate before a jury. During the same year he was chosen, by the State legislature, secretary of State, and, removing to Columbus, he entered upon the duties of his office, with the added responsibility of commissioner of common schools.

In his first report he began arranging the chaotic materials found in the crude, imperfect, and very partial reports of the county auditors and school boards, and, in conjunction with Prof. Calvin E. Stone and Horace Mann by personal exhortation and stirring addresses, successfully put in operation the system of popular education in the State, of which the people of Ohio are so justly proud.

When the slavery question loomed up, in 1832 and 1840, he promptly ranged himself in the anti-slavery ranks, though never identified with the "Liberty party," and with patriotic veneration he did not sunder the tie that bound him to the Whig party. From the outset of his political career he began to make his mark. As the eloquent speaker, he is most vividly recalled by those who knew him. No description can convey a just idea of his manner and style. No man could sway more successfully the feelings of a crowd.

In 1854–5 he represented the Columbus district in congress, and in two other congressional contests, his personal popularity was demonstrated by a large vote, irrespective of party ties. In congress, he added renown to his name, as the advocate of freedom in Kansas, and his speech on the Kansas bill was a theme for eulogy in this country, and in foreign periodicals, such as *Blackwood*, and the *North British Review*. He took a prominent part in the Ohio movement, originating in Columbus, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for president at the Chicago convention, over both Chase and Seward, and in the correspondence with Lincoln after Judge Swan's defeat for renomination, in 1859, by the ultra wing of the Republican party. During the war, Mr. Galloway received a commission as judge advocate for the examination of military and naval prisoners at Camp Chase, and in that service he continued until the close of the war, the duties of which office he performed faithfully, "with malice towards none, and charity to all." He filled the position of trustee in several of the benevolent institutions of the State, and at the time of his death, was trustee of the deaf and dumb asylum. Mr. Galloway, as a lawyer, had great power with the jury, especially in cases where his wit and inimitable humor was brought into play, and his fame as an orator will never die. That his great services were not more fully recognized by those he raised to the highest seat of power, is another illustration of the ingratitude of party leaders.

He died in 1872, at Columbus, in the fifty-first year his age. He was a prominent member of the old school Presbyterian church, and often a representative in its ecclesiastical bodies.

JAMES A. WILCOX was born in Columbus, on September 23, 1828. He is the only son of the late P. B. Wilcox, hereinbefore mentioned. In 1841 he attended school at Milnor Hall, Gambier, and completed his education at Yale college, in the class of 1850. Upon returning from college he read law under his father, and was admitted to the bar at Delaware, in 1851, and at once entered upon the practice of law with his father, at Columbus, and, in due time, established a good business. He was city solicitor of Columbus from 1854 to 1859, and, at the request of the city council, compiled, for

publication, the city charter and ordinances, which had never been collated, but lay scattered through the various journals of council.

In September, 1872, while in full practice, he was appointed, by Governor Tod, colonel of the hundred and thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, then organizing at Camp Chase, near Columbus. Having, as a matter of recreation, given some attention to military tactics in previous years, he was soon able to bring his regiment into a fine state of discipline during the time it was stationed at Camp Chase, Camp Zanesville, and Camp Dennison.

On December 27, 1862, he was ordered from Camp Dennison to Louisville, Kentucky, where danger was anticipated from a raid by Morgan. In January, 1863, he moved his regiment from Louisville to Muldraugh's Hills, a wild region thirty miles south of Louisville, on the Louisville & Nashville railrod, where he remained about a month, guarding the reconstruction of the railroad trestles there, which had just been destroyed by Morgan. Then he was ordered back to Louisville, and from there to Nashville, Tennessee, by river, forming a part of a re-inforcement of about twenty thousand men sent "to the front" under General Crook, and from Nashville to Franklin, Tennessee.

Soon after his arrival, he was prostrated with camp fever, and lay for about two months in hospital at Nashville. Being entirely incapacitated to endure the exposure and hardships of a soldier's life in the field, and his father, having suddenly died in the meantime, he resigned, in April, 1863, and returned home.

Finding the practice of law dull in those war times, he accepted the office of United States provost marshal for the seventh (Columbus) district, where he served until September 3, 1864, when, without any solicitation on his part, and upon the urgent recommendation of Governor Brough, who was much dissatisfied with the conduct of that branch of the service, he was promoted by the secretary of war to the office of United States assistant provost-marshal-general of the State, which also embraced the duties of superintendent of recruiting and chief mustering and disbursing officer; and, afterward, when General Cox took his seat as governor, he was also assigned, in his place, to the command of the military district of Ohio.

In these several capacities he had charge over all the camps and troops in the State, as well as of the draft, arrest of deserters, recruiting and equipping new regiments and forwarding them to the field; and, upon the close of the war, of receiving, paying, mustering out and sending to their homes all the Ohio troops—duties which were difficult and arduous, and, at times, when political excitement ran high, not without peril to those who enforced military law.

He pursued a steady and firm course through all the difficulties of the situation, guided by his knowledge of law, as well as military affairs, and integrity of purpose, so that even the most "disaffected" had no just cause to complain of his administration, or of the extraordinary power in his hands.

At the close of the war, on October 19, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, having been brevetted brigadier general by the department, "for meritorious services in the recruitment of the armies of the United States," forwarded to him with the complimentary notification that his office had ranked second in the United States for promptness, fidelity, and efficiency in its management.

He immediately resumed the practice of law in Columbus, which he pursued with fair success, gradualiy building up a good business, and was appointed United States commissioner for the southern district of Ohio, in 1869. In August, 1872, he accepted the position of general attorney of the Columbus & Hocking Valley and Columbus & Toledo railroad companies, tendered him by their president, M. M. Greene, gave up his practice, and has since devoted his time to the duties of that office.

In 1874, he compiled the "Railroad Laws of Ohio," with annotations of the decisions of courts, which was published by Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, and has proved a valuable assistance to lawyers and others engaged in railroad business.

In 1853 he married Lucy, daughter of Joseph Sullivant, of Columbus, and has four children—a daughter, Mary, married to A. H. Morehead, son of the late Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, and three boys—James B., Starling S., and Sherlock A.

He is a member and vestryman of Trinity Episcopal church, in the room of his father before him.

HERMAN B. ALBERY was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 23, 1826. His parents were Peter Albery and Esther (Braun) Albery, and he came with them to Jefferson township, Franklin county, Ohio, in 1828. He was brought up on a farm, and, from the time he was able to do anything, engaged in all the work incident to farm life and labor. He was educated chiefly in common schools, supplemented by some academical or select school advantages, and private instructions under the tuition of a fine scholar and teacher, Uz Freeman. Mr. Albery taught the common school in his home district, in Jefferson township, in the winter of 1844-5; also taught district school in the winter of 1848-9, in Jefferson township, Franklin county, and in the winter of 1852-3 in Jersey, Licking county. He went to the State of Kentucky in the spring of 1846, and during the year 1846 and part of 1847, had charge of a school in Bourbon county, Kentucky, called "Cane Ridge Seminary." He resigned his position in that school and returned to Ohio in 1847. He went to California in March, 1850, and returned in 1852, with the benefit of a good deal of rough experience in his quest of the golden fleece, and but little else, except improved health. Mr. Albery had read a very little law previous to his trip to California. His first regular study of the law, with the expectation of becoming, at sometime, qualified to practice, was in 1852. Then Judge Joseph R. Swan and Hon. John W. Andrews, at the time partners in the practice, kindly loaned him some elementary books, and he has ever since gratefully regarded them as his first preceptors in the law. But in June, 1853, he was appointed clerk of the probate court

of Franklin county, Ohio, by Hon, William R. Rankin, then judge of that court, and from that time until his admission to the bar, he prosecuted his legal studies under Judge Rankin and Fitch James Mathews, afterwards judge of the Franklin county superior court. Mr. Albery was greatly assisted in his studies by the use of books, which he was unable to buy, from the library of Messrs. Swayne & Baber. He was admitted to the bar at Columbus in the fall of 1855, and, except during the time he was on the bench, has practiced in Franklin and adjoining counties. He held the position of clerk of the probate court of Franklin county under Judges Rankin and Jamison nearly three years. He was appointed a member of the board of school examiners of Franklin county in 1855, and resigned after holding the office for a little more than a year. He was elected judge of the probate court of Franklin county in October, 1857, and re-elected in October, 1860, serving two terms.

On retiring from the office of probate judge, in February, 1864, he engaged in, and has ever since devoted himself to the practice. He was appointed director of the in Ohio penitentiary by Governor (now President) Hayes, 1876, and held the position two years. He is one of the trustees of Green Lawn cemetery. He was married to Julia Frances Smith, October 14, 1847; she died April 14, 1865. He married his present wife, Clara Smith, July 29, 1867. He had two children by his first wife—Faxon F. D. Albery, a lawyer, and William H. Albery, assistant cashier of the Commercial bank. He has no children by his present wife.

Judge Albery enjoys a large practice, especially in the settlement of estates and chancery business, and possesses the universal respect of the community.

John M. Pugh, son of David Pugh and Jane (Murphy) Pugh, was born November 7, 1823. His parents were among the pioneers of the country. His father emigrated from Radnorshire, Wales, in 1801, and in 1802 first settled in what was then Ross county, now Delaware county, which was then a wilderness, and had the township named Radnor, after Radnorshire, Wales, and in 1814 moved in what is now Truro township, Franklin county, Ohio, eight miles east of the city of Columbus, on what is now Broad street, and was largely engaged in farming. He died in 1857, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

Judge Pugh received an elementary education, in the common schools, taught a year, and in 1848 commenced the study of the law, in the office of Samuel Brush, in Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in 1851, and the same year was elected clerk, for Montgomery township. In 1853 he was elected auditor of Franklin, and re-elected in 1855. Upon the expiration of his term, as auditor, he entered into the active practice of his profession, in the city of Columbus.

In 1863 he was elected to the office of probate judge, and has since been re-elected four times, filling the position, which requires large business qualifications, in a great railroad centre like Columbus, fifteen years in succession. On the expiration of his last term, he opened a law office in Columbus, in partnership with his son, John C. L. Pugh, a graduate of Princeton College, and the firm is largely employed in business connected with the settlement of estates. Judge Pugh has been prominently identified in many of the most important public improvemens in central Ohio, and always takes an active interest in every thing that will tend to the development of the interests of Franklin county.

For ten years he was the treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural society, from 1861, and was made its president, subsequently. In 1874, he was elected a member of the State board of agriculture, and in that position has done much to improve the State fair at Columbus. In 1875, he was appointed, by Governor Allen, one of the trustees of the State reform farm, near Lancaster, re-appointed by Governor R. B. Hayes, and, again, by Governor Bishop. Judge Pugh ranks as one of our most public-spirited citizens, with an indomitable perseverance, that promises success in whatever he undertakes. He was married, December 25, 1851, to Martha F. Cook, of Delaware, Ohio, who has had by him eight children, seven of whom are living—four sons and three daughters.

James L. Bates was born near Canandaigua, New York, June 4, 1815. His father was Stephen Bates, and his mother Naomi Bates; the former from Granville, Massachusetts, and the latter from Guilford, Connecticut, both descendants from old revolutionary stock. His grandfather settled in New York, in 1790, where he was born.

He was educated at the Canandaigua academy, and Geneva college, New York; read law with John C. Spencer two years; came to Columbus in October, 1835, and read a year with Orris Parish and N. H. Swayne, and was admitted to the bar in the winter of 1837; commenced practice, and formed a partnership with N. H. Swayne, in the spring of 1847, which continued until he was elected, in 1851, on the adoption of the present constitution, judge of the common pleas, for the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district, composed of the counties of Pickaway, Franklin and Madison, and was re-elected in 1856, and 1861, the last time without opposition—a handsome compliment in a district politically against him, serving thus fifteen years continuously. Judge Bates made a safe and excellent judge, was a sturdy worker, and alone did the business of the three counties, satisfactorily, without allowing the docket to accumulate, with undisposed business. The population of the district has increased about thirty per cent. since he left the bench, and the judicial force tripled, but the docket is not kept down, as it used to be, under the old-fashioned system, of compelling every case to be tried, continued or dismissed.

Judge Bates held the office of director, of the Ohio penitentiary, from 1866 to 1874, and was a member of the board of education, of the city of Columbus, from 1844, six years, consecutively, being secretary of the board, the first four years. He was active in advancing the city school system, of Columbus, to a high state of perfection.

On October 18, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Maria Kelley, eldest daughter of Hon. Alfred

Kelley, one of theablest and most prominent men in Ohio.

Since Judge Bates has retired from the bench, he has principally been employed in the management and settlement of large estates involving the interests of minors and widows, without engaging in general practice. His straightforward honesty and known integrity especially qualify him for trusts of this kind, and the community where he has lived over forty years, fully appreciate the fact.

LORENZO ENGLISH, son of John English and Laura (Sweet) English, was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 22, 1819, on a farm, and lived thereon until the spring of 1837, when he removed, with his father's family, to Mt. Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, traveling, all the way in a wagon, the bad roads of that day. He worked, then, for two years, at ordinary labor, such as driving a team between Mt. Vernon and Newark, hauling produce to the canal, and returning with goods.

Having had the advantage of a good common school education in New York, he determined to pursue a college course, went to Oberlin in the spring of 1839, worked for his board at the college farm, and taught school in the winters of 1839–40 and 1840–41, and graduated in August, 1843.

He came to Columbus in September, 1843, studied law in the office of Edwards Pierrepoint, afterwards attorney general of the United States, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1845, by the supreme court, at Mt. Vernon, Knox county, and entered at once upon the practice of the law, at Columbus. He formed a partnership with B. F. Martin, in 1847. In 1850, he was elected mayor of Columbus, and held the office, by successive re-elections, until the sping of 1861, once as an independent candidate, beating the regular nominees of both the Whig and Democratic parties—a decided proof of his popularity with the mass of the people. Mr. English, after retiring from the office of mayor, occupied the same office with Judge J. William Baldwin, though they were never partners. His practice has continually been on the increase, as he enjoys the confidence, especially, of the business men of the community, as a wise and safe legal adviser, in whose hands his client's interest will never suffer from neglect.

Mr. English is an industrious lawyer, preparing his cases carefully, and presents them forcibly to the court and jury; is popular with his brethren of the bar, and is employed, on one side or the other, in most of the important cases in the Franklin common pleas court.

In the spring of 1869 he was elected to the city council from the fourth ward, (which is politically opposed to him), and county treasurer in October, 1870, by eight hundred majority, where there is over one thousand, eight hundred majority for the opposite party politically. In the congressional election of 1878 he carried, as an Independent candidate, the city of Columbus by forty-two majority, though the Democratic State ticket had eight hundred and sixty-six majority at the same polls.

Mr. English was married first, in September, 1852, to Cynthia A. Cole, who died in 1855, and a second time, in April, 1859, to Mary Keen. One child by the first wife and five by the second are still living.

The chief cause of his success in life lies in the fact that he has been the architect of his own fortune, and that he is always true to his friends, and his confidence cannot be shaken in those he knows, by the tongues of evil disposed mischief makers.

STACY TAYLOR, son of Stacy and Ruth Taylor was born, August 6, 1806, in Loudon county, Virginia, and was educated at Locust Thicket Academy, near Hillsborough—a Quaker school. He was married in May, 1820, to Mary Hollingsworth; he taught school, and moved to Clarksville, Clinton county, Ohio, where he took charge of a graded school, in December, 1826. He remained there two years, and moved to St. Marys, Knox county, in 1828; he commenced the study of law with Judge Brown, of Dayton, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in circuit, in 182–, Judges Hitchcock and Jones on the bench. He was elected circuit judge by the legislature, in 1830; resigned in 1835, and was elected to the house of representatives in the general assembly—the sole member from the counties of Darke, Shelby, Mercer, Allen, Van Wert, Putnam, Williams and Lucas, on the Whig ticket, and re-elected in 1837. He was the first mayor of St. Marys, and practiced law there. In 1846, he removed to Columbus, and has practiced law there ever since. Mr. Taylor is a veteran practitioner before justices' courts, where he especially delighted in pricking up the young fledglings of the bar, making their *debut* before his favorite court, in which his opinions were wont to carry the weight of law. He is one of the few old pioneers left, and is still in a good state of preservation, in his seventy-third year.

WILLIAM DENNISON was born in Cincinnati, December 23, 1815. His father was a native of New Jersey; emigrated to Ohio, and became a prominent business man in the Miami valley; his mother was of New England descent. He graduated from Miami University with distinction, in 1835, and became a student in the office of Nathaniel G., father of George H. Pendleton; he was admitted to the bar in 1840, and soon thereafter married Anne Eliza Neil, daughter of William Neil, of Columbus, and commenced the practice of law in that city, which he diligently pursued until 1848, when he was elected to the senate, on the Whig ticket, from the district composed of the counties of Franklin and Delaware. He was nominated for president of that body by his party, and came very near being elected, and during his service in the general assembly took a very prominent and influential part in all its proceedings.

In the spring of 1850 he resumed his law practice, and in 1852 accepted the presidency of the Exchange bank, of Columbus; was chosen president of the Columbus & Xenia railroad, and from that time forth became actively engaged as a director in all the railway lines centering in Columbus. His prominence in the politics of the State and his popularity with his party increased constantly. In 1859, after a warm contest with his distinguished opponent, Judge Rufus P. Ranney, in which he held a series of joint debates, the result of which wonderfully

surprised even his political friends; he was elected governor of Ohio by over fifteen thousand majority, succeeding Salmon P. Chase in 1860.

During the war of the rebellion he gave his most vigorous support to the cause of the Union, and by promptly filling the call for troops did much to make Ohio's reputation in the war, and saved West Virginia from the control of the Confederate government, by sending thither Ohio volunteers.

He was president of the convention which renominated Abraham Lincoln and made Andrew Johnson vice-president, mainly by the unanimous support of the Ohio delegation.

On Montgomery Blair retiring from the cabinet as postmaster-general, Governor Dennison was appointed his successor. President Johnson retained him in that position, but differing with the president on his southern policy, he resigned, and returned to his home in Columbus, and passed several years in private life.

In 1875 he was appointed, by President Grant, a member of the commission to examine into the financial affairs of the District of Columbia, and in this occupation aided in bringing something like order out of chaos.

Governor Dennison is a man of courtly manners and dignified presence, and popular with all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance. He is now living at his home in Columbus, and possesses the universal esteem of his fellow citizens.

Joseph H. Geiger was born November 11, 1818, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; was educated at the academy of Alfred Brooks, in Harrisburg, and graduated in September, 1836; went to Philadelphia and read law with John M. Read, then United States district attorney, and afterwards chief justice of Pennsylvania. He came to Circleville, Ohio, July 1, 1836, and read law with Judge John L. Green eighteen months, and was admitted to the bar at Cincinnati in 1840, and elected prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county in October, 1840, and served one term. In 1850 he was elected senator from Ross and Pickaway, on the Whig ticket. He came to Columbus in March, 1852, to practice law; formed a partnership with Elijah Backus, esq., and has lived here since. He was appointed clerk of the United States circuit court in June, 1862, and held the office twenty months.

General Geiger is one of the most effective speakers at the bar, and possesses great powers of wit and ridicule. He is a formidable opponent before a jury, and a favorite speaker with the people, before whom he is often invited to lecture on temperance and other topics. It is sufficient to draw a large crowd anywhere to let it be known that "Joe," as he is familiarly called, is going to speak. He has been married three times.

Llewellyn Baber was born at Ronton, a country seat in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Summit Point, on August 3, 1823, being the only son of Rev. James Baber, an old school Presbyterian minister, and of Maria Jordan Llewellyn, a woman of sincere piety and great intelligence. His maternal ancestor, John Llewellyn, came to America with Lord Baltimore in 1634, and the family settled in St. Mary's county, Maryland, at the organization of the colony, where they held large grants of land. Richard Llewellyn, his grandfather, removed from Virginia to Kentucky, in 1818, and died there, in Louisville, in 1832. His father was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1794, and was a descendent of the earliest English settlers. He died at Columbus, Ohio, in the seventieth year of his age, August 19, 1863, his mother having died in Virginia, October 6, 1850.

Col. Baber's education was conducted by his mother until he was nine years old, and by his father subsequently, who was a fine classical scholar. While his father was in charge of the Presbyterian church at Carmichaeltown, Greene county, Pennsylvania, he was sent to the academy, in 1836–8; and to the thorough drilling in Latin syntax and Greek roots, received from its worthy principal, Mr. Lochran, and his assistant, Mr. McFarland, since a Presbyterian minister, he owes the habit of investigating everything thoroughly, until the facts are dug out. In 1838 his father returned to Jefferson county, Virginia, and his preparation for college was completed at the Berryville academy, Clark county, Virginia, and at two private schools, taught respectively by Messrs. Caldwell and Hitchcock, both graduates of Amherst college, Massachusetts, and thorough teachers in mathematics and the languages. In June, 1831, he entered Princeton college, New Jersey, in the sophomore class, half advanced, and graduated in September, 1843, with the honors of Greek orator.

On leaving college he came to Columbus, Ohio, and commenced, in January, to read law in the office of N. H. Swayne, now an associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, whose wife is a relative. His going to Ohio was decided by a mother's influence; she belonged to the old school of Virginia emancipationists, and under the belief that civil strife must eventually follow in the slaveholding States of the South, unless the institution was put into process of extinction, desired her son's destiny to be with the far west. Columbus was comparatively a small town, when he entered upon the study of the law, in the office of Swayne & Bates, but the holding of the supreme court of the State, the United States courts, and the sessions of the legislature, brought Ewing, Stanbery, Walker, Wright, Spalding, and many other distinguished lawyers, to the capital, and afforded a diligent student most excellent opportunities for preparing himself for practice.

He was admitted to the bar at the December term, 1845, of the supreme court, on the circuit of Lancaster, Ohio, after a rigid examination.

He first commenced practice in Piqua, Miami county, in May, 1846. He removed to Xenia, January 1, 1847, and remained there until 1850, when he opened a law office in Columbus, and in January, 1853, became the law partner of N. H. Swayne, on the election of James L. Bates, esq., to the common pleas bench.

For seven years he continued in the laborious practice of the profession, in the firm of Swayne & Baber, which was engaged in most of the important cases in court. The preparation of cases for trial, by hunting up the

testimony, arranging the evidence, and securing the witnesses, devolved mainly on him, as junior partner. He also took an equal part in presenting the authorities, and arguing the cases in hand, in connection with Judge Swayne, a discipline and experience which have been of infinite service to him, professionally. In the spring of 1860, the partnership was dissolved, and in the fall of that year, Col. Baber was engaged in stumping the State, as one of the presidential electors on the Lincoln ticket. From boyhood he had always evinced a decided taste for politics, and was a decided Whig, but conservative in his ideas.

In 1846, during the Mexican war, he took sides with that wing of the party which was in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously, and holding the party in power responsible after it was over; consequently he was a warm supporter of the nomination of General Taylor for president, and labored to secure it. Dissatisfied with the "old fogy" doctrine of the danger of the acquisition of territory, he wrote, on July 22, 1846, at Piqua, Ohio, an article for the Ohio *Statesman*—the Democratic State organ, then edited by the Messrs. Huswells—in favor of the acquisition of California, by treaty, and the application to the territory acquired, of the provision of the ordinance of 1787, forbidding slavery, arguing that the South had no right to complain that slavery was prevented from being introduced into territory where it did not exist, as it was a State, not a national, institution. This article was written before the introduction of the Wilmot proviso into congress, and was published over the signature "H," in the Ohio *Statesman*, August 28, 1846, under the editorial head. This doctrine was practically carried out in the admission of California as a free State, and thus opening up the great Pacific slope by a railroad across the continent.

Before the nomiuation of Taylor and Fillmore by the Whig national convention, at Philadelphia, in an article advocating their nomination he set out a table of the probable electoral vote by States, which was afterwards verified in detail by the returns, except that Taylor and Fillmore carried Florida, which gave them three additional electoral votes. His subsequent course as president, in opposition to Toombs and other ultraists, proved that, like "Old Hickory," he would stand by the Union at all hazards. In 1853, upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise, Col. Baber, who had been secretary of the old Whig State central committee, labored for a co-operation of all the opponents of the repeal in the anti-Nebraska movement. In 1855 he declined to support Chase for governor, on account of his course when elected United States senator in 1849, under the Townshend and Morse bargain and sale. He refused to affiliate with the Know-Nothing movement, and was one of the few hundred old Whigs of Franklin county that stuck to their allegience to the last.

In 1859, when Chase, Seward, Bates and Cameron were rivals for the presidential nomination, the thought occurred to him, after reading the Douglas-Lincoln debate, reported in the Chicago *Tribune*, that Abraham Lincoln would be the most available candidate. He communicated this opinion to Hon. Samuel Galloway and it was agreed that he should write Lincoln on the subject, which he did. Lincoln responded in a letter, dated July 28, 1859, disapproving of the action of the Republican convention, repudiating Judge Swan for a judicial decision, urging that the Republican national convention should take a conservative course in making the fight against the extension of slavery, adding that he "was not fit for president." This led to his invitation to Ohio, to take part in the gubernatorial contest in 1859, and the subsequent publication of the famous Douglas-Lincoln debates, by special invitation of the Republican State central committee State officers, in all of which Colonel Baber's active agency is well known. The nomination of Lincoln at the Chicago convention was owing to the movement in Ohio, and the strong support she gave him in that body. In the presidential election he carried the State by over forty thousand majority.

At the commencement of the war, Colonel Baber was appointed paymaster in the United States army, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel for military services. He was stationed first at Washington, then ordered to Cumberland Gap with General George W. Morgan, and finally to New Orleans, in October, 1863, where he remained on duty until June, 1864, spending a large part of his time in the field with General Washburn in the Bayou Teche country. From New Orleans, he was transferred to Cincinnati, and put in charge of Camp Dennison until mustered out. He took an active agency in securing the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice president in place of Hamlin, which was effected by the solid vote of the Ohio delegation in the Baltimore convention in 1864.

He sympathized with the Philadelphia convention movement, in 1866, believing the only wise plan was to adhere to the old "Lincoln policy." It being ignored by the Republican leaders, in their fight against President Johnson, he, with others who had voted with the Union organization, in 1867 supported the Democratic ticket, assisting in defeating negro suffrage by fifty thousand majority, and securing the election of Allen G. Thurman to the United States senate, in place of Benj. F. Wade. Since then, Col. Baber has been an active member of the Democratic party. He was elected a representative in the general assembly, from Franklin county, in October, 1869, and took a prominent part in the proceedings. On September 24, 1871, an act was passed, introduced by him, to protect political organizations from fraud in their primary nominations, which, under the familiar title of the "Baber law," is used largely by both parties in their nominations, especially in cities. In 1873, he was chosen a delegate, from Franklin county, to the constitutional convention, and took a prominent part in its debates and proceedings. The judicial article adopted being, substantially, his proposition, introduced early in the session.

In 1875, as a member of the executive committee of six, appointed at a meeting of the bar of the State, to secure judicial relief, he drafted the constitutional amendment creating the judicial committee of five, with like powers as the supreme court, to dispose of the old business on the docket of that court, then five years in arrears.

By his activity, the amendment was submitted by the legislature, with only two dissenting votes, and indorsed by all the judges of the supreme court, in a correspondence with the committee, recommending its adoption. It was printed on both party tickets, and ratified by the elections in October, 1875, only ninety-eight thousand votes being cast against it, out of six hundred thousand polled, the only amendment to the present constitution ever ratified. It proved a most salutary relief. The commission appointed, cleared up all the old cases adjudged to them within the three years.

On the resignation of his seat in congress by Hon. Hugh J. Jewett, at the Democratic minority convention to fill the vacancy, he received seventy-three votes, to seventy-five cast for Hon. Wm. E. Fink. He is still practicing law in Columbus, and has the reputation of being an able orator and debater, as well as an industrious lawyer.

Henry C. Noble was born in Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the twenty-eighth day of February, 1826. His parents were John and Catharine (McDill) Noble. His father and grandfather, originally of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio in 1811, from Hagerstown, Maryland. In March, 1832, his father and family removed to Columbus, Ohio, where they resided until 1840, when they removed to Cincinnati. In 1845 the family returned to Columbus, and again to Cincinnati, in 1846, whence, after a few years residence, from 1846 to 1851, they finally returned to Columbus.

Henry C. Noble attended such private schools as were then to be had, in Lancaster and Columbus. Upon removing to Cincinnati, in 1840, he attended the Cincinnati college, and for the first time, had the benefit of wider instruction. Prof. Orsmby Mitchell, afterwards distinguished as a general in the war of the rebellion, was his instructor in mathematics, for whom he formed a warm attachment, and to whom he attributes a great influence in forming his character.

In 1841 he entered a store in Columbus, for a year, to acquire knowledge of practical business, but cheerfully returned to the Cincinnati college, where he continued until the spring of 1843. He then entered the junior class, in Miami university, and graduated in 1845; came at once to Columbus, where he has ever since resided, and, in the fall of 1845, commenced the study of law with Edwards Pierrepont and Thomas Sparrow, who were then partners. After a few months, he entered the office of Henry Stanbery, who had just been elected the first attorney-general of the State of Ohio, and completed his law studies with him, and remained in his office until he left Columbus. He was admitted to the bar on the fourteenth day of December, 1848, by the supreme court of Ohio, and has continued in the practice without interruption ever since. In the beginning of his practice, Mr. Noble had a large number of patent cases in the United States courts, then held in Columbus. After these courts were removed, he gave up the practice, and has confined himself, with very few exceptions, to the practice of law, in Franklin county, and his own cases in the supreme court of Ohio.

Henry C. Noble was married on the twenty-eighth day of September, 1848, to Elizabeth J. Edmiston, the daughter of Dr. John M. Edmiston and Matilda J. (Gwynne) Edmiston, who were among the first settlers in Columbus. Mr. Noble's practice was a very general one, including some important criminal cases, until 1876, when he retired from general practice, confining his attention to special cases and business affairs. He was city solicitor for a short time in 1856, and trustee for the Institution of the Blind from 1866 to 1878, during which time the main building was erected. Mr. Noble, from the time he commenced practice, devoted himself exclusively to his profession, and his successful career is another example that the law bestows its favors chiefly on its own devotees. The universal respect in which he is held by all classes of the community, and the confidence his brethren of the bar place in his varied and high legal integrity, are the just rewards of a life devoted to the duties of his profession. Mr. Noble is a zealous and active member of the First Presbyterian church.

Fitch James Mathews, son of Matthew Mathews and Lucy (Kilbourn) Mathews, was born at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, November 17, 1818. His father was from Milford, Otsego county, New York, and his mother, a daughter of James Kilbourn, from Connecticut, one of the first settlers in that part of the country. His father moved to Columbus in 1822, and formed a partnership with Jurl Brothers in the mercantile business.

Young Mathews went first to a school supported by private subscription, and taught by Cyrus Parker, and completed his education at Gambier, in 1838–9.

In the fall of 1839 he commenced the study of the law with P. B. Wilcox, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership in the practice of the law at Columbus, with A. B. Buttles, and then with William R. Rankin, in 1850, and after Rankin was elected probate judge, in 1851, with Samuel Galloway, which continued until he was elected judge of the superior court, in April, 1857. He was re-elected without opposition in April, 1862, and resigned shortly afterwards, his health being very bad, and removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he died, May 4, 1866.

Judge Mathews was an excellent lawyer, and possessed in a large degree the confidence of the people. He had an affable manner, which endeared him to all who knew him. He performed well his duties on the bench, and his decisions bore the impress of a fairness and honesty, that satisfied even the litigants and their counsel of the impartiality of his judgments. His death, at the early age of forty-eight, caused universal regret in his large circle of connections and friends.

Judge Mathews was married three times: On October 13, 1842, to Louisa, daughter of William W. Irwin, a distinguished lawyer of Lancaster, Ohio; on September 7, 1847, to Elizabeth Ralston, and on May 30, 1857, to Augusta Parrott, of Dayton, Ohio. The only surviving children—Edwin Parrott, Lucy Kilbourn and George Thomas Mathews—are the issue of the last marriage.

Benjamin F. Martin was born on the twenty-second of June, 1819, in Columbus, Ohio. His parents, William

T. and Amelia Martin, were pioneers in the city of Columbus, having emigrated from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, first to New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas county, and, early in the spring of the same year, to Columbus, which had only been laid out in the spring of 1812. He received his early education mainly in the common schools, and attended the Blendon academy, at Westerville, Franklin county, now known as Central college. After leaving college he was appointed clerk of the city council of Columbus, in 1840, and continued, by reappointment, until 1857. He was also deputy clerk of the court of common pleas, and while prosecuting the duties of that office, he read law with Judge Mathews. He finished his course of reading in 1847; and in November of that year was admitted by the supreme court, and commenced the practice of his profession in partnership with Lorenzo English, which partnership continued nearly twelve years.

In the fall of 1850 Mr. Martin was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, on the Whig ticket, and re-elected again in 1852. The old system of criminal law was then in force, and in the discharge of his duties, as prosecutor, he never failed on account of his indictments not sticking.

He continued the practice of law until August, 1865, when he was appointed, by President Johnson, to the office of collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, which he held until 1869, when he was removed by President Grant. Mr. Martin has dealt largely in real estate in and about his native city, as his many "additions to Columbus" bear evidence. He has faithfully and honestly performed the various public duties and trusts committed to his charge, and won a high reputation for his integrity and qualifications in the management of large monied interests.

James Overton Reamey, son of Col. Daniel Reamey and Susannah Lyne Starling, was born in Henry county, Virginia, October 17, 1832. His father was of French Huguenot descent, and from 1559, when they gave in their adherence to the "Confession of Faith," set forth by the national synod of the reformed churches in France, took part in all the bloody contests in France, under the Protestant banner. After the repeal of the edict of Nantes, in 1655, Jean, second son of Ravul De Reamey, of Piccadilly, with other exiles, settled in South Carolina, about 1690–2. Pierre, son of Jean, afterwards removed to Loudon county, Virginia, and is the ancestor of the Henry county family of Reamey, and Col. Daniel Reamey was one of his descendants. In 1848, a short time before his death, his grand-uncle, Mr. Lyne Starling, sent for him, in order (if he found him worthy), that he might be educated for a profession. His manly bearing, and personal qualities, at once won the hearts of his Ohio relatives, and he was educated at Kenyon College. He read law with Swan & Andrews, was admitted to the bar in ——, and served a term in the clerk's office, as an assistant clerk, to make himself familiar with forms and practices. In 1856 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, re-elected in 1858, and again in 1860, serving six years in succession. He discharged the duties of the office with success and fidelity, and to the satisfaction of the people, as is demonstrated by the fact that he was the first prosecuting attorney in Franklin county that was ever elected for three terms.

On May 18, 1861, he married Alice DeForrest Hayden, the attractive daughter of Peter Hayden, esq., and soon afterwards took charge of the largest and most extensive coal mines in the Hocking valley, and the property of Mr. Hayden. Here he had a career of usefulness opened before him, leading to wealth and influence. Of apparently vigorous constitution, handsome person and popular manners, he seemed destined to a long life of honor and enjoyment. But he was suddenly cut down in the fortieth year of his age, August 30, 1872. The regret expressed at his death was universal. He was an honorable, high-minded gentleman, scorning, in his soul, every thing like deceit, meanness, littleness, falsehood or equivocation; true to his friends, and loved and respected by them. He leaves one surviving child—Alice B. Reamey —born October 18, 1865.

Chauncey N. Olds was born at Marlboro, Vermont, February 2, 1816. When four years of age his father removed from Vermont to Ohio, and located on a farm in Cuyahoga county, a few miles south of Cleveland. At the age of fourteen he removed, with his father's family, to Circleville, in Pickaway county, visiting and passing through Columbus for the first time in the month of May, 1830. In the fall of that year he began his academical course at the Ohio university, Athens, for three years. At the end of the sophomore year, his close application to study had so impaired his health that he was obliged to suspend his college studies for a year. In the fall of 1834 he entered the junior class in Miami university, at Oxford, Ohio, and graduated in 1836, with the highest honors of his class. He was at once called to a tutorship in the college, and in the following year was elected to a full professorship, in the chair of Latin language and literature, which he occupied until 1840, when failing health again compelled him to abandon the sedentary life of a college recluse. He had already commenced the study of the law, which he pursued the following year in the office of an older brother, Joseph Olds, at Circleville, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, on the circuit sitting at Newark, in the spring of 1842. He entered at once on the practice of the law in partnership with his brother, at Circleville, where he resided until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Columbus, which he has since made his home, and where he is still engaged in professional pursuits.

He was twice elected to the general assembly, from the district composed of the counties of Ross and Pickaway, and served in the legislature in the years 1848, 1849 and 1850, the last term in the senate, during the heated political controversy that grew out of the (so-called) "Hamilton county question," and under circumstances which gave him great prominence in that body. But he had little taste for political life, and resigned his seat in the senate, towards the close of the year 1850, and has repeatedly declined all political preferment and public office since that time; except that by appoint-

ment of Governor Tod, he acted as commissioner for exemptions from draft, in 1863, and under appointment by Governor Brough, he held the office of attorney-general, for the year 1865, and, by like appointment, held the office of trustee for one of the benevolent institutions of the State, for ten years. During the first and second years of the great rebellion, he also devoted a large part of his time to the discussion, before the people, of the patriotic duties of citizenship, and the heresy of State rights, when in conflict with national sovereignty, and in its assaults on the life of the nation.

During the course of a very active professional life, Mr. Olds has given much time and labor to the cause of popular education, of temperance, and Sunday-school and church work, having been called to deliver many literary addresses af college commencements, to take part in teachers' and Sunday-school conventions, in the work of young men's Christian associations, and other christian and church work. When most actively engaged in such labors, he has delivered as many as fifty or sixty addresses and speeches in a single year.

In 1839, three years after his graduation from college, he received the second degree, of A. M., from his *alma mater*, and was a trustee of that institution, by appointment of the State authorities, for twenty-five years. He has been elected an honorary member of many college societies, and in 1869, received, from Marietta college, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

He became a member of the Presbyterian church at the age of sixteen, and has held the office of ruling elder in that church, for the last forty years, being first elected at the age of twenty-three. He has been frequently chosen as a delegate to the presbyteries and synods of that association, and has served several times as commissioner, in the general assembly, the highest judiciatory of that church. In 1877 he was appointed, by the general assembly, a delegate to the Pan Presbyterian council, which met at Edinburgh, Scotland, in July of that year. This council was composed of three hundred and thirty-three delegates, representing all parts of Christendom, and was in session about two weeks. In connection with this trip, he spent several months in travel through Great Britain, and on the continent. At the last general assembly, he was again appointed a delegate to this triennial council, which is to meet in the city of Philadelphia, in September, 1880.

He has been actively engaged in the general practice of his profession, at Columbus, since 1856, and, for the last nine years, has also acted as solicitor, for the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railway company, having charge of their litigated business in the courts of this county.

Mr. Olds is, undoubtedly, the most accomplished orator, and best *belles-lettres* scholar, at the Franklin bar, and, at the same time, learned in the legal lore of the books, which enables him to command the best class of professional business.

WRAY THOMAS, son of Benajah and Rhoda Thomas, was born in Richmond, Virginia, June 15, 1810, and was admitted to the bar, in 1832, at Richmond, having studied law under John G. Williams, esq., of that city. He came to Ohio, and settled in Columbus, in the year 1833, and practiced law, in partnership with an old schoolmate, John D. Munford, deceased; afterwards, he engaged in the sale of Virginia military lands, with Lyne Starling. He was elected a representative in the general assembly, in 1850, on the Whig ticket, from Franklin and Delaware counties, and was mayor of Columbus from 1851 to 1865. His ancestors, on his father's side, were from Plymouth, Massachusetts, one of them being Ruth White, a descendant of Peregrine White, the first child born in the colony of Plymouth. Mr. Thomas has retired from the practice of the law.

KENDALL THOMAS was born in Richmond, Virginia, in July, 1821; joined his brother, Wray Thomas, in Columbus, in 1829; studied law with John W. Andrews, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1842. He was elected, in 1851, the first clerk, under the new constitution, and was also *ex officio* clerk of the common pleas court. He was married, in 18—, to a daughter of William Miner, clerk of the United States circuit and district courts, and died at Columbus, in February, 1878.

ALBERT B. BUTTLES, son of Joel Buttles, was born April 25, 1823. He was educated at the preparatory school at Gambier, entered Yale college, Connecticut, and graduated in 1842. He attended the law course three years at Yale, and was admitted to the bar, in Connecticut, in 1845, and afterwards by the superior court of Ohio.

He formed a partnership with Fitch James Mathews, and immediately commenced the practice of the law in Columbus. The partnership was dissolved in 1850, and Mr. Buttles practiced alone until 1854, when he was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Franklin county and *ex officio* clerk of the superior court. On the expiration of his term of office, in 1858, he devoted much time to horticultural pursuits, and moved on to a farm near Columbus.

He was married on November 27, 1849, to Mary E. Ridgeway, daughter of Joseph Ridgeway, jr., of Columbus, Ohio, who yet survives him. Mr. Buttles was a popular man with the people, and very energetic in whatever he undertook.

M. A. DOUGHERTY, son of Patrick and Ann Dougherty, was born November 27, 1816, at Baltimore, Maryland. His parents emigrated, in 1810, from the North of Ireland. He completed his education at the Baltimore academy, of which he is a graduate. In 1836 he removed to Ohio, located at Lancaster, and read law with the Hon. John Garaughty, beginning in 1838, and was admitted to practice by the supreme court of Ohio, on the circuit at Dayton. He began the practice of his profession at Lancaster, and gained an honorable position at a bar the most celebrated in the State, and, in 1855, formed a partnership with Hocking H. Hunter. In 1870 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, to the State senate, and re-elected in 1872, and served on the judiciary committee. In 1873 he ran for attorney-general on the same ticket with Governor Allen, but was defeated by a small majority. In April, 1875, he was appointed a member

of the codifying commission, by Governor Allen, and is the only one of the original commission remaining.

Mr. Dougherty is one of the soundest and most learned lawyers in the State, and will long be remembered for the laborious work he has performed in putting into shape the conflicting statutes of the State.

On May 25, 1843, he was married to Mrs. ——— McCalum, daughter of John Wood, of Maysville, Kentucky.

LEANDER J. CRITCHFIELD was born January 13, 1827, in Danville, Knox county, Ohio. When about eight years of age he removed, with his parents, to Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, where he spent his early youth, attending such schools as the village afforded. He was, at the age of fifteen years, employed about two years in the office of the clerk of the courts of Holmes county, in making records and in various other duties pertaining to that office, and thereby acquired a practical knowledge of legal forms, and became confirmed in his purpose to give his attention to the law as a profession. With that purpose in view, he prepared for college, and entered the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, and graduated in the regular classical course. Having completed the requisite legal studies, Mr. Critchfield was admitted to the bar by the court in bankruptcy, at Columbus, in December, 1849, and located in Delaware, Ohio, as a practicing lawyer, and was the next year elected prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, and was subsequently re-elected, serving four years.

Mr. Critchfield was married November 7, 1850, to Miss Sarah J. Mansur, of Delaware.

In December, 1856, he was appointed by the supreme court of Ohio, reporter of its decisions, and continued in that office, by re-appointment, for five consecutive terms of three years each, preparing and publishing in that time seventeen volumes of the Ohio State reports, being volumes five to twenty-one, inclusive. At the end of that time, being desirous of giving his undivided attention to the practice of his profession, he declined a further appointment. Soon after entering upon his duties as reporter for the court, Mr. Critchfield took up his residence at the capital and opened a law office, giving such attention to the general practice as his official duties would permit.

In 1858, at the request of Judge Joseph R. Swan, Mr. Critchfield joined him in the preparation of Swan & Critchfield's "Revised Statutes of Ohio," with notes of the decisions of the supreme court. The work was completed and published in 1860, and was received by the bench and bar, and public, with great favor. It has continued in use to the present time, and will be superseded only by the codification of the statutes of the State, soon to be issued, under the supervision of the commissioners appointed to codify the laws. It is well known that Governor Hayes offered Mr. Critchfield a place on that commission, and that he declined the offer, fearing that he could not do justice to the duties of the office, without neglecting prior obligations to his clients.

Mr. Critchfield has never held any political office, but only such as have been in the line of his profession, and since locating in Columbus, he has steadily pursued the exacting profession of the law, allowing nothing to interrupt his strict attention to the profession, except his duties as reporter of the court, the duties of that position aiding those of the profession, and only interrupting them by the consumption of time.

He was a partner of Hon. N. H. Swayne when the latter was appointed a justice of the supreme court of the United States, but since then has been without a professional partner. While Mr. Critchfield has given most of his attention to the practice in the State courts, he also attends to business in the United States courts. He is one of the most careful attorneys in the preparation of his cases, and, from his experience as reporter of the supreme court, readily uses the Ohio authorities in point, and practices a good deal in railroad cases.

Although Mr. Critchfield has given very strict attention to the profession of the law, he has also devoted much time and labor to promote the interests of education, as a college trustee, and also as a member of the Columbus board of education. He takes great interest in the public schools and has done much to promote their welfare. He was also connected with the movement to organize and establish the present public library of Columbus, and was a member of the committee that reported to the city council the plan upon which the library is organized and operated with such great success and promise of growing usefulness.

GEORGE L. CONVERSE, of Columbus, Ohio, was born at Georgesville, Franklin county, Ohio, June 4, 1827. His father, Dr. George W. Converse, a practicing physician at that place, died a few months after the birth of the subject of this sketch, leaving his family in straitened circumstances. The widow, Mrs. Cassandra Converse, (*nee* Cook) was a lady of unusual strength of character and indomitable will, qualities inherited by her son. By teaching school, she was enabled to support herself and son, until the latter was old enough to work at farm labor. The rudiments of his education he obtained in the country school, living at various times in Delaware, Franklin and Licking counties. During the greater part of each year, he worked at farming, teaming, and such other employment as he could find, and for such modest wages as the times afforded. He was entirely dependent upon his own exertions for his support, and for means of completing his education. When fourteen years of age he entered Central college, located at Westerville, in Blendon township, Franklin county, where he pursued his studies in the classical department for years, living economically, and working during vacations for the farmers in that vicinity. At the close of his junior year he entered Dennison university, at Granville, Ohio, where he graduated with the class of 1849.

In 1850, Mr. Converse entered the law office of Gen. Joel Wilson, at Tiffin, Ohio, with whom he continued his studies until he was admitted to the bar. Soon afterwards he opened an office at Napoleon, Ohio, but, on account of failing health, occasioned by the malaria of that part of the State, he was compelled to leave that locality, and soon afterwards removed to Columbus,

where he quickly established himself in a lucrative practice.

In 1852, he married Miss Sarah Patterson, of Columbus, Ohio, since which time he has continued his practice and residence in Columbus.

Mr. Converse early took an active part in politics, and in 1854, was nominated by the Democrats of Franklin county, for the office of prosecuting attorney. He was elected, and filled the office creditably. It was while occupying this position that he acquired that thorough familiarity with the principles and practice of the criminal law, which has since marked him as one of the foremost advocates of the State. Declining a renomination, he devoted himself entirely to his profession, until he was elected, in 1859, to the Ohio house of representatives, where he served two successive terms with honor and distinction. In 1863, he was elected to the State senate, in which body he was the leader on the Democratic side, and took rank as one of the best debaters and parliamentarians on the floor.

In 1873, Mr. Converse was again elected to the house of representatives, of which body he was elected speaker, a position which he filled with marked ability, establishing his reputation as one of the best parliamentarians and presiding officers in the State. He was re-elected to the house in 1875, where he was the leader of the Democrats, then in the minority.

In 1877, Mr. Converse was a prominent candidate, before the Democratic State convention, for governor, the vote being nearly evenly divided, on the first three ballots, between George L. Converse, R. M. Bishop, and Durbin Ward. The following year, Mr. Converse was elected to congress from the ninth Ohio district, composed of the counties of Franklin, Pickaway, Fayette, Madison and Delaware, receiving seventeen thousand, seven hundred and eighty-six votes, against sixteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-eight votes for Lorenzo English, the Republican and Independent candidate. In the organization of the forty-sixth (the present) congress, Mr. Converse was appointed chairman of the committee on public lands, one of the most important of the standing committees in the house.

As a lawyer, Mr. Converse has been remarkably successful, and has acquired a wide and enviable reputation. He is a man of great industry, close application, is courteous in his personal and professional intercourse, easily grasps the salient points of a case, has an intuitive knowledge of human character, and rare attainments as an advocate. As a public speaker, Mr. Converse has acquired more than a State reputation. In nearly, if not quite, every political campaign during the last twenty years, he has taken an active part on the stump, and in his style of speaking, is fluent, earnest and convincing, qualities which have placed him in the rank of the ablest public speakers in Ohio.

Mr. Converse has sprung from the people, and is a man of the people. Born poor, thrown early upon his own resources, taught economy and charity, by early poverty and adversity, overcoming all obstacles, by patient effort and a strong will, acquiring a finished education, and gaining an honorable position in his profession, in society and in public life, he is, in the best sense of the word, a self-made man.

ALLEN G. THURMAN was born in Lynchburgh, Virginia, November 13, 1813. His father was the Rev. P. Thurman, and his mother the only daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen, of North Carolina, nephew and adopted son of Joseph Hewes, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1814 he removed, with his parents, to Chillicothe, and remained there until he removed to Columbus, his present residence. He was educated at the Chillicothe academy, and by the private instruction of his mother. He studied law with his uncle, William Allen, then United States senator, and late governor of Ohio, and with Noah H. Swayne, now a justice of the supreme court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1835, at Washington, Fayette county, Judges Hitchcock and Lane being on the bench, and practiced his profession in Chillicothe, and extensively on the circuit, where his industry, legal learning and ability caused his employment in almost all important cases.

In 1844 he was elected a member of the house of representatives for the twenty-ninth congress, and in November, 1844, was married to Mary, daughter of the late Walter Dun, of Fayette county, Kentucky. In 1851 he was elected a judge of the superior court of Ohio, and was chief justice from 1854 to 1856, when his term expired. The "Ohio Reports," containing his decisions during the four years he was judge, gave him great reputation, as a sound lawyer and jurist, with the profession. While on the supreme bench he removed to Columbus, in October, 1853; and resumed the practice of the law at the close of his judicial term. His opinions on important legal questions were much sought after and relied upon by the bar all over the State, and he was retained as counsel, in the supreme court, in many of the most important cases. He has always been a laborious student; indefatigable in the preparation of his cases, and a forcible and direct speaker, who wastes no time on immaterial points. In 1868 he was elected a senator of the United States, and took his seat November 4, 1869, and in January, 1874, he was re-elected.

He has been a member of the judiciary committee ever since he took a seat in the senate, and is now chairman of the same; as a member of that committee, in the session of 1877–8, he reported the bill, commonly known as the "Thurman bill," to compel the Pacific railroads to secure their indebtedness of nearly seventy millions to the government, and supported it by a written report, sustaining its constitutionality and propriety, and, also, by elaborate and able arguments in the debate that followed. The constitutionality of the bill was relentlessly assailed by its opponents, but the law has been sustained, and the question put at rest, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States, in a case brought by the Central Pacific railroad.

Judge Thurman has always been a Democrat of the straitest sect, and not inclined to run after temporary expedients in politics. He firmly believes that the safety

of the country depends upon the preservation of the organization of the Democratic party. At the same time, he is liberal and courteous in his treatment of political opponents. Though in a minority of less than one-seventh of the senate, when first elected, he has exercised great influence, and obtained, among the thinking men of all parties, the character of a pure and honest man, who would expose fraud and corruption, no matter where the exposure might hit. He has had the satisfaction of seeing the small minority he found in the senate, grow into a majority that, in 1879, elected him president, *pro tem.*, of the senate. Since his election to the senate, no man has risen more rapidly in public estimation ; his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the presidency ; but those who know Judge Thurman best, believe he would rather stand before the country as the bold and upright senator, in this age of corrupt and truckling politicians, than swerve a hair-breadth from his conscientious convictions of right, even to be president.

Richard A. Harrison was born April 8, 1824, in the city of Thirsk, Yorkshire county, England, where his parents then resided. In the spring of 1832, the family removed to the United States, and settled in Clark county, Ohio. He was educated in the common school, the *Republic* printing office, and in an academy under the charge of Rev. Chandler Robbins, Springfield, Ohio. He was obliged, on his arrival at twelve years of age, and until he commenced the practice of the law, to earn, by daily labor as a typographer, the means requisite for his support and education. He studied law in the office of Judge Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio; graduated from the Cincinnati law school, April, 1846, and was admitted to the bar, May 23, 1846, at a term of the supreme court, on the circuit held at London, Madison county, by Judges Hitchcock and Wood. He at once began the practice of the law in London.

He was married, December 25, 1847, to Maria Warner, daughter of Henry Warner, of Madison county, and, in the spring of 1848, he commenced a circuit practice, which he has ever since kept up. He was a member of the legislature, from Madison county, during the sessions of 1858–9 and 1859–60, and served on the judiciary committee; was a member of the senate, from the district composed of the counties of Madison, Clark, and Champaign, during the sessions of 1859–60 and 1860–1, serving as chairman of the judiciary committee, and president, *pro tem.*, of the senate; was elected a member of congress from the district composed of the counties of Madison, Fayette, Clinton, Warren, and Greene, at a special election held in May, 1861, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Governor Corwin, upon his appointment as minister to Mexico; served during the special session held in July, 1861, and until the expiration of his term, March 3, 1863. He was nominated for judge of the supreme court, in 1870, by the Democratic party, but was defeated, with the rest of the State ticket, which reduced the Grant majority, in 1868, of forty-one thousand, five hundred and forty-six, over twenty-five thousand votes.

In January, 1876, he was appointed and commissioned, by Governor Hayes, a member of the judicial commission, provided for in the amendment, of article four, of the constitution of the State, but he declined the appointment. In the spring of 1873, he formed a partnership with Joseph Olds, who had just retired from the common pleas bench, and removed to Columbus, in the spring of 1874. His son-in-law, Mr. Marsh, is also now a member of the firm, of Harrison, Olds & Marsh.

Mr. Harrison attributes much of whatever success he has met with, to the encouragement and assistance which he received, in his early struggles at the bar, from Judge Rodgers, Judge J. R. Swan, P. B. Wilcox, Judge N. H. Swayne, and John W. Andrews.

Mr. Harrison ranks as one of the best lawyers in the State; he is not only learned in the books, but presents his cases with great force, to the court and jury. His reputation has extended his circuit practice all over the State, and in the supreme court he is engaged, on one side or the other, of many important cases. His success in the Boesel railroad cases, reported in Granger's supreme court reports, established his eminence as a lawyer on constitutional questions, while at the same time, it saved the people from the imposition of an oppressive system of taxation, that would yield no return.

Mr. Harrison furnishes another example of the fact that a lawyer who desires to rise to the head of the profession, must subordinate every other consideration to the law, which is a jealous mistress, and brooks no rival.

He was married on December 25, 1846, to Maria Warner, daughter of Henry Warner, of Madison county, Ohio.

Edward F. Bingham was born August 13, 1828, at West Concord, Vermont ; his father, who, in 1796, moved with the family from Cornish, New Hampshire, was Judge Warner Bingham, and his mother, Lucy, daughter of Captain John Wheeler. Thomas Bingham, the founder of the family in America, emigrated from Sheffield, England, and settled in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1663, being then twenty-one years old. He traces his family back to the Binghams, of Somerset, who were of Saxon origin, and, therefore, had an existence in England before the conquest. Edward F. Bingham received his early education in the public and select schools of Vermont. In his fourteenth year, he entered Caledonia county grammar school, where he successfully, under able tutorship, prosecuted, for three years, a thorough mathematical, classical and scientific course of studies.

In 1846, visiting Ohio, he became so pleased with the country, that he determined to settle in the State. After spending a short time in Marietta college, he read law under Hon. Joseph Miller, at Chillicothe, Ohio, and his brother, Harvey Bingham, in New Hampshire, and in May, 1850, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, at Georgetown, and commenced the practice of law, June 1st, at McArthur, Vinton county, Ohio. In October, 1850, the court of common pleas appointed him prosecuting attorney of Vinton county, and in 1851 and 1853, he was elected to the same office. At the expiration of that time, in 1855, being elected represen-

tative (Democratic) for the counties of Vinton and Jackson, he sat in the legislature during the session of 1856 and 1857. In 1858, he was barely defeated for judge of the common pleas court in the subdivision of Jackson, Vinton, Pike, Scioto and Lawrence, where the party majority was heavily against him.

Wishing a more extended field for the prosecution of his profession, he removed to Columbus, in 1861, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. From 1867 to 1871, he was, by election, city solicitor of Columbus, and for many years a member of the board of education. In May, 1873, he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, and re-elected in 1878, without opposition.

Judge Bingham is one of the best judges in the State, aad takes great pains in examining the points and authorities submitted to him by counsel. His decisions satisfy all who hear them, of the impartiality with which he has formed his opinions.

JOHN G. MCGUFFEY was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, September 10, 1832. He was the second son of John McGuffey and Pamalia (Courtright) McGuffey, who were both born in Madison township. The parents of his father came to the county in 1803, from Kentucky, and those of his mother, in 1799, from Pennsylvania. His parents, having to make their own start in life, he was inured to labor upon the farm from infancy until he was twenty-two years old, excepting about fifteen months of that time spent in the academic schools at Central college and Delaware, and one year in which he was engaged in teaching. At twenty-two he entered the university at Athens, Ohio, and graduated there with the class of 1857. He studied law at Columbus with Geiger & Andrews one year, and, in October, 1858, entered the law school at Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1859, and was admitted to practice law the same year at Cincinnati, and at once opened an office in Columbus, Ohio, where he has continued to practice his profession—the first three years alone; from 1862 to 1868 with Judge E. F. Bingham as partner; from 1868 to 1875 with Hon. John D. Burnett as partner, and since 1875 alone.

Mr. McGuffey is a man of great energy and business capacity, familiar with the learning of the books, and a careful and accurate pleader, and enjoys a lucrative practice. He was married to Lida H. Snow, daughter of Rev. William T. Snow, of Worthington, Ohio. They have two danghters—Mary, born in 1863, and Jane, born in 1865.

HORACE WILSON was born September 22, 1822, in Athens county, Ohio. His father was a north of Ireland seafaring man; his mother, of Connecticut. When he was four years of age his father died, and his mother died when he was twelve years old. He came to Licking county in 1837, or 1838, and tried for the appointment to West Point. The present General W. S. Rosecrans was the appointee. He returned, in the winter of 1839–40, to Athens county, and there tried for the place of midshipman, at Annapolis; failing, and being poor, he went to work.

In 1841, through the advice of Wm. H. McGuffey, then president of the Ohio university, at Athens, he began his studies at that college, where he continued, with intervals of work and teaching, till 1845, when he began teaching a private school in Athens, and studying law with the Hon. John Welch, late of the supreme court, of Ohio.

In 1847, he was admitted to the bar, at McConnellsville, Ohio, December 6, and then taught school at Nelsonville till February, 1848, when he began the practice of law, in Athens, Ohio.

In April, 1848, he was married to Caroline A. Hunt, of Franklin county, Ohio.

Mr. Wilson continued the practice of the law, in Athens, Ohio, until the winter of 1859, when he removed, with his family, to the city of Columbus, Ohio, and has practiced law there ever since.

For the last three or four years, from ill health, he has done very little business in court, but confined his duties mainly to the office. His son, Percy R. Wilson, and John J. Stoddart, are now his partners. Mr. Wilson is thoroughly convinced that every young man's destiny and success in life, depends entirely on his own efforts, and however poor and dependent, he may earn a competency, and respectable position among his fellow-men.

Mr. Wilson, in 1853, was nominated as trustee of the Ohio university, at Athens, to succeed Rev. Dr. James Hoge, and confirmed by the senate, and is now one of the active members of the board. In 1861 he was elected, and continued, as a member of the city council, of the city of Columbus, Ohio, from the fourth ward, until the spring of 1865. During his membership as councilman, he was at the head of the committees on fire department, and finance.

In 1865 he moved out of the city, to his present residence. Afterwards, when the city was extended, his residence came to be included in the corporation limits.

He was, in 1874, elected as a member of the city school board, and continued there four years, until 1878, without opposition.

Mr. Wilson has always been, in theology, a Presbyterian, and in politics, a Democrat.

ELI P. EVANS, son of George W. and Mary R. (Eberly) Evans, born June 10, 1842, at Dublin, Franklin county, Ohio; attended the common schools, and obtained his education chiefly by his own efforts; read law with James E. Wright, and was admitted to the bar September 6, 1870, by the district courts of Franklin county, Ohio. He immediately commenced the practice of the law, and opened an office in Columbus, Ohio. In 1878, the general assembly erected a fourth subdivision of the fifth judicial district, out of Franklin county, by separating it from Pickaway and Madison. He was elected judge on the first of April, 1878, the term beginning on the first of May, 1878. Judge Evans is a diligent worker on the bench, and carefully examines all questions before deciding them. The criminal docket, however, is assigned him in the division of the business, and occupies most of his time. Mr. Evans is unmarried.

WALTER THRALL, son of Jesse and Mable (Rose)

Thrall, was born in Rutland, Vermont, on May 2, 1794; worked on a farm summers, and received a limited education in the district schools, and the academy in Rutland; served fifteen months in the army in the war of 1812; taught school in the winter of 1814–15, and in 1815 went to Granville, Ohio, with his cousins; in 1816, 1817 and 1818, was employed by the Worthington manufacturing company, and in 1818 went to Circleville, into the fulling-mill business; read law, in 1826–7–8, with Joseph Olds, of Circleville, and was admitted in 1829; commenced practice there; moved to Granville in 1832, to Columbus in 1841, to Cincinnati in 1853, back to Circleville in 1856, and in 1861 to Columbus again, where he practiced his profession. He was elected president judge of Pickaway county in 18—. Mr. Thrall is the oldest member of the Columbus bar, and the two hours' argument, between himself and S. H. Andrews, on a *demurrer* to a *surrebutter* before Judge Tobert, the last judge here before the adoption of the code, was long remembered as a legal curiosity. He has lived under every administration of the general government of the United States; recollects the controversies about the embargo, non-intercourse, etc. He has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal church since 1817, and voted in Columbus for the election of Bishops Chase, McIlvain and Bedell. He is a Mason.

Mr. Thrall married Harriet Malliken, April 26, 1820; had seven children, five of whom are still living, and at eighty-five he enjoys good health.

JOHN C. GROOM, son of John C. Groom and Susannah (Spence) Groom, was born January 14, 1818, in Fairview township, York county, Pennsylvania, within a quarter of a mile of Prowel's mill, Fishing Creek valley. He never went to school after he was eleven years old, but worked with his father, who was by trade a brick mason, stone mason, and plasterer. His father died in September, 1833, and his mother in 1836, leaving five children, of whom he was the oldest, entirely destitute. He secured places for the rest, and after serving three years for victuals and clothes, went to learn to do business in the house of Rhodes & Rank, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Whatever education he obtained he got at night, by candle-light, through his own efforts, while others were asleep. He is self-taught.

In 1837 he came to Harrisburg, Franklin county, Ohio, and was engaged as clerk by Messrs. Geiger & Chenowith, and, in August, 1839, he was employed as a clerk in Circleville, with the well-known firm of Gregg & Wolfy. In the fall of 1838 he entered upon the study of the law with Joseph Olds, and, for a livelihood, taught school. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court on the circuit at Circleville, December 3, 1841, and immediately entered into practice there, and, in 1842, was elected prosecuting attorney for Pickaway county, and served two years.

In 1847 he enlisted in Company E, Fourth regiment Ohio volunteers, in the war with Mexico. M. C. Lilley was the captain, and Col. Groom the first lieutenant. He received honorable mention from General Jo. Lane for gallant conduct in the taking of Puebla, when Col. Childs was relieved from his perilous position, and especially for his indomitable courage and daring at the battle of Atlixco, when he, with seventy-five others, were surrounded and ambuscaded by some three hundred lancers and four hundred infantry; after a hand to hand fight for more than forty minutes, three hundred and twelve Mexicans lay in heaps in the road, dead. They were rescued by the approach of the main body, under General Lane.

At the close of the war with Mexico, he returned to Circleville, and resumed practice. In 1858, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and soon built up a good practice. He came to Columbus, Ohio, April 14, 1861, and went into partnership with Judge Rankin for one year.

During the war o the rebellion, he was commissioned major of the Eighty-fourth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three months, until June 11, 1862, and then was mustered in as colonel of the One Hundredth Ohio volunteer infantry, and ranked among the best as an officer. He resigned in June, 1863. He was elected a member of the house of representatives in the general assembly, from Franklin county, on the Democratic ticket, in October, 1875, served two years with credit to himself, and is now a candidate for the same place, on the Democratic ticket. He was married, on March 26, 1846, to Miss Minerva Robbins.

FREDERICK W. WOOD, son of Frederick Wood, and Eliza (James) Wood, was born in Northumberland county, Virginia, December 14, 1823, and removed, with his father's family, and settled in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1832. His father was a native of Massachusetts, and his mother a Virginian.

He was educated at the common schools, and at Granville college; read law with W. T. Brown, at McConnellsville, Ohio, and took the degree of the Cincinnati law school, in 1846. He was admitted to practice, at Marietta, Ohio, March 12, 1846, and commenced practicing, at McConnellsville, Ohio, in Morgan, Washington and Muskingum counties. He came to Columbus in 1876, and has been in practice here since.

He was a member of the lower house of the Ohio legislature, in session in 1863–4 and in 1864–5.

He was chosen presidential elector for the fifteenth Ohio district, in 1864, on the Republican ticket. He was elected, and served five years, as judge of the common pleas, for the eighth judicial district, from May, 1860. He was captain of company F, Eighty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry.

In October, 1847, he was married to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, of Zanesville, Ohio, who died in 1870. He was married a second time to Miss Lydia C. Craig, on June 17, 1872.

JOHN D. BURNETT was born in Jefferson county, West Virginia, in the year 1817, and attended select schools in Charlestown, the county seat; came to Ohio about the year 1835, and read law in the office of the late Judge Wm. A. Rodgers, of the city of Springfield, and was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, at Chillicothe, in the fall of 1841, and commenced the practice in the city of Urbana, Champaign county, in 1843. In the

year 1849 he was elected a member of the general assembly, from the counties of Champaign, Clark and Madison, and was re-elected in the year 1850, and in 1851 he was elected a member of the Senate for the same district. He removed to Columbus in 1864, and engaged in the practice of law. He was in partnership with John G. McGuffy from July 1, 1868, to July 1, 1875.

Mr. Burnett is one of the best read lawyers at the bar, and thoroughly posted in chancery proceedings. He is one of the master commissioners of the court, and is engaged a great deal of his time in examining and reporting in matters involving complicated questions of liens and large amounts of property, in which his services are in much demand. Mr. Burnett is unmarried.

GILBERT C. COLLINS, son of Andrew T. Collins and Mary (Green) Collins; was born in Essex county, New Jersey, July 10, 1830; his father was of English and Irish descent, and his mother of Scotch descent. He removed with his parents, in the spring of 1834, and settled near Columbus, Ohio, his father being a teacher in the common schools. He, by his own energy and industry, acquired a good education; from 1854 to 1859, he was engaged in teaching, and in 1859 commenced the study of law with Messrs. Dennison & Carrington. In March, 1861, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1872, commenced the practice of law in connection with Mr. Dennison, which terminated by Mr. Dennison's appointment as postmaster-general, two years afterwards. In 1873, he was elected city solicitor of Columbus, though his party (the Republican) was greatly in the minority, and, in the spring of 1879, mayor of the city, by a large majority. He has always taken an active part in building up the city, and stands well as a lawyer in the community.

GEORGE J. ATKINSON, son of Peabody Atkinson, was born February 22, 1841, at Pataskala, Licking county, Ohio; his paternal and maternal ancestors were from Merrimack county, New Hampshire. He was brought up on a farm, and educated in the common schools. He spent two years at Dennison university, Granville, Ohio, and three years at Marrietta college, Ohio, and graduated in the class of 1864. He read law with G. C. Collins, of Columbus, Ohio, was admitted to practice by the supreme court in January, 1867, and, in 1869, formed a partnership with G. C. Collins, that has always done a large collecting business.

He was married to Miss Madge R. McGrah, September 22, 1875. He enlisted as a private in company D, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio national guards, Colonel Legg, and returned, much broken down in health, and weighing only ninety pounds, from his severe sickness in hospital.

W. T. WALLACE, son of James Wallace and Elizabeth (Eubank) Wallace, was born in Darke county, Ohio, October 19, 1842. He attended common school in winter, and worked on his father's farm in summer, until 1860, when he attended school at Otterbeen university, working on the college farm to pay his expenses, during 1861, and graduated at Southwestern Normal school, at Lebanon, Ohio, in the classical course, in 1867. He studied law under Judge A. R. Calderwood and Hon. William Allen (his uncle), at Greenville, Ohio, in 1865–6, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1871.

Previous to his graduating, in 1867, Mr. Wallace had been engaged in teaching, having been principal of the White Water academy, in 1864, and superintendent of the public schools at Greenville, Ohio, from April, 1865, to June, 1866. The board of education, of Columbus, elected him principal of one of the schools, and continued him in that capacity for three years, and he was regarded as one of the best in the city.

In June, 1871, he bought the *Sunday Morning News*, edited and published the paper until November 15, 1872, when he sold it to Messrs. Ombaugh & Brodbeck, since which time he has practiced law in Columbus.

Mr. Wallace is a well-read lawyer, and thoroughly understands the learning of his profession. He is a bachelor, but when he takes his seat in the house of representatives, next winter, will lay aside that modesty which has, hitherto, prevented him from embarking in the matrimonial market.

JOSEPH H. OUTHWAITE, son of George and Harriet (Hudson) Outhwaite, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, December 9, 1841; moved with his father's family, to Zanesville, in 1846, and was educated in the public schools there. He began teaching in the Zanesville high school, in September, 1862, and continued until October, 1864, when he became principal in one of the grammar schools of Columbus, until June 27, 1867, when he went to Missouri. He read law, while teaching, under the direction of John Haines, esq., of Zanesville, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, in the spring of 1866. In September, 1867, was admitted to the bar of Missouri by the circuit court of St. Clair county, and practiced in that State four years; returned to Ohio, and commenced the practice of law in Columbus, and in October, 1876, was elected prosecuting attorney, and re-elected in 1876. Mr. Outhwaite is a fine speaker, and a rising man.

On June 8, 1870, he was married to Ellen R. Peabody, of Zanesville.

JULIUS C. RICHARDS, son of Hiram and Maria (De-Lashmutt) Richards, was born August 17, 1839, in Perry township, Franklin county, Ohio, where his father now resides. He worked on his father's farm, and received a common school education at the district schools, until he arrived at the age of nineteen years, when he became a student at the Capitol university, at Columbus, Ohio, where he attended for about three years, and, upon leaving it, he attended the Washington academy, in Guernsey county, Ohio, under the instruction of Professor Alexander. He was at the latter place one year. In the year 1862, he was appointed deputy clerk of the courts of Franklin county, Ohio, and served in that capacity for six years. During the last three years that he acted as deputy clerk, he read law, and had as his preceptor Lorenzo English, of the city of Columbus. On the eleventh day of March, 1868, he was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of the State, as an attorney-at-law, since

which time he has been actively engaged in the practice at Columbus, Ohio.

He was married, on the fifth day of October, 1869, to Miss Josephine B. Everitt, daughter of Zephaniah Everitt, late of Perry township, Franklin county, Ohio, and has three children as the issue of said marriage.

H. J. Booth was born March 14, 1849, at Lancaster, Ohio, where his father, Henry M. Booth, taught a select school for several years. His mother, Ann A. Booth (*nee* Jones), is of Welch ancestry, and the subject of this sketch is of Welch, Scotch and Irish extraction. In 1858, his father died at Des Moines, Iowa, from which place his mother returned, immediately, to "Welch Hills," near Granville, in Licking county, Ohio. Left an orphan, at the age of four years, with no patrimony, save an interest in a small tract of wild land in Iowa, he was compelled, when quite small, to seek employment as a farm laborer. During the winter months he attended school, and during the remainder of the year, he worked on the farm by the month, until eighteen years of age. In the fall of 1867, he entered Dennison university, at Granville, Ohio, where he pursued his studies five years. In 1872, he entered Amherst college, where he graduated in 1873. In August, of that year, he located at Columbus, where he resumed the study of law, which he had commenced while at college, in the office of Hon. George L. Converse. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1874, and shortly afterwards became a member of the law firm of Converse, Woodbury & Booth. He has been engaged in the practice since that time.

In July, 1876, he married Miss Madge I. Coney, of Union county, Ohio. In 1877, he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, as one of the members from Franklin county, in the legislature. He was the youngest member of the house, with, possibly, one exception, and was appointed a member of the judiciary committee; his career as a member of that body was a success. In the language of one of his fellow-members, "he was one of the clearest thinkers, best lawyers, and ablest debaters in the house." At the close of his first term, he declined to be a candidate for re-election, preferring to devote his time entirely to his business. In the practice of his profession he has met with marked success. He is now a member of the law firm of Converse, Booth & Keating.

John D. Sullivan, son of Denis and Mary (Halsey) Sullivan, was born in Kenmare, county of Kerry, Ireland, March, 1841, and is the youngest of eight sons. He received a good common school education, in his native town, from well-known classical instructors, and was bookkeeper at the early age of fourteen years, which position he left to come to America. Mr. Sullivan came to Columbus, Ohio, in August, 1859, where he commenced the study of the law. In connection with his legal studies, he attended a select German school, taught by Prof. Phliegel, of that city. In 1863, he entered the quartermaster's department of the army, as clerk, and soon rose to be chief clerk. In 1864, when Major General A. J. Smith was assigned an independent command, Mr. Sullivan was assigned as chief clerk of the expedition, on the staff of the general. He remained attached to General Smith's staff until September, 1865, when the last of the command was mustered out at Springfield, Illinois, from where he made his final report to Washington. He again resumed the study of law, at Memphis, Tennessee, where he went after leaving the army. In 1868, he came back to Columbus, and after remaining the necessary time required by the laws of the State, was admitted to practice by the supreme court, December, 1870. Mr. Sullivan has been an active and successful practitioner, since his admission to the bar; is well known in this and adjoining counties, and has, as he deserves, the confidence of those who know him.

DeWitt C. Jones, son of John C. and Sarah H. (Taylor) Jones, was born in September, 1848, on a farm near London, Madison county, Ohio; was educated in the common schools, and in the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, read law with Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, at Columbus, and was admitted to the the bar, February 22, 1872, by the supreme court, and opened a law office in Columbus.

In 1877 he was elected a member of the city council, and to him the city is mostly indebted for the new city prison. He is a Democrat, and a ready speaker.

He was married, on April 9, 1876, to Laura C. N. Homyer, youngest daughter of George Homyer, one of the oldest German citizens of Columbus.

His father was from Jonesboro, Tennessee, and his mother from Richmond, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in 1840. Mr. Jones is a good speaker, and energetic in all his undertakings.

J. T. Holmes, son of Asa Holmes and Mary (McCoy) Holmes, was born November 25, 1837, in Harrison county, Ohio, on the homestead farm, where his grandfather, Col. Joseph Holmes, who was from Maryland, settted in 1799. He was educated in the common schools, and Franklin college, where he graduated in September, 1859.

He entered the army in 1862, and served till the close of the war. He was enrolled as a second lieutenant, for the Fifty-second Ohio volunteer infantry, and, on its organization, was made captain of company G. The regiment was attached to the army of the Cumberland, and he shared its fortunes throughout the war—at the bloody battle of Chickamauga, and at Jonesboro, where he was wounded, in June, 1864. He was promoted from captain to major, and then to lieutenant-colonel, and had command of the regiment for sixteen months, taking part in Sherman's march to the sea, the capture of Johnston's army, and the grand ovation, at Washington, at the close of the war.

He commenced reading law with Francis Collins, esq., at Columbus, in June, 1865, and was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, at Columbus, in June, 1867, and has practiced law there ever since.

He was married on December 28, 1871, to a daughter of Judge L. Bates.

Colonel Holmes is very diligent in devoting himself entirely to his professional business; he is a man of fine personal address, and ranks high among the rising members of the bar at the capitol.

JOHN G. MITCHELL, son of Moses G. and Elizabeth Mitchell, was born at Piqua, Ohio, November 6, 1838; graduated at Kenyon college in June, 1859; studied law with Swan & Andrews, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1865, by the supreme court, and commenced the practice of law in Columbus. He enlisted as a private in Bennett's battalion, July, 1861, and was appointed first lieutenant, Third Ohio volunteer infantry; commissioned September 2, 1862, lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, and May 3d, colonel; promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers December 1, 1864, and resigned July, 1865. His services were with the army of the Cumberland. The war interrupted his legal studies, and he was not admitted to the bar until after its close.

HAWLEY J. WYLIE was born in the township of Coventry, Chenango county, State of New York, December 3, 1833. When he was fourteen years of age, his father, who was a farmer, died At the age of seventeen years he began teaching a district school, and for three successive years attended the Norwich academy during the summer term, teaching school in the country in the winter. He left the academy in 1855, and spent two years in mining in California. In March, 1859, he came to Columbus, Ohio, entered upon the study of law in the office of General Joseph H. Geiger and Abner L. Andrews, and, on the first day of April, 1861, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, by the supreme court of Ohio, Judge Robert B. Warden and Noah H. Swayne, now associate justice of the United States court, being the committee who examined him and recommended his admission. He immediately commenced the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio. In July, 1862, he recruited a company for the Ninety-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry; and, on the eighteenth day of July, 1862, at Columbus, Ohio, was mustered into the United States military service as captain, and assigned to the command of Company H, Ninety-fifth regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the company which he had, with the assistance of two lieutenants, recruited. His commission, from David Tod, governor of Ohio, was dated August 28, to take effect from July 22, 1862. He was captured at the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, by the Confederate forces under General Kirby Smith, and paroled and sent to Camp Lew Wallace, in Franklin county, Ohio. On the fifth of December, 1862, his regiment not having been yet exchanged, he resigned his commission and resumed the practice of the law at Columbus, Ohio. He was elected city solicitor of Columbus, in April, 1863, and re-elected in 1865, holding the office four years, since which time he has been engaged at Columbus in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON TAYLOR, second son of David and Margaret Livingston Taylor, was born in Truro township, Franklin county, Ohio, March 20, 1839; was educated at Hanover college, Indiana, and at Miami university, Ohio, graduating from the latter in the class of 1860. In June, 1860, he entered the law office of Hon. Chauncey N. Olds as a student, and was admitted to the bar November 12, 1862, at Columbus, by the supreme court of Ohio. In July, 1862, he entered the army as captain of company D, Ninety-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, and on August 30th, of that year, was engaged in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky, at which time he was taken prisoner of war. He was exchanged in November, 1862, and served with his regiment until after the close of the siege of Vicksburg, which was July 4, 1863, when, on account of impaired health, he was compelled to leave the service, since which time he has practiced law at Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. Taylor was married, on the fourteenth day of July, 1864, to Kate Noble Myers, of Columbus, Ohio.

CHARLES O. HUNTER, son of Elenathan S. and Mary (Peters) Hunter, was born in Nebraska, Pickaway county, Ohio, June 7, 1853. His grandfather was Moses M. Hunter, a brother of the late Hon. Hocking H. Hunter, and a son of Captain Joseph Hunter, the founder of Fairfield county, Ohio. Charles received his early education in the public schools, and afterwards attended the National Normal, of Lebanon, for four years, where he graduated in 1873. He at once commenced the study of law, in Lancaster, Ohio, with Hon. M. A. Daugherty as his preceptor, and in January, 1874, removed with that gentleman to Columbus, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the State, on the fourth day of October, 1875. He has met with good success in the practice, and is devoting most attention to the law of corporations. Mr. Hunter is not married. He is the prime gentleman of the Columbus bar.

GILBERT H. STEWART, son of Alonzo and Isabel Stewart, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 15, 1847. He was educated in the Cambridge, Massachusetts, schools, graduating from the Cambridge high school in 1864. He entered Harvard college in the class of 1864, and left the college in the spring of 1867, and entered the Harvard law school, remaining there one term. He read law with Lorenzo. Marrett, East Cambridge, Massachusetts, and with H. G. Carhart, Galion, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar May 5, 1869, at Columbus, Ohio, by the Franklin county district court. He practiced law from that time until April, 1873, at Galion, Ohio. In April, 1873, he removed to Columbus, Ohio, where he has ever since remained in the practice of his profession. He was married June 22, 1875, to Clara L., daughter of Prof. John Ogden, Worthington, Ohio.

SYLVESTER ANDREWS, son of Lyman and Percy N. (Vining) Andrews, was born February 3, 1821, in Liberty township, Delaware county, Ohio; he was educated at the common schools, and at Central college, Franklin county, Ohio. His ancestors, paternal and maternal, were of old New England descent, who settled in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1640, and his father emigrated to Worthington, Ohio, in 1818.

Mr. Andrews read law in Delaware, with William Powell, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1845, by the supreme court on the circuit in that county, and immediately commenced the practice of the law in Bellefontaine, Logan county, Ohio. In 1848, he came to Co-

lumbus, and opened a law office, in partnership with —— Mather, for two years, and, afterwards, with Hon. S. S. Cox, which continued until 1856. He then practiced alone, until 1874, when his health gave way so as to affect his mind, and he was removed to the asylum, at Athens, Ohio, in August, 1875, and died there October 1, 1876, from paralysis. He was appointed adjutant general of the State by Governor Wood, in 1852, and served to the close of Governor Medill's administration, in 1854. He took a great interest in the common schools, and was a member of the board of education, of the city of Columbus, for ten or twelve years. General Andrews was a good lawyer, well read in the books, and very ambitious. The melancholy circumstances attending his death, excited much sympathy.

He was married first on March 24, 1845, to Lovinda E. Marks, daughter of Sheldon Marks, of Delaware county, Ohio. She died in 1848, and on Febrnary 15, 1853, he was married to Jeannette Lazell, daughter of Judge John A. Lazell, of Franklin county. She died before him, leaving one daughter, Jeannette, who married Joseph Given, of Columbus, Ohio.

The following is a list of the judges who have presided at the courts of common pleas, of Franklin county, since their organization:

1803—Wyliss Silliman.
1804—Levin Belt.
1805—Robert Slaughter.
1807—Levin Belt.
1810—William Wilson.
1812—John Thompson.
1816—Orris Parish; resigned 1819.
1819—Frederick Grimke, by appointment.
1820—John A. McDowell, elected; died in 1823.
1823—Gustavus Swan, appointed, then elected.
1830—Frederick Grimke, elected.
1834—Joseph R. Swan, elected.
1841—Joseph R. Swan, re-elected.
1848—J. L. Torbet, elected.
1851—James L. Bates, elected, under the new constitution, for a five ears term, beginning the second Monday of February, 1852.
1856—James L. Bates, re-elected.
1861—James L. Bates, re-elected.
1866—John L. Green, elected.
1871—John L. Green, re-elected.
1876—John L. Green, re-elected.
1868—Joseph H. Olds, elected additional judge in Franklin, Madison and Pickaway counties, the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district.
1873—Edward F. Bingham, elected additional judge for Franklin, Madison and Pickaway counties, the third subdivision of the fifth judicial district.
1872—Edward F. Bingham, re-elected.
1878—Eli P. Evans, elected.

The number of lawyers at the capital has increased wonderfully from the ten in the directory of Columbus, when it was first incorporated as a city, in 1834.

The bar of Franklin county has furnished many distinguished men, who have filled the highest offices in the State and made their mark in the history of the country. One of the main objects of these sketches is to preserve a record of the past and the generation that is passing away.

A roster is added of the younger members of the profession, in order that the future historian may not encounter the same difficulties as to the dates of birth, education, and other necessary information that have been a constant source of embarrassment in preparing this matter. Any omissions must be attributed to parties failing to supply the facts asked for when requested.

E. L. DeWitt, born at Marrietta, Ohio, June 29, 1839. Received his education at private schools, and graduated at Marietta college in 1863; studied law with Chauncey N. Olds, of Columbus, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, August, 1867, since when he has practiced law at Columbus, Ohio; was appointed reporter of the supreme court of Ohio in 1874, and re-appointed in 1877; has reported volumes twenty-four to thirty-four, inclusive, of Ohio State reports. Mr. DeWitt is married.

Thomas J. Duncan, son of Thomas and Mary (Iles) Duncan, was born October 14, 1844, and brought up on a farm near Lancaster, in Fairfield county. He was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware, and graduated in June, 1869; read law with Martin & McNeal and Connell & Fritter, in Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar by the district court, in Circleville, in May, 1871, and began the practice of law in Columbus, on the fourteenth day of June, of the same year. Mr. Duncan is unmarried.

Frank F. Hoffman, son of R. C. and Lucy M. (Fuller) Hoffman, was born at Jackson, Ohio, January 19, 1852; was educated at the common schools of Steubenville, Ohio, and Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio; read law with R. C. Hoffman and E. L. DeWitt, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court at Columbus, on the first Tuesday in February, 1876, and since that time has practiced at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Hoffman is unmarried.

James F. Hoffman, son of R. C. and L. M. (Fuller) Hoffman, was born August 12, 1844, at Jackson Court House, Ohio; educated at Marietta college and Ohio university; read law with his father, R. C. Hoffman; admitted to the bar at Columbus, by the supreme court, at the April term, 1871. He has since been engaged in practice in Columbus.

John C. L. Pugh, born August 24, 1855, at Columbus, Ohio, is a son of John M. and Martha F. (Cook) Pugh; attended the Columbus high school for the full course of four years, and graduated in June, 1872. He then entered the freshman class of Princeton college, New Jersey, and graduated in June, 1876; commenced reading law in the fall of the same year with Col. J. P. Holmes, and was admitted to the bar March 29, 1879; has commenced the practice of law in partnership with his father, Hon. John M. Pugh, in Columbus. Mr. Pugh is single.

William J. Clarke, son of John D. and Margaret (Turney) Clarke, was born in Columbus, Ohio, May 6, 1854; educated in Columbus, and, in 1870, entered the university of Notre Dame, Indiana, and graduated in 1874. Two years later the degree of A. M. was conferred on him by his *alma mater*.

In 1874 Mr. Clarke read law with the Hon. M. A. Dougherty, in Columbus, and in June, 1876, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio, and has practiced in Columbus ever since. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county; he is unmarried.

GEORGE K. NASH was born August 14, 1842, in Medina county, Ohio. His father was a farmer. He was educated at Oberlin college, but left that institution in the sophomore year to enter the army as a private soldier. Owing to sickness there contracted, he did not resume his colligiate studies, but studied law in Columbus, Ohio, with Hon. R. B. Warden, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1867. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, in October, 1870, and re-elected in 1872, and resigned, October 1, 1874. Unmarried.

PHILANDER B. CASE, son of Timothy and Nannie Case, was born January 9, 1826, in Liberty township, Delaware county, Ohio; educated in private schools; read law with Hon. George L. Converse; admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1858, where he settled to practice in May, 1864, after practicing in Madison, Champaign, Union, and Delaware counties; was married in 1849.

GEORGE S. PETERS was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, October 11, 1846, on a farm; educated at common district school; commenced to study law with the Hon. Chauncy N. Olds, of Columbus, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in December, 1873, by the supreme court, and commenced the practice of law, April 1, 1875; married November 29, 1877.

HENRY C. TAYLOR, son of David Taylor and Margaret (Livingston) Taylor, was born on the fifteenth day of May, 1844, in Truro township, Franklin county, Ohio. He was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and at Miami university; he graduated 1865. In April, 1862, he enlisted, as a private, in company A, Eighty-sixth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until it was mustered out, in September, 1862. He read law with Henry C. Noble, commencing in September, 1865, was admitted to the bar by the district court, at Chillicothe, September 19, 1867 and immediately attended one term at the Harvard law school. He has practiced law, in Columbus, since the summer of 1868.

IVOR HUGHES was born at Newport, Monmouthshire, England, September 13, 1846. He was educated at Waterford Model school, Ireland, and read law with Hon. George L. Converse. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1873, and has since practiced law in Columbus. On the fifth of November, 1870, he was married to Addie Rhodes.

C. E. BRIGGS was born in Franklin county, Ohio, September 20, 1840. He was educated at Central college, and Otterbein university; entered the army, June 13, 1861, as a member of the Third Ohio volunteer infantry, and served three years in this regiment. On March 25, 1865, he re-enlisted in the Fifth regiment United States veteran volunteers, and served one year—to the close of the war. He read law with Rankin & Wylie, at Columbus, Ohio, was admitted to the bar, March 5, 1867, by the supreme court of the State, and has, since his admission, been practicing in Columbus. Mr. Briggs is a married man.

E. P. JEWETT, son of Judge Leonidas and Mary G. (Berry) Jewett, was born November 16, 1852, at Athens, Ohio. He was educated at the Ohio university, graduating in June, 1874. He read law with Hon. R. de Steigner, of Athens, Ohio; was admitted to practice, at the September term of the district court, of Athens county, 1877, and was admitted to the bar in Columbus, Ohio, November 17th, of the same year. Mr. Jewett is unmarried.

GEORGE DUDLEY JONES, son of John C. and Sarah H. (Taylor) Jones, was born at London, Ohio, May 25, 1854. He was educated at the London schools, and read law with Harrison & Olds, and was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, on the fifth day of April, 1876, and commenced the practice, in Columbus, in July, 1876.

GEORGE O. HAMILTON, son of Dr. I. N. Hamilton and Margaret (Cramer) Hamilton, was born January 14, 1851, at Richwood, Union county, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools, and read law with Hon. J. W. Robinson, of Marysville, Union county, Ohio, and attended the law school at Harvard university. In May, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, of Ohio, and has practiced in Columbus, since October, 1877. He is unmarried.

R. B. MONTGOMERY, son of John and Mary S. Montgomery, was born April 27, 1852, in Delaware, Ohio; was educated at Kenyon college; read law with Hon. Geo. L. Converse; was admitted to the bar, March 12, 1879, and has parcticed in Columbus ever since.

WILLIAM O. HENDERSON, son of James A. and Mary Josephine (Phifer) Henderson, was born October 28, 1850, in Union county, Ohio. In 1874 he graduated from Yale college, and registered, in July, 1874, as a law student, in the office of Robinson & Piper, Marysville, Ohio. In July, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, at the district court of Allen county, at Lima, and has practiced law at Columbus, since October, 1877. He is unmarried.

J. W. MOONEY, son of David C. and Clarine Mooney, was born October 6, 1855, in Belmont county, Ohio, was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, read law one year in the office of Major C. H. McElroy, in Delaware, entered the Cincinnati law college, and graduated in 1879; he was admitted to the bar by the district court, of Hamilton county, the same year, and has since practiced in Columbus. Mr. Mooney is unmarried.

SAMUEL HAMBLETON, son of Thomas C. Hambleton and Edith (Hanlan) Hambleton, was born January 1, 1847, on a farm near Flushing, Belmont county, Ohio; was educated in the public schools and Mt. Union college, Stark counry, Ohio; studied law in the office of Turner & McLane, at Steubenville, Ohio, and took a course of law at the Michigan State university from 1871 to 1873, and was admitted to the bar by the district court of Belmont county, in 1873, and commenced the practice of the law in the fall of 1873, at Columbus. Is married.

ROBERT C. FULTON was born December 21, 1825, in Loudon county, Virginia, and came to Ohio when eighteen years of age. He received a collegiate education at Delaware, Ohio; studied law with Judge I. Corwin,

and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He practiced in Champaign county; was elected to the legislature, in October, 1869, from Champaign county; was re-elected in October, 1871; was commissioned, by Governor Noyes, judge of the common pleas court, to fill a vacancy in the fall of 1874; was elected judge of the common pleas court for the second judicial district of Ohio, in October, 1873, and commissioned to serve as such until February, 1877. He resigned, in October, 1876, removed to Columbus, and resumed the practice of law.

WILLIAM NEIL DENNISON, son of Hon. William and Anne Eliza (Neil) Dennison, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 10, 1841; educated at Kenyon college; read law with General H. B. Carrington, and Collins & Atkinson; was admitted to the bar at Columbus, April 13, 1877, and has practiced law since, in Columbus. At the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1861, he went into the three months service, on the staff of Major-General McClellan; was appointed second lieutenant of the Second United States artillery, in August, 1861; and remained in the army until 1870, when he resigned, being then a full captain, and lieutenant-colonel by brevet. He was elected member of the city council of Columbus from the seventh ward, in April, 1878.

G. F. CASTLE, the youngest child of John H. P. and Margaret Castle, was born in Miami county, Ohio, November 4, 1829; received his education at the Ohio Wesleyan university, at Delaware; read law with Mr. H. Jones, of Piqua, Miami county; was admitted to the bar, June 4, 1860; commenced the practice of law on the tenth of July, 1860, at Toledo, Ohio, and, in the spring of 1868, removed to the city of Columbus, where he has, ever since, been in the practice. He is married.

JAMES WATSON, was born in Madison county, Ohio, January 21, 1839; son of Jesse and Margaret Watson; graduated from Ohio university, at Delaware, in 1858; read law with McClintock & Smith, of Chillicothe; admitted to the bar in 1860; commenced the practice of law, in London, Ohio, in the early part of 1861, and went into the army in September, 1861. Mr. Watson resumed the practice in Columbus in June, 1865, and is now of the firm of Watson & Burr. He is married.

CHARLES E. BURR, JR., was born at Worthington, Ohio, November 22, 1843; son of Charles E. and Sophia R. Burr; graduated at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1865; read law with —— Parsons, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Judge James L. Bates, Columbus, Ohio; admitted to the bar July 5, 1871, at Columbus, where he has been practicing ever since. He is now of the firm of Watson & Burr. Mr. Burr is married.

TALFOURD P. LINN was born July 15, 1854, at McConnellsville, Ohio; son of Hon. D. B. Linn, attorney-at-law, Zanesville, Ohio; graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, in 1872; read law with his father; admitted to the bar in September, 1875, and has practiced in Columbus ever since. Mr. Linn is a bachelor.

GEORGE LINCOLN ARTZ, son of John and Elizabeth N. (Crook) Artz, was born near Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1854; graduated at Wesleyan university, Illinois, June 15, 1878; was admitted to the Bloomington bar, in that State, the same year; returned to his home, and was admitted to the practice of law at Columbus, Ohio, on the fourth day of March, 1879, where he commenced immediately the practice of his profession. Mr. Artz is unmarried.

G. J. MARRIOTT, was born in Licking county, Ohio, December 18, 1844; was educated at Central college, Ohio, Dennison university and Ohio Wesleyan university; commenced the study of law in September, 1871, with George L. Converse, and was admitted to the bar on the third day of December, 1873, since which time he has practiced his profession in the city of Columbus. Mr. Marriott was married to Miss Jennie Bulen, of Grove City, Ohio, December 30, 1875.

R. B. SMITH, son of Henry and Sabrina Smith, was born August 18, 1828, in Marlborough township, Delaware county, Ohio, graduated at Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, in 1855, read law with Hon. Jas. R. Hubbell, in Delaware, and was admitted to the bar, at the district court, in Delaware county, Ohio, in July, 1857, where he practiced until 1864, when he removed to Columbus, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession. Mr. Smith was married in 1856.

RIPLEY C. HOFFMAN, son of Daniel and Julia (James) Hoffman, was born in Jackson Court House, Ohio, September 22, 1822. He was educated at Ohio university, read law with Elihu Johnson, of Jackson Court House, was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, on circuit, in November, 1843, at Jackson Court House; he practiced in Jackson until October, 1860, when he removed to Steubenville, Ohio, and practiced there until January, 1869, when he removed to Ottawa, Kansas, and thence to Columbus, in October, of the same year, where he has since resided.

ALEXANDER W. KRUMM, son of Martin and Fredericka (Fichtner) Krumm, was born March 12, 1850, at Columbus, Ohio; he graduated at the Columbus high school, June 25, 1868, and then read law with J. Wm. Baldwin and Lorenzo English, and was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, in May, 1875. In April, 1879, he was elected city solicitor, of Columbus. Mr. Krumm is married.

DAVID C. WELLING, son of David L. and Rebecca J. Welling, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, October 20, 1851; he was educated at Franklin college, New Athens, Ohio, and at Worthington, Ohio; studied law with Chas. E. Burr, jr., at Columbus, and was admitted to the bar June 5, 1876, since when he has been practicing in Columbus. Mr. Welling is married.

JOSEPH V. LEE, son of Joseph and Nancy Lee, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1836; he lived, from infancy, in Harrison county, Ohio; graduated at Franklin college, New Athens, in 1854; read law in Cadiz, and Newark, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar, at Newark, in June, 1866; commenced practice in Newark, and since 1870, has lived in Columbus. Mr. Lee is master commissioner and official stenographer of the courts of Franklin county. He is unmarried.

W. E. GUERIN was born at Reynoldsburg, Ohio, March

28, 1847. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, Ohio, June 28, 1868. On the fourteenth of January, 1870, he was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio. From 1873 to 1875, he was a member of the Kansas State senate. He practiced his profession, from 1870 to 1875, at Fort Scott, Kansas, and at Columbus since 1875. Mr. Guerin is married.

WALTER B. PAGE was born at Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, February 1, 1849. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan university, in June, 1879, and studied law with Hon. William P. Reid. In June, 1874, he was admitted to the practice of law, by the supreme court of Ohio, and has practiced, since that time, in Columbus, as a member of the firm of Reid & Page, and alone, since the death of Mr. Reid.

ALEXANDER H. FRITCHEY, son of Francis Xavier and Lydia Ann Fritchey, was born at Coshocton, Ohio, November, 3, 1837. He was educated at the public schools in Coshocton county, and studied law with Hon. William R. Rankin, in Columbus. On the second of January, 1877, he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, at Columbus, and has since practiced at the latter place. In 1864 and 1865, he was postmaster at Coshocton, Ohio, and was first lieutenant, and regimental quartermaster, of the One Hundred and Forty-second regiment Ohio volunteers, in the war, from 1861 to 1865. He was married, at Columbus, November 12, 1861, and settled there in 1865.

J. H. HEITMANN was born, in 1842, in Hanover, Germany, and was educated as a teacher. After coming to this country, in 1866, he taught school in Cincinnati two years, and in Columbus, three years. He read law with F. T. Holmes, and was admitted to the bar in 1871. In 1873, he was elected to the legislature; in 1875 was elected mayor of Columbus, and re-elected in 1877. He practices his profession in Columbus.

HENRY M. BUTLER, son of Jacob and Esther M. Butler, of Columbus, was born at Muscatine, Iowa, April 28, 1854, and was educated at Andover, Massachusetts, and Yale college, New Haven, Connecticut. After reading law with Hon. Rufus King, of Elmira, New York, and H. C. Noble, esq., of Columbus, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar, in October, 1878, and commenced practice at Columbus. Mr. Butler is unmarried.

FAXON F. D. ALBERY, son of H. B. and Julia F. (Smith) Albery, was born December 3, 1848; he was educated in the public schools of Columbus, and graduated at the Columbus high school in 1866. In 1871–2, he studied at the university of Berlin, and at the university of Leipzig, in 1872–3. He read law with H. P. Albery, and was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, of Ohio, in the spring of 1873, and to practice, in the United States courts, at Cincinnati, in January, 1879, and has practiced in Columbus since 1873.

On November 16, 1876, he married Miss Mina Seuter, of Columbus.

RICHARD P. WOODRUFF was born July 28, 1840, in Tuscarawas connty, Ohio; he graduated at Delaware, Ohio; was principal teacher in the union school in East Des Moines, Iowa; he studied law with Gen. C. C. Nourse, and was admitted to practice, at Des Moines, Iowa.

He enlisted in the Sixty-first Ohio volunteer infantry, and was mustered out of the service at Boonsborough, North Carolina. On May 20, 1865, he commenced the practice of law, at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Woodruff is married.

LUKE G. BYME was born December 6, 1848, in Meath county, Ireland, and came to Groveport, Franklin county, Ohio, with his parents, William and Elizabeth Byme, where he was educated; read law under English & Baldwin, and was admitted to practice on the second day of May, 1872, and located in the city of Columbus, where he is now practicing. Mr. Byme is unmarried.

P. E. FLECK was born September 10, 1852, in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. His father was from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and his mother from Massachusetts. At nights and odd times, while working and teaching, he picked up his education; read law with Robinson & Piper, of Marysville, Ohio. On September 23, 1873, he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court, at Columbus. He has practiced four years at New Philadelphia, and two in Columbus, and is now a partner in the firm of Wood & Fleck.

THOMAS J. KEATING, son of Thomas Keating, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 4, 1850; removed to Dayton, Ohio, about 1857, and attended primary schools there, and Dennison university preparatory department, until 1868; graduated in the classics in 1873; studied law with Warren Munger, jr.; was admitted to the bar, in 1874, by the supreme court of Ohio at its fall term at Columbus; practiced at Dayton, Ohio, until January 21, 1878, at which time he removed to Columbus and became a member of the firm of Converse, Booth & Keating, and was married, May 30, 1878.

JAMES A. MILES, son of John D. and Sarah (Games) Miles, was born in Eden township, Licking county, Ohio, September 21, 1844; educated at Sunbury high school and Oberlin university; read law in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, with Judges A. M. Jackson and Thomas Beer; was admitted to the bar, September 4, 1868, and practiced, since April, 1869, in Franklin county, Ohio. He was a private in Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-first regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, for three years, and was married, March 4, 1869.

BENJAMIN WOODBURY was born near Greenville, Licking county, Ohio, November 17, 1848; graduated at Dennison university, Granville; studied law in the office of Hon. George L. Converse, at Columbus; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in October, 1873, and has since practiced at Columbus. He was married in December, 1875.

WILLIAM C. STEWART, son of A. A. Stewart, was born at Columbus, Ohio, August 28, 1847; graduated at Kenyon college; read law with Chauncy N. Olds and L. J. Critchfield; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court of Ohio at its December term, 1869, and has since practiced law in Columbus, Ohio. He is married.

APPLETON J. IDE was born at Columbus, Ohio, August 12, 1851, and graduated at Hobart college, Geneva, New

York, in the class of 1872. After studying the legal time with the firm of Harrison, Olds & Marsh, he was admitted to the bar, April 5, 1878, and now practices in Columbus. He is unmarried.

FRANK W. ARNOLD, son of Thomas and Augusta E. Arnold, was born in the city of Columbus, Ohio, on the fifth of October, 1851; had ten years' common and high school education; studied law under Judge H. B. Albery, and was admitted to the bar on the fourth of February, 1879, by the supreme court. He is unmarried.

DAVID K. WATSON, son of Jesse and Margaret Watson, was born June 18, 1849, near London, Madison county, Ohio; entered Dickinson college in 1867, and graduated in 1871; read law one year in the office of Wilson & Duflieger, in London, Ohio; entered the law school of Boston university, and graduated in 1873; was admitted to the bar by the district court, at Newark, Ohio, in the same year; practiced one year in London, Ohio; has since practiced in Columbus. Mr. Watson was married in 1873.

MARTIN J. NOLEN, son of John and Anna (Kelly) Nolen, was born at Columbus, Ohio, November 11, 1854; educated at Notre Dame college, Indiana; studied law with Hon. George K. Nash, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, November, 1878, and is at present practicing in Columbus. Mr. Nolen is unmarried.

W. H. DUNNICK, son of Joseph and Catharine (Deldine) Dunnick, was born December 30, 1829, ten miles sontheast of Coulmbus, Ohio. He was educated in the common schools; read law with P. B. Case; admitted in the winter of 1864, by the supreme court; practices in Columbus, most of the time. He is married.

CHARLES TAPPAN was born in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio. He graduated from Kenyon college, and the Columbia college law school; read law in the office of Messrs. Nash & Holt, and was admitted to the bar in New York at the May term of the supreme court, in 1878, and admitted to practice in Ohio, by the supreme court, in November, of the same year, and has since practiced in Columbus. Mr. Tappan is a single gentleman.

EDWARD L. MCCUNE, son of Jonas M. and Catharine (Lumley) McCune, was born at Columbus, Ohio, March 27, 1855. He was educated at the university of the South Sewanee, Tennessee; read law with Lorenzo English, and was admitted to the bar by the district court of Franklin county, April 10, 1877, and since then has practiced at Columbus. He was married July 12, 1876.

JASON W. FIRESTONE, son of Henry and Mary (Huffstott) Firestone, was born near Canton, Stark county, Ohio, October 30, 1853; graduated at the Ohio Weslyan university, of Delaware, in 1875; read law with Lorenzo English, of Columbus, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, in 1877, and since that time has been practicing in Columbus.

LORENZO D. HAGERTY is a son of George J. and Catharine (Estile) Hagerty, and was born November 11, 1853, at the village of Irville, Muskingum county, Ohio, but soon after removed to Hanover, Licking county, Ohio, with the family. Lorenzo received a common school education, by private instructions at home, and also attended school at Lebanon, Ohio, and graduated in law at the university of Michigan, in June, 1876; was admitted to the bar by the supreme court in June, 1876, and has, since that time, been practicing in Columbus. He is unmarried.

IRA H. CRUM is a son of William A. Crum, and was born in the year 1855, in Franklin county. Ira graduated in the Ohio Wesleyan university, Delaware, in June, 1876, and read law in the office of James E. Wright and Hon. Eli P. Evans, of Columbus, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1879, since which time he has been in the practice of the law in Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Crum is unmarried.

GEORGE B. OKEY was born December 14, 1849, at Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools, and the famous Hughes high school. He studied law with his father, Judge J. W. Okey, and graduated from the Cincinnati law school; admitted to the bar, and formed a partnership with his father, the same year, at Cincinnati. In 1874, he removed to Columbus, and commenced the practice of law, and in November, 1873, was appointed a member of the codifying commission to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Hon. John Okey as a judge of the supreme courts. Mr. Okey is married.

DAVID E. WILLIAMS, son of John W. and Esther (Jones) Williams, was born February 27, 1850, on Welch Hills, Licking county, Ohio. In 1874 he graduated from Dennison university, and, after reading law in the office of George L. Converse, was admitted to the bar, in November, 1875, by the supreme court. In 1877, he commenced practice in Columbus. Mr. Williams is unmarried.

GEORGE W. MEEKER, born in the city of Columbus, November 20, 1834, was the eldest son of Joshua and Hannah (Van Brimmer) Meeker. He was educated at Otterbein university, Westerville, and read law with George L. Converse. In October, 1868, he was admitted to the bar, by the supreme court of Ohio, and practiced in Columbus. In 1863 he was elected justice of the peace, and mayor of the city of Columbus in 1869. In 1871 he was appointed land commissioner of Midland Pacific railway, by the directors. Mr. Meeker is married.

THOMAS L. JONES, son of James K. and Mary (Whitaker) Jones, was born May 2, 1845, at Triadelphia, Morgan county, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools and at the Ohio university, at Athens. He studed law at Yale law school, New Haven, Connecticut, and read with Elias M. Stanbery, of McConnellsville, Ohio. In December, 1863, he was admitted to the bar by the district court, and practiced in Morgan county. In January, 1875, he removed to Columbus, and has practiced there since. He is married.

H. P. ANDREWS, son of Hiram and Louisa (Pinney) Andrews, was born February 18, 1848, at Worthington, Franklin county, Ohio, and was educated at Otterbein university. He read law with A. Andrews, and was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, at Columbus, in January, 1873, and has since practiced law there. He is not married.

THOS. C. FLOURNOY was born in Lexington, Kentucky, and studied law with Henry Clay. He was admitted to the bar, and came to Columbus, in 1818, and engaged in the practice of law. He was a fine speaker, but full of eccentricities, in dress and manner.

He was elected a representative in the legislature, in 1827, and was also adjutant-general, for a time. He was very pompous in his manner, and many jokes are told about him.

He returned to Kentucky, in 1832, and died, a few years ago, in that State.*

NOTE.—Owing to the delay in receiving back from Columbus the proofs containing the author's corrections, we are obliged to add as appendix to the foregoing chapter the following emendations. We regret very much that these errors could not have been corrected before it became necessary to print the chapter; but we have done the best that circumstances would allow us to do. The illegibility of Mr. Baber's hand-writing is chiefly responsible for the errors in names and dates; and these constitute the principal, as well as the most unfortunate, blunders.†

* This sketch should have followed that of James K. Corey on the 66th page.

† ERRATA.—Page 63, second column, next to last line from bottom, read "Kaskaskie" instead of Ruskin.——Page 64, first column, third paragraph, read "Mussey" for Murrey; in the tenth line, same paragraph, read "physicians" for surveyors; second column, fourth line of second paragraph, read "cooper's adze" for cooper's axe; and in the sixth line, same paragraph, read "twelfth" for eighth; in the twelfth line, same paragraph, read "cross-examining the medical experts offered for the defence," &c.——Page 65, fourth line from top of first column, for Charles read "Albert"; and in next line read "practice" for position, and "Whiting" for Whitney; in the fourteenth line, same column, read "Francistown, Hillsborough county," for Francistown Hills, Conough county; in the next column, same page, read "*rectus in curia*" for *rectus in coma*; same column, read "In 1817," for On —. 181—; same page, in McDowell's sketch, read "Governor Shelbey" instead of Governor Shelley.——On page 66, in John R. Parrish sketch, read "litigated business" for litigative business.——On same page, in James K. Corey's sketch, read "Miss Lamson" for Miss Samson.——On page 67, in fifth paragraph, first column, read "Third" street for Vine street.——On page 68, first column, fourth paragraph, read "Derby" for Darby; and after Union insert "Hardin."——On page 69, in the blank, second paragraph of second column, insert "John Harper."——In the last paragraph, same column, first line, for he read "Israel Hamilton of Urbana, O."; and in the next to the last line, same column, read "Kissane" for Rossane.——On page 70, first line of first paragraph, read "James L. Bates" for James E. Bates; in same paragraph, read Ohio "Reports" for Ohio Statutes; in the next paragraph, in the fifteenth line, read "commissioner" for commission, and "Judge Gustavus Swan" for Judges Graham and Swan; near the top of the second column, same page, read "in bringing the Ohio levies into the field" for in inviting the Ohio lines to the field.——On page 71, near middle of first column, for Irwin read "Irvin"; and in the twelfth line from the bottom, same column, for These read "Those"; and in the sixth line from the bottom of the second column, same page, for their read "these"; and in the last line, for manuscrips read "manuscripts."——At top of page 74, first column, read "Joseph Whitehill" for Joseph Whithall; in the second column of same page, second paragraph, read "In August, 1846," for In 184—; and in the sketch of Otto Dresel, for Dressel read "Dresel," for Detmald read "Detmold," for Gymnasium Leupuldinum read "Gymnasium Leupoldinum," for University of Lena read "University of Jena."——On page 77, sketch of James L. Bates, second line from beginning, read "January" for June, and "Naomi (Handy) Bates" for Naomi Bates; in the sixth line read "His grandfather settled in Ontario county, New York, in 1790"; in the seventh line of the next paragraph, read "1837" for 1847.——On page 78, sketch of Stacy Taylor, read "Judge Crane of Dayton" for Judge Brown; and in the next line read "1829" for 182—; and in the next line read "associate" for circuit; and, in the same paragraph, after Williams, read "Fulton."——On page 79, sketch of Llewellyn Baber, first line, for Ronton read "Rexton"; toward the close of second paragraph, for 1831 read "1841"; in the next paragraph, second line after January, read "1844"; and in the tenth line of same paragraph, for far west read "free west."——On page 80, twenty-second line from top of first column, read "Messrs. Harwells" for Messrs. Huswells; in the next paragraph, first line, after Fillmore, read "in 1848"; in the second column, same page, twenty-first line, for military read "meritorious"; in the fifteenth line from bottom of same column, for September read "February"; in the third line from bottom read "commission" for committee.——On page 81, tenth line from top of first column, for adjudged read "assigned"; in the twelfth line, after the word congress read "from this district"; in the next line, for minority read "nominating"; in the fourteenth line, for he read "Colonel Baber"; in the 17th line, for orator read "speaker"; in the fourth line from the bottom of same column, for the read "that"; in second column, seventeenth line, after varied read "legal learning and high integrity."——On page 83, in ninth line of second column, for the date 1851 read "1861"; same page, in sketch of Kendall Thomas, for 18— read "1845"; on same page, in the sixth line of sketch of Albert B. Buttles, read "supreme" for superior; in the next sketch, read "Daugherty" for Dougherty; and near the close of sketch, page 84, read "Mrs. Phebe M. Coburn" for Mrs. — McCalum.——On page 85, in the fifth line of the second paragraph of the second column, read "supreme" for superior.——On page 87, second column, for Stoddart read "Stoddard."——On page 88, in sketch of Walter Thrall, in fourteenth line from top of first column, read "associate" for president; in the twenty-fifth line, read "convention" for Columbus.——On page 89, in sketch of George J. Atkinson, after the word Peabody read "and Miranda (Elliott)"; after the word New Hampshire read "Thomas Atkinson, the founder of the family, came from Bary, Lancashire, England, settled in Concord, Massachusetts, and took the famous oath December 17, 1636"; in the next paragraph, for McGrah read "M'Geah.——On page 90, in ninth line from bottom of the first column, read "1857" for 1859, and follow with "and went to Cincinnati in August, 1859"; on same page, in sketch of DeWitt C. Jones, read "Laura C. N. Horrig" and "George Horrig" for Laura C. N. Homyer and George Homyer.——On page 92, first line, for with —— Mather read "with Col. H. D. Matter"; in the first line of the following paragraph, for Lovinda read "Lorinda"; on same page, sketch of John C. L. Pugh, for Col. J. P. Holmes read "Col. J. T. Holmes."——On page 93, sketch of Geo. K. Nash, after 1874 read "and on October 16, 1879, was elected attorney-general of the State on the Republican ticket"; in Mr. Jewett's sketch, same page, for de Steigner read "DeSteigner."——On page 95, sixth line from bottom of first column, for Miss Mina Seuter read "Miss Mina Senter"; same page, for Byme read "Byrne."——On page 96, sketch of Thomas L. Jones, for 1863 read "1866"; in the next sketch, read "Andrus" for Andrews.

CHAPTER XVII.

PICKAWAY COUNTY BAR.

WITH the organization of the county of Pickaway came also the attorneys—a necessary appendant to the administration of justice. First among the earlier members of the bar of this county, we find the names of Richard Douglas and Ralph Osborn. Mr. Douglas was a native of Connecticut. He read law with Judge Henry Brush, of Chillicothe, and settled, as an attorney, first at Jefferson, removing to Circleville soon after the county seat had been located there. Thence, about 1815, he removed to Chillicothe, where he died in the year 1852, aged sixty-seven years. Mr. Douglas was prosecuting attorney of this county, a member of the Ohio legislature, and first lieutenant of the company commanded by Captain Bartholomew Tryatt, in the war of 1812. He was a lawyer of more than ordinary ability, and his abounding humor and fund of anecdotes made him the most agreeable company to the members of the bar while circuiting. Messrs. Albert Douglas, sr., and Albert Douglas, jr., now of Chillicothe, are, respectively, his son and grandson.

RALPH OSBORN, a native of Waterbury, Connecticut, came to the county soon after its organization, and opened an attorney's office in Circleville. About 1812 he was married to Catharine Renick, daughter of John Renick, then living on Darby creek. After the death of his wife, Catharine, he was married, in 1831, to Jane, the widow of Dr. Daniel Turney, the said Jane being the oldest daughter of Col. James Denny, the first clerk of the county. Mr. Osborn was elected clerk of the legislature of Ohio at the time the seat of government was located at Zanesville, in 1810, which place he held five consecutive sessions, until he was elected, in 1815, auditor of the State, to which office he was re-elected until about the year 1833—eighteen consecutive years, a period longer than any one since. Upon the location of the seat of government at Columbus, Ohio, he removed there, where he had his residence at the time of his

* By Judge H. N. Hedges, of Circleville.

death, December 30, 1835. He died at the age of fifty-two years. After the termination of his auditorship, in 1833, he represented the counties of Franklin and Pickaway as State senator. After his election as auditor of State, he was not in practice as an attorney.

Mr. Osborn was, in manners, courteous, discharging his several trusts with care and integrity. The Hon. J. R. Osborn, of Toledo, Ohio, is one of Mr. Osborn's sons, and Mrs. Josiah Renick, Mrs. P. C. Smith, and Mrs. S. H. Ruggles, are his daughters. Mr. James Osborn, another son, was a leading merchant in Columbus, and died, leaving sons who still carry on his old firm business, and are leading men in the city.

Joshua Folsom was born at Henniker, New Hampshire, in the year 1783. His parents were Quakers, and his ancestors came from the north part of England, and settled at Hingham, Massachussets, in the year 1638. His grandfather, was known as "Quaker Joshua," and was extensively known and respected as a man of strong sense and integrity. Joshua Folsom, the subject of this sketch, studied at Dartmouth college, but did not graduate. After leaving college, he read law two years, at Baltimore, in the office of Robert Goodloe Harper, who was a very distinguished lawyer and orator, and member of the United States senate. Mr. Folsom began the practice of law at Circleville, Ohio, about the year 1810, and practiced, also, in many other counties of the State, as most lawyers of that day did, on account of the paucity of cases at home. About the year 1824, at the time Gustavus Swan was appointed judge, he went to Columbus to practice, being requested by Judge Swan to come there to take charge of his business. After remaining at Columbus two or three years, he returned to Circleville. In 1830, having accumulated a moderate fortune, for that day, and not being in good health, he retired from practice, and settled on a large tract of land which he owned in Logan county, Ohio. Mr. Folsom was a man of very extensive information, having, also, a respectable knowledge of Latin, Greek and French, and being well read in history and general literature. We have, also, the authority of Hocking Hunter for saying he was "a very good lawyer." Some of his arguments at the bar are yet remembered as very fine. He never held any office, except that of prosecuting attorney of Pickaway county. H. F. Page, his son, is now in practice in Circleville, (having taken the name of his father's family, in the female branch.)

Caleb Atwater located in Circleville about the close of the war of 1812, as an attorney-at-law. For several years he was postmaster, and a member of the Ohio legislature for one term. About the year 1827, or 1828, he was appointed, by President Jackson, as one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians for the purchase of their lands at Prairie-du-Chien. Mr. Atwater's information was extensive, but he is better known as an antiquarian and historian, upon which subjects he has written several works. He died in Circleville, on the third day of March, 1867, nearly ninety years old; he was a native of North Adams, Massachusetts.

George Atwater, his son, at one time a lawyer of this county, who died in Nevada, previous to the death of his father, was a young man of much learning and a keen and discriminating mind. Thus endowed, he could have distinguished himself in almost any pursuit of life he chose.

G. W. Doane was a native of New Milford, Connecticut; graduated at Union college, New York, and attended the law school at Litchfield, Connecticut; located in Circleville, in the year 1816, as an attorney-at-law; was one of the editors of the *Ohio Branch*, a weekly newspaper of Circleville, now continued and published by S. Marfield, jr., as the *Union-Herald*. Mr. Doane was a man of liberal education and a most exemplary citizen. On the fourth day of February, 1862, he died, aged seventy-six years. For many years previous to his death he had entirely lost his sight, and, consequently, was disqualified for business. He was a brother-in-law of the late Judge William B. Thrall, for a long period publisher of the paper above referred to. A son of his, George W. Doane, is now in practice, as an attorney, in Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Doane, for one term, represented the county of Pickaway in the lower branch of the legislature. As late as the year 1819 Joshua Folsom, G. W. Doane, Caleb Atwater and Neil McGaffey were the only resident attorneys of Circleville. Mr. McGaffey, within a short time, went west. He was a son-in-law of John McNeil, one of the early inhabitants of the county.

Joseph Olds, a native of Brattleborough, Vermont, came into this county in 1819, and studied law here; he was admitted to practice in 1820 or 1821, opened an office in Circleville, and was eminently successful for a period of over twenty years; he was frequently a representative in the legislature, was the president of the Circleville bank, during his life, and was a power in the political and financial transactions of his day; he acquired a considerable fortune, which, he having no children, went to his brothers and sister. Dr. E. B. Olds, extensively known as a member of Congress, was a brother, as was also the Hon. C. N. Olds, now attorney-at-law, located at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Olds died in April, 1847, at the age of fifty-three years.

M. C. Canfield was located in this county about the year 1840, as an attorney-at-lay; he removed from this place, after a residence of a few years. While here he was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and discharged the duties of that office for two years.

Henry F. Page located in this county, as an attorney, in the year 1845, and, from that time forward, has been in successful practice; he is a graduate of Oxford college, Ohio, and attended the law lectures at Harvard, Massachusetts; he was a member of the late constitutional convention, of Ohio; he is a native of Circleville, Ohio; he is now in full practice, vigorous, and in the prime of his mental powers. Mr. Page has formed a partnership with J. N. Abernathy, esq., under the firm name of Page & Abernathy.

James D. Caldwell located in Circleville, as an attorney, previous to the year 1830, and after practicing there for twelve or fifteen years, he migrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he died. Mr. Caldwell was unmarried. While in Circleville, he was associated with Judge

William Irvin, of Lancaster, Ohio, under the firm name of Irvin & Caldwell. He had the respect and warm regard of his intimate friends and acquaintances.

JOHN L. GREEN located, about 1830, in Circleville, as an attorney, and was a successful practitioner. He was elected to the senate of Ohio, from Pickaway county; removed from Circleville to Chillicothe, and was there elected judge of the common pleas court. After removing to Columbus, he was elected, and re-elected, judge of the court of common pleas, which position he now holds. Mr. Green is a native of Virginia.

JOSEPH OLDS, now of the firm of Harrison & Olds, commenced practice in this county about 18$\frac{54}{}$. While in practice he was one of the leading attorneys, and was elected judge of the court of common pleas. After holding the place for one term, he returned to practice. Mr. Olds graduated at Yale college. He is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio.

H. N. HEDGES, SR., commenced the practice of law in Circleville in the year 1835, and was elected prosecuting attorney of the county for three terms. About 1854, he formed a co-partnership with John Cradlebaugh, which, under the name of Hedges & Cradlebaugh, continued for four years. From the time of the dissolution of the partnership, he was not in active practice. In the year 1865, he was elected to the office of probate judge, to which office he was re-elected in 1868. He is the Nestor of the Pickaway county bar, Judge Green, of Columbus, only having been longer in practice than he. He is a native of Pickaway county, and read law in the office of Joseph Olds, after which he attended the law school of Cincinnati.

COL. JOHN CRADLEBAUGH entered upon the practice of the law, about 1840, in the county of Pickaway; he completed his law studies with H. N. Hedges, sr., with whom he entered into partnership, in the year 1854. Before this time, Mr. Cradlebaugh had represented this, and Franklin county, in the senate of Ohio. About the period of the close of his partnership with Mr. Hedges, he was appointed, by President Buchanan, federal judge of Utah; was elected a delegate, in congress, from the territory of Nevada; was the colonel of the One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, in the war of 1861. Mr. Cradlebaugh died on the seventeenth day of February, 1872, in Nevada. Few men had warmer friends, and few were more worthy of warm friendship.

JEREMIAH HALL located in Circleville, as an attorney, in the year 1857; he read law with the Hon. John Welch, at Athens, Ohio. Mr. Hall has made the Virginia military land laws his specialty; he is now in partnership with Captain Bostwick, his son-in-law, under the firm name of Hall & Bostwick.

L. H. BOND commenced the practice of the law in Circleville, about the year 1858; he was elected prosecutor, for Pickaway county, and served one term, of two years. Mr. Bond left this county, and located at Cincinnati, and was assistant district attorney of the United states, for the southern district of Ohio, and is now in practice in Cincinnati.

PALMER C. SMITH located in this county, as an attorney, in 1847, and, after two years residence, entered into a partnership with the Hon. T. C. Jones, which continued until the fall of 1856, Mr. Jones having removed to Delaware, Ohio; he was elected prosecutor of the county, over Col. John Cradlebaugh. Mr. Smith has been, and is now, in full and profitable practice.

JOHN A. LUTZ, a native of this county, was born the twenty-ninth day of December, 1824. In 1853, he graduated from Wittenberg college; read law under the Hon. C. N. Olds, and commenced the practice in December, 1855, from which time he has been in full and profitable practice.

ANSEL T. WALLING was born in Otsego county, New York, January 10, 1824; removed, at the age of nine years, with an elder brother, to Erie county, Pennsylvania; received a common school and an academic edution; learned the printing trade in the Erie *Observer* office; came to Ohio in 1843; was editor and publisher of the Mahoning *Index* in 1848, and of the Coshocton *Democrat* in 1850–54; was assistant clerk in Ohio house of representatives in 1851–52; was admitted to the bar in 1852; removed to Iowa, and was editor and publisher of the Keokuk *Daily Times* in 1855–58; returned to Ohio in 1861, and, in 1863, resumed the practice of law at Circleville, was elected to State senate for Franklin and Pickaway counties in 1865, and in 1867 was chosen representative from Pickaway, serving as speaker *pro tem.* the second session; in 1874, was elected to the Forty-fourth congress from the Twelfth Ohio district.

BURR H. BOSTWICK is a native of Ohio; his age is forty-two years. In 1868 he commenced the practice of the law in Circleville, in partnership with Jeremiah Hall (his father-in-law), with the name of Hall & Bostwick. Mr. Bostwick was, for nearly four years, a member of the Kansas cavalry, in the war of 1861, in which he, at the close of his service, held the rank of captain.

C. F. KRIMMELL was admitted to practice about 1871, and entered in partnership with Samuel W. Courtright, under the name of Courtright & Krimmel, about 1874, which continued until Courtright was elected judge of the common pleas court. Mr. Krimmel, in 1875, was elected to the lower branch of the legislature, and in 1877 was elected to the senate. He graduated at Oberlin, and is about thirty-five years of age.

ISAAC N. ABERNATHY commenced the practice of the law in Circleville, in 1869; he is a native of Ohio, and graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan university; read law under Judge Zaple, first, and afterwards with Hon. R. A. Harrison. For four years he has been prosecuting attorney for the county, and is now associated with H. F. Page, under the firm name of Page & Abernathy.

A. R. BOHN, a native of Pickaway county, commenced the practice of law in 1873. He is a graduate of Miami university; read law in the office of H. F. Page, and attended the law school at Cincinnati. Stephen L. Grigsby is now associated in practice with him, under the firm name of Bolin & Grigsby.

SAMUEL W. COURTRIGHT commenced the practice of the law in 1863, and has been prosecuting attorney of

Pickaway county for two terms; read law with D. M. Jones, of Circleville (now deceased), and with Hon. Belamy Storer, of Cincinnati (now deceased). He graduated from the Cincinnati law school. After twelve years' practice he was elected judge of the court of common pleas, for the counties of Pickaway and Madison, which office he now holds. He was associated, for over a year, with C. F. Krimmel. He is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and is thirty-six years old.

JONATHAN RENICK was a native of Pickaway; commenced the practice of the law about 1840; was a graduate of Cannonsburgh college, Pennsylvania; read law in Dayton, Ohio, with Adlin & Schenck, and served as prosecutor for the county of Pickaway. He died in 1862. His prospects for legal and political distinction were above those of any other citizen of this county. He was naturally a leader of men.

I. P. WINSTEAD commenced the practice of the law in 1873. He read law under the instruction of Judge Samuel W. Courtright, is a graduate of Miami university, and is the present candidate for the office of prosecuting attorney of the county of Pickaway, on the Democratic ticket.

THOMAS C. JONES, now of Delaware county, located in this county about 1843, and remained here for a period of about fifteen years. During his residence here he acquired a good practice and an enviable reputation for character and ability. Leaving here, he moved to Delaware, Ohio, from which county he was elected a State senator, and soon after was elected a judge of the court of common pleas.

CHARLES E. DELEPLANE, W. F. HURST, and FESTUS WALTERS, have been in practice for about the same length of time in this county. Mr. Deleplane is just closing his second term as prosecutor of the county. They are in fair practice.

Among the younger members of the bar in practice in this county, we have Perry G. Bostwick, brother of Burr H. Bostwick, Stephen Grigsby, Milton Morris, Charles E. Morris, William H. Ucker, Clarence Curtain, Stuart Walling, son of Hon. A. T. Walling, and J. Wheeler Lowe.

Among the attorneys once settled here, and removed to other locations, are General Joseph Geiger, D. Lord Smith, Joseph Knox, George W. Doane, James Green, William H. Hall, Samuel P. Brainard, Gustavus Scott, Joash Miller and Thomas Walker. Several are known to have died.

Names of the first petit jury for Pickaway county, A. D., 1810:

Asahel Heath, Jr.,
William Florence,
Rarewed Maddin,
John McCourt,
Thomas Whiting,
Vichel Howard,
George Reed,
George Gibson,
David Denny,
William Moore,
Ebenezer Petty,
John G. McConnel.

John Thompson, presiding judge.

William Seymour, Thomas Barr and Jacob Shoemaker, associate judges.

Names of the first grand jury for Pickaway county, A. D., 1810:

Edward Williams,
Charles Cade,
Isaac Williams,
William Marquis,
David Shelby,
Thomas Renick,
Elisha Litler,
Ezekiel Morris,
West. Miller,
George Ater,
John Timmons,
James Martin,
John Bennett,
Benjamin Kepner,
William Renick,

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOCIETIES.

THE LOGAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

One of the oldest societies in which Franklin and Pickaway counties had an interest, and one which has an especial importance, as its name is a memorial of the celebrated Mingo chief, and as it formed a connecting link between the old colonial times and the present era, was *The Logan Historical Society*, organized July 28, 1841, upon the "classic ground," at the historical village of Westfall, Pickaway county. Before an assemblage of pioneers and citizens convened at that place, upon the time mentioned, Judge Corwin, of Portsmouth, a pioneer of the eighteenth century, in a short, impressive speech, stated that, from the best information he possessed, the spot where they were assembled was the same as that where "Logan, the Mingo chief, the Indian philantrophist, and friend of the white man, delivered his celebrated speech sent to Lord Dunmore, creditable to mankind, and honorable to him and his nation." The venerable pioneer concluded by preposing "that, as if listening to the speech, the people should uncover their heads, and resolve themselves into a society, determined to perpetuate these principles for which Logan suffered the sneers of his red brethren, by the erection of a monument to his memory, and by careful collection, safe keeping, and lasting preservation, for the use of posterity, the many scattered, but interesting, fragments of the early settlements of the western country, as well as what remains of the early settlements of North America."

It was unanimously resolved that such a society should be formed, and an organization was immediately effected by the election of Felix Renick, of Ross county, as chairman, and John S. Williams, of Chillicothe, as secretary. A name was then chosen, and a set of resolutions was drawn up, declaring the intention of the society to erect a monument to the memory of Logan, upon the very spot which the best evidence should indicate as the one where his speech was delivered, or as near it as a suitable situation could be procured. It was also designed to engrave upon the monument, Jefferson's version of the speech, and take other means to perpetuate and honor the memory of Logan. The resolutions further indicated the plan intended for the preservation of matters of local history. It was further resolved that a committee of three, from each county represented in the assemblage, be appointed as an executive committee for such county, to give special aid and attention to the plan of carrying out the objects of the society. In accordance with the

resolution, these were appointed: Hon. George Corwin, Hon. William Oldfield and Moses Gregory, esq., for Scioto county; Hon. Samuel Reed, Hon. John I. Van Meter and John Carolus, esq., for Pike county; Wm. M. Aderson, Owen T. Reeves, esq., and Colonel John Maderia, for Ross county; Wm B. Thrall, esq., Philo N. White, esq., and Dr. M. Brown, for Pickaway county; and Hon. Gustavus Swan, Noah H. Swayne and John H. Miller, esqs., for Franklin county.

The society never accomplished the prime object for which it was organized—that of erecting a monument to the memory of Logan; but it was through the society's efforts that the *Western Pioneer* was started—a publication which saved from oblivion much valuable local history.

CENTRAL OHIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

This large and useful organization came into being on the ninth of March, 1878. It is composed of ladies and gentlemen who have an interest in bee-keeping, and at present has a membership of about one hundred and twenty-five persons. The counties represented in the association are: Franklin, Pickaway, Fairfield, Ross, Hocking and Fayette, though it is permissable for those of other counties to join. Article II of the constitution, adopted April 6, 1878, reads as follows, showing the aim of the organization:

"The object of this association shall be the promotion of scientific bee-culture, by forming a strong bond of union among bee-keepers, laying aside all conflicting interests. All subjects for discussion shall be brought before the convention, at the proper time, by the business officers, their decision, however, being subject to the usual appeal to the association."

Monthly meetings have been held by the association since its organization, in various places, in the several counties represented in the membership. The discussions have been interesting, and have resulted in the dissemination of a great amount of useful knowledge. It is a notable fact that the bee-culture has been largely extended in central Ohio, through the influence of the association, and that the production of honey is becoming an important industry. Many are keeping bees now who never kept them before, and improved varieties, as well as the most approved hives, and other appliances, are coming into general use.

The original officers of the organization were as follows: W. H. Nicholson, president; J. O. B. Renick, Franklin county; Dr. L. D. Vernon, Pickaway county; Milo Rockwell, Fayette county; Samuel Barr, Fairfield county; Joshua Seney, Ross county; B. Strock, Hocking county, vice-presidents; Samuel D. Riegel, secretary; N. Julien, treasurer.

Following are the names of the present officers: N. Julien, president; J. W. Newlove, Franklin county; T. R. Bruner, Pickaway county; Samuel Barr, Fairfield county; Milo Rockwell, Fayette county; B. Strock, Hocking county; Joshua Seney, Ross county, vice-presidents; Dr. L. C. Vernon, corresponding secretary; Samuel D. Riegel, recording secretary; N. W. Julien, treasurer.

FRANKLIN COUNTY PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

Agreeably to a call issued in the papers by Jesse Baughman, a number of the oldest residents of Franklin county met at the fair grounds, in Columbus, June 2, 1866, and took the initial step in organizing the Franklin County Pioneer Association. J. E. St. Clair was made chairman of the meeting, and Henry Ridenour, secretary. On motion, P. H. Olmstead, David Taylor, Alexander Moobery, George Williams, George Taylor, and J. E. St. Clair, were appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and series of by-laws for the society. The meeting then adjourned, to meet again at the City Hall, in Columbus, on the twenty-third of June. Upon that day the old residents, who had become interested in the matter, assembled, pursuant to adjournment, J. E. St. Clair, president, in the chair. Col. Olmstead, chairman of the committee appointed for that purpose, presented a constitution and set of by-laws, which, immediately upon being read, were accepted and approved. The constitution provided that the body should be known as the Franklin County Pioneer Association; that the officers should consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer; that the object of the association should be the promotion of good fellowship, and the preservation of historical matter; that all citizens of Franklin county, either male or female, who had been residents of the same for forty years, or more, should be entitled to membership upon signing, and thereby complying with, the provisions of the constitution; that meetings should be held at such time and place as the by-laws should prescribe, and that the fee for admission should be, for males, fifty cents. The by-laws further provided that an annual due of fifty cents should be paid; that ten members should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; that each member should prepare a paper, giving his or her name, parentage, time and place of birth, date of first settlement in county, facts of subsequent residence, embracing, also, the names of other prominent early settlers of his or her vicinity, together with such other facts and incidents as might be considered of interest and worthy of preservation. The by-laws further proclaimed the intention of the association to attend the funerals of members, and made it obligatory upon the secretary to prepare obituary notices of deceased members, and keep a record of the same.

The members of the association present, and who signed the constitution, were, G. H. Griswold, J. D. Ball, Jesse Baughman, David Beers, John Saul, David Taylor, Christian Hoyl, Alexander Moobery, William Ross, P. H. Olmstead, Hugh McMaster, Harvey Coe, Abraham Johnson, J. T. Britton, J. E. St. Clair, William Harrison, George Taylor, Peter Agler, Flavel Fuller, Nelson Foos, William Sells, Henry Ridenour, Thomas bell, and Levi Pinney.

After the formal adoption of the constitution and by-laws, the association proceeded to elect its first regular officers. They were chosen as follows: J. E. St. Clair, president; George Taylor, vice-president; P. H. Olmsted, secretary; Christian Hoyl, treasurer. Mr. Hoyl resigned in October, following, and John Saul was appointed to his place.

At a meeting held October 20, 1866, the following

ladies were admitted as members of the association, being the first who were received: Mrs. Susan Adams, Mrs. P. Smillikin, Mrs. H. Brooks, Mrs. L. Tuller, Mrs. Mary Niswander, Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. J. Park, Mrs. M. Moobery, Mrs. Stacy Spade, Mrs. Harriet Sexgler, Mrs. Sarah Robinson, and Mrs. Elizabeth Brodrick.

Officers were not again elected until April 25, 1868, when, at a meeting held at Thurman hall, Columbus, the following were chosen: J. E. St. Clair, president; George Taylor, vice-president; B. F. Martin, secretary; John Saul, treasurer.

Following is a list of the officers chosen at each subsequent election:

1870. J. E. St. Clair, president; Jesse Baughman, vice-president; Alexander E. Glenn, secretary; John Saul, treasurer.

1871. J. E. St. Clair, president; William S. Shrum, vice-president; Alexander E. Glenn, secretary; John Saul, treasurer.

1872. J. E. St. Clair, president; W. S. Shrum, vice-president; Alexander E. Glenn, secretary; Nathaniel Merion, treasurer.

1873. J. E. St. Clair, president; W. S. Shrum, vice-president; G. S. Innis, secretary; Nathaniel Merion, treasurer.

In accordance with a resolution offered by Joseph Sullivant, it was decided to elect one vice-president from the city of Columbus, and one from each township, which was accordingly done, with the following result:

J. O. B. Renick, Franklin; Hugh Grant, Jackson; David Postle, Prairie; Orrin Clover, Brown; Samuel King, Norwich; Benjamin Sells, Washington; Flavel Tuller, Sharon; James W. Jameson, Blendon; Jesse Baughman, Mifflin; George Wagner, Plain; Ezekiel Compton, Jefferson; James Taylor, Truro; Frederick Swisher, Madison; William Merwin, Marion; John Lysle, Hamilton; Jacob Sayle, Clinton; J. R. Thomas, Perry.

1874. J. E. St. Clair, president; W. S. Shrum, vice-president; William Merion, treasurer; G. S. Innis secretary.

1875. Joseph Sullivant, president; David Taylor, vice-president; H. B. Albery, secretary; William Merion, treasurer.

1876. J. E. St. Clair, president; William Wing, vice-president; G. S. Innis, secretary; William Merion, treasurer.

1877. J. E. St. Clair, president; John Lysle, vice-president; J. G. Innis, secretary; William Merion, treasurer.

1878. J. E. St. Clair, president; Henry Ridenour, vice-president; G. S. Innis, secretary; William Merion, treasurer.

1879. J. E. St. Clair, president; John Clark, vice-president; G. S. Innis, secretary; William Merion, treasurer.

The Franklin County Pioneer association has had an active, flourishing existence from the first. The little band of early settlers, who were its original members, was soon swelled to a goodly number, and the interest in the organization was never suffered to seriously abate. New accessions were made at every meeting, as the object of the association became more widely known, and the organization soon numbered among its members a large proportion of the pioneers residing in the county. The constitution was so amended as to allow all who were residents of Franklin county, and who had lived in the State more than forty years, to become members. Annual picnics have been held at the fair grounds, which have been occasions of rare pleasure to the pioneers, who have renewed their old acquaintances, and lived over, in imagination, the perils, the privations and the pleasures of their early years. These annual gatherings have been addressed by eminent men, so that they have been interesting, alike to old and young, and have proved valuable to both classes.

THE SCIOTO VALLEY PIONEER ASSOCIATION

was organized August 30, 1879, as an auxiliary to the Franklin County Pioneer association. The organization was effected at a picnic gathering of old settlers, at Abram Sells' grove, six miles north of Columbus, and the following officers were elected: David Thomas, president; Fletcher Sells, vice-president; Abram Sells, secretary; W. A. Crum, treasurer.

FRANKLIN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

The Franklin county bar association was organized April 20, 1869, at which time a constitution was adopted, which had been prepared by a committee consisting of Messrs. Otto Dresel, Geo. L. Converse, L. J. Critchfield, C. N. Olds, Llewellyn Baber, Wm. R. Rankin, and Thomas Sparrow. The constitution stated that the objects of the association were to promote harmony, good feeling, and a closer union among members of the bar; to maintain professional honor and dignity; to encourage the highest attainments in legal knowledge, and to promote, generally, the professional interests of its members. One of the most important acts of the bar association was to draw up and adopt a fee bill.

The first officers elected were as follows: Judge J. Wm. Baldwin, president; Judge H. B. Albery, vice-president; George K. Nash, secretary; Col. James Watson, treasurer; Henry C. Noble, Otto Dresel, C. N. Olds, executive committee; J. D. Burnett, Col. Llewellyn Baber, Morton E. Brasee, Col. J. T. Holmes, Gen. J. G. Mitchell, board of trustees.

The number of names appended to the constitution was about sixty. For several years the association kept up an active existence, but of late, the organization has been allowed to lapse.

FRANKLIN COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This is one of the largest, and most active organizations in the State of Ohio. It had, when organized, at Groveport, February 9, 1867, one hundred and twenty-nine members. The officers elected at that time were as follows: William Mitchell, of Columbus, president; Elijah Culp, of Hilliard, first vice-president; J. C. Payne, of Groveport, second vice-president; D. H. Zeigler, of Columbus, third vice-president; J. P. Arnold, secretary; James H. Hess, treasurer.

The association has held regular meetings ever since its organization, and has had the best of instructors, and some distinguished members, such as Hon. E. E. White, of Perdue university, and T. C. Mendenhall, now of Tokio, Japan.

At the last meeting, the roll of members contained two hundred and nine names. The present officers are: D. C. Arnold, president; E. Williams, first vice-president; Charles Longman, second vice-president; Miss Lizzie Hemby, secretary; Miss Annie Somers, assistant secretary; L. L. Pegg, treasurer.

THE CENTRAL OHIO MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

This association, which now numbers about one hundred members, most of whom reside in Franklin county (though there are some in Delaware, Licking, Fairfield,

Pickaway, Madison, Clark and Union counties), was organized January 14, 1869. The charter members were Drs. C. P. Landon, William F. Page, P. F. Beverly, A. Andrus, Z. F. Guerin, O. Johnson, William W. Bickett, John McClurg, J. W. Rauny and Alexander Neil. The first officers were: C. P. Landon, president; William F. Page, vice-president; P. F. Beverly, secretary; John McClurg, treasurer; A. Andrus, Alexander Neil, O. Johnson, board of censors; Drs. Ranney, Page and McClurg, executive committee.

The present officers are as follows: Dr. Hugh Hendrixson, president; Toland Jones and S. C. Helmick, vice-presidents; O. Johnson, secretary; W. D. Otis, assistant secretary; T. B. Ashbury, treasurer; Drs. Landon, Fenell and Guerin, board of censors; Drs. Landon, Cable, Follett and Fenell, executive committee.

THE PICKAWAY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

January 18, 1876, a call was issued for a meeting of the medical profession, to be held upon the 25th inst., for the organization of the Pickaway County Medical society, signed by Samuel D. Turney, E. D. Bowers, A. W. Thompson, G. A. Wilder, N. E. Jones, A. P. Courtright, Madison Hummel and A. H. Shaffer. In pursuance of this call, a meeting was held in the council chamber of the city buildings. S. D. Turney was chosen temporary chairman, and stated the objects of the meeting. On motion of Dr. N. E. Jones, the organization was effected by the election of the following officers: S. D. Turney, president; N. E. Jones, vice-president; E. D. Bowers, secretary; T. C. Tipton, treasurer. At a meeting held February 6th, the members considered and adopted the following constitution:

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.—This society shall be called the Pickaway County Medical Society, and shall be composed of resident and honorary members.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.—The society shall have constantly in view—First, the association of the profession, for the purpose of mutual recognition and fellowship; second, the maintenance of union, harmony and good government among its members, thereby promoting the character, interest, honor and usefulness of the profession; third, the cultivation and advancement of the medical science and literature, and the elevation of the standard of professional education.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.—The resident members shall be regular practitioners of medicine and surgery in Pickaway county, who shall be elected by a vote of a majority, at any regular meeting, their eligibility having been previously reported on by the committee on admissions.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.—Honorary members shall only be admitted by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any regular meeting, having first been recommended by the committee on admissions.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. A vote of two-thirds of the members present shall be requisite for the expulsion of a member, which vote shall be in consequence of a report of the committee on ethics, at the next regular meeting subsequent to such a report.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, all of whom shall be elected annually, by ballot, and a majority vote, at a regular meeting. They shall severally perform the duties assigned them in the by-laws, as shall also the standing committees.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. The following standing committees shall be annually appointed by the president, and shall each consist of three members:

First. A committee on admissions.

Second. A committee on medical ethics.

Third. An executive committee.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. No part of this constitution shall be repealed, annuled, or amended, except at a regular meeting, subsequent to one at which a proposition to that effect may have been made, in writing, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of all the members present.

This constitution was subscribed by the following physicians: N. E. Jones, S. D. Turney, J. R. Kelch, F. M. Black, A. P. Courtright, J. J. Baker, Howard E. Jones, C. Steward, J. C. Thompson, N. Potter, H. B. Smith, Sam'l C. Helmick, G. E. Bragdon, Geo. T. Rowe, E. H. Pratt, (honorary member), E. D. Bowers, G. A. Wilder, A. H. Shaffer, M. Hummel, T. F. White, T. C. Tipton, A. W. Thompson, J. T. Jones, W. T. Kennedy, J. T. Kerkendall, Joseph Soliday, M. Brown, John B. May, R. H. Tipton, and T. Blackstone.

The first standing committees appointed were constituted as follows: F. M. Black, G. A. Wilder, A. P. Courtright, executive committee; Doctors Tipton, Hummel and Kelch, committee on admissions.

The society has, since its organization, continued to hold meetings at stated intervals, at which subjects of interest to the profession have been considered, and discussions had upon various topics.

The officers elected in 1877, were: J. C. Thompson, president; F. M. Black, vice-president; E. D. Bowers, secretary; T. C. Tipton, treasurer.

In 1878, Dr. Thompson was re-elected president; F. M. Black was chosen vice-president, and the other officers, that is, secretary and treasurer, were re-elected. In addition, there were chosen, as censors, A. W. Thompson, E. D. Bowers, and F. M. Black; Madison Hummel and H. E. Jones, curators; J. C. Thompson, N. E. Jones and D. Steward, directors.

The officers elected in 1879, were: F. M. Black, president; E. D. Bowers, vice-president; George T. Rowe, secretary; T. C. Tipton, treasurer; F. M. Black, J. C. Thompson, A. H. Shaffer, J. B. May and T. C. Tipton, board of directors; N. E. Jones and M. Hummel, curators; C. Steward, H. E. Jones and G. A. Wilder, censors.

FRANKLIN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at a meeting of citizens of the county, held at the city hall in Columbus, September 6, 1851. The constitution, previously prepared, was adopted, and the following officers elected: Samuel Medary, president; Samuel Brush, vice-president; G. M. Peters, treasurer; William Dennison, secretary; Pliny Curtiss, David Taylor, Joseph O'Harra, Wm. L. Miner and W. H. Rarey, managers. A committee, of three from each ward, was appointed to obtain signatures to the constitution, and the meeting adjourned, having founded, what has since become, one of the leading organizations of the kind in the State. At the next meeting, a set of by-laws was adopted. G. M. Peters resigned his office as treasurer, and Robert Hume was appointed to

fill the vacancy. In accordance with an act of the legislature, passed in 1846, and entitled "an act to encourage agriculture," this official drew from the county treasury two hundred dollars. In October, 1851, the first fair was held. The report on the financial condition, made soon after, showed the following:

Cash received of 339 members	$339 00
" " from county	200 00
" " from sale of admission tickets to fair	59 50
Total	$598 50
Amount paid for premiums and expenses	329 36
Leaving a balance of	$269 14

In 1852, the directors began planning to secure grounds, and made the first purchase, eight acres of ground, from Samuel Burr. From this time up to 1868, the association continued to purchase lands in parcels, ranging from two to forty acres, and, at last, succeeded in perfecting the present ample and beautiful grounds, containing about ninety-six acres, and situated upon east Broadway. The largest piece of ground was bought of David Taylor, sr. Improvements were made almost evey year, but most extensively in 1873, and the following year, when an arrangement was made with the State Fair association to hold its five succeeding and successive fairs upon the Franklin county grounds. Later, an arrangement was made for holding the State fair of 1879 and 1880 upon the same grounds. The grounds and buildings of the Franklin County Agricultural association are now valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the improvements having cost nearly one-third of that sum. Following are the officers for the year 1879: Gen. Charles C. Wolcutt, president; William S. Shrum, vice-president; George Donaldson, secretary; N. A. Simms, treasurer; Wm. H. Gaber, J. M. Briggs, Franklin township; George Donaldson, P. Hess, M. H. Neal, C. H. Moore, N. A. Simms, Columbus; Emmit Mix, Prairie township; B. L. Rees, Hamilton township; P. B. Tussing, Madison township; Chas. J. Huston, Truro township; Frank B. Dean, Mifflin township; W. A. Crum, Norwich township; J. M. Faxon, Sharon township; J. C. Lunn, Jefferson township; James Thompson, Washington township, directors.

PICKAWAY COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AND THE FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

In June, 1833, the county commissioners gave notice for a meeting to organize the Pickaway County Agricultural society, which was organized, the same month, by the election of the following officers: Thomas Renick, president; Thomas Huston, vice-president; William P. Darst, recording secretary; Samuel S. Denny, corresponding secretary; Matthew McCrea, treasurer; William Miller, William Renick, jr., Elias Florence, George Radcliff, Peter Parcels, Robert Campbell, directors.

The early records of the society were destroyed, and what has been given in regard to the organization, was found only after long search in the old files of the *Herald*.

The fair grounds, upon which the society holds its annual exhibitions, are located just north of the center of Circleville; are naturally well adapted to the use to which they are put, and have been tastefully and judiciously improved, so that they are second to none in this part of the State, excepting, perhaps, the grounds at Columbus, where the State fair is annually held, and which have been fitted up at a very great expense. A vast, natural amphitheater forms a valuable and distinctive feature in the grounds at Circleville, and they are rendered additionally attractive by the numerous stately trees which shade the gentle slopes and the driveways.

In 1853 the officers of the Pickaway County Agricultural society were: Joseph B. Renick, president; M. Brown, vice-president; P. K. Hull, secretary; George W. Gregg, treasurer; and the managers were, Nelson Franklin, A. S. Terrill, Felix W. Renick, George Metzgar, and Joseph Shoemaker. At a meeting of the managers, held during this year, it was determined that a fair ground should be purchased, and M. Brown and P. Hull were instructed to devise a plan for the purchase of the same. This was the beginning of the project which ended in securing the grounds at present in use. But little was done, however, until 1858, when the Fair Ground association was organized, and soon after that event the grounds were purchased. This organization was effected by the election of a board of five trustees—D. M. Brown, A. L. Perrill, Harness Renick, George W. Gregg, and Nelson J. Turney. Mr. Brown was chosen president, and Mr. Gregg secretary. These officers have held their positions ever since, and had charge of the affairs of the Fair Ground association, leasing the property under their control to the Agricultural society. The capital stock of the association was fixed at two thousand five hundred dollars, in shares of ten dollars each.

The Agricultural society of Pickaway county is in a flourishing condition, and its annual fairs are valuable exhibitions, and largely attended. Following are its present officers: Dill Weigand, president; C. F. Machir, vice-president; E. K. Rife, secretary; S. L. Grigsby, treasurer. The directors are: L. D. Riegel, Salt Creek; C. F. Machir, Pickaway; J. H. Bortz, Washington; William S. Raber, Walnut; Z. H. Perrill, Madison; Dill Weigand, Harrison; D. M. Welch, Scioto; J. H. Allen, Darby; D. D. Hewitt, Monroe; F. M. Black, Muhlenburgh; M. V. B. Lindsey, Jackson; Jacob Hedges, Wayne; Robert Campbell, Deer Creek; Scott Beaty, Perry; W. E. Bolin, Circleville.

PICKAWAY COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Pickaway County Horticultural society was organized August 29, 1874, at a meeting of which M. E. Dresbach was president, and W. F. Hurst, secretary. These gentlemen were elected to their respective positions in the board of officers for that year, at the next meeting, Norman Julian being made vice-president, Cyrus Courtright, treasurer, and David McHenry, librarian.

The society has numbered, in all, some hundred and fifty members, and has accomplished much in the way of directing attention to the care of fruit, and emulation in cultivating fine varieties. In 1878, under their auspices, the county took the State Fair Association premium for best county collection of apples, seventy varieties.

For the past two years the meetings have been social

basket meetings, held at the residences of members, in town and county. A good feature is the bringing of sample fruits to be discussed, and new varieties to be named. Many piquant and profitable discussions are held.

The present board of officers are, S. D. Riegel, president; N. Julian, vice-president; Mrs. A. R. Van Cleaf, treasurer; Hon. A. R. Van Cleaf and Miss Lillie C. Darst, secretaries.

THE PICKAWAY COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The early records of this society were lost, but we are enabled to glean, from the semi-centennial address, delivered by John A. Lutz, some facts of interest. His source of information was the files of the *Olive Branch*. The society, it appears, was organized in August, 1828, at a meeting composed of delegates from local societies, which had previously been organized in some of the townships. The Rev. William Burton, of Circleville, was elected chairman of the meeting, and William B. Thrall, editor of the *Olive Branch*, secretary.

After the adoption of the constitution, permanent officers were elected, as follows: Guy W. Doane, president; Rev. William Burton, Rev. Jacob Leist, Rev. Henry King, Rev. Shadrach Cole and William Renick, esq., vice-presidents; Joseph Olds, corresponding secretary; John T. Davenport, recording secretary; Matthew McCrea, treasurer and depositor; A. S. Davenport, Isaac Bradley, Jacob Lindsey, James Ferbert, James Bell, James McCoy, John Thompson, Peter Miller, John Cochran, William Foreman, William B. Thrall, and William Tallman, managers.

These officers, says Mr. Lutz, in his address, were men of sterling worth, high in intellectual and moral culture. The fact that they were all re-elected, for a number of years, fully attests their efficiency, and the respect in which they were held by the society. They were finally succeeded by an entire new corps of officers, among whose names could be found those of P. B. Doddridge, president; R. D. Atwater, secretary, and Henson Rock, treasurer. During the past twenty-five years the society has had, as its presidents, John Lynch, Dr. M. Brown, Adam McCrea, and John A. Lutz, the present incumbent.

The present officers are the following: J. A. Lutz, president; A. Nonamaker, vice-president; L. D. Lyon, recording secretary; C. S. LeBaron, corresponding secretary; S. Miller, treasurer; H. R. Clarke, O. Ballard, jr., D. Bloyner, Samuel Denman, S. Ward, L. Kent, F. Rudy, C. A. Helwagen, W. B. Marfield, B. H. Moore, George Viney, and James Wright, directors.

PICKAWAY COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.

This union was organized at a meeting held in the N. S. Presbyterian church, of Circleville, March 15, 1867, at which time the following officers were elected; John A. Lutz, of Circleville, president; William Knowles, of Wayne; Isaac E. Dreisbach, of Pickaway; Thomas Orfwood, of Deer Creek; James Plainstead, of Scioto; R. J. Morrall, of Walnut; A. G. Jones, of Harrison; Wm. H. Pickering, of Muhlenburg; James Stinson, of Salt Creek; Henry B. Swearingen, of Jackson; Solomon Lane, of Darby; Edward Dreisbach, of Washington; Lewis Baum, of Madison; Stephen Kinnear, of Monroe, and William Kounts, of Perry, vice-presidents; Alfred Williams, of Circleville, secretary; N. T. Bradford, of Circleville, treasurer; Adam McCrea and George H. Fickardt, of Circleville; J. H. Schyrer, of Wayne; James Shoemaker, of Salt Creek, and John M. Spindler, of Walnut, executive committee. The society has uninterruptedly maintained its organization, and has had an active and useful existence. Its present officers are the following: C. S. LeBaron, president; L. D. Lyon, secretary; Joseph Wallace, treasurer; Samuel Morris, Stephen Miller, M. E. Dreisbach, John Swick, executive committee. As a matter of interest, in connection with this union, we publish the following table of church and Sunday-school statistics of the county, prepared by the secretary of the Pickaway County Sabbath-school union, Mr. L. D. Lyon:

CHURCHES.	No. Church Members.	No. Enrolled in Sabbath-school.	No. Church Members in Sabbath-school.
METHODIST.			
Methodist Episcopal, Circleville	360	375	100
A. M. E., Circleville	163	121	40
Darbyville, Renick's Chapel and Genoa	200	290	80
Tarlton	129	130	86
Williamsport, Mt. Pleasant, W. Union, Lk. Run	366	300	200
S. Bloomfield, Hedges' Chapel, E. Union, Asbury	288	280	130
New Holland, Cedar Grove, Loc. Grove, H. Run	317	309	115
Oak Grove, Salem, Emmitt's Chapel	60	140	35
Greenland, Five Points, Hebron	163	165	75
Total	2052	2110	861
UNITED BRETHREN.			
Tarlton, Dreisbach, Morris Chapel, Pontious	125	115	23
Circleville	105	160	38
East Ringgold, Bethlehem	69	71	24
Mt. Hermon, Scioto, Rehobeth	149	180	....
Total	448	526	85
PRESBYTERIAN.			
Circleville, First	160	130	20
Circleville, Central	160	160	22
Darby, Scioto	54	125	20
Prairie View, (Cumb.)	75	45	17
Total	449	460	79
GERMAN LUTHERAN.			
Circleville	405	189	55
St. Paul	155	125	75
East Ringgold	125	140	75
Total	685	454	205
ENGLISH LUTHERAN.			
Circleville	37	35	12
Tarlton	60	75	30
Total	97	110	42
BAPTIST.			
Circleville, First	60	80	30
Circleville, Second	98	100	24
Total	158	180	54
EVANGELICAL.			
Circleville	200	226	75
Pleasant View	40	55	20
Ebenezer, St. Paul, Mt. Zion, Emmanuel	115	170	40
Total	355	451	135
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.			
St. Philip's, Circleville	125	176	30
GERMAN BRETHREN.			
Circleville	40	40	14
PREDESTINATION BAPTIST.			
Prairie View	20	...	...
ROMAN CATHOLIC.			
St. Joseph's, Circleville	450	200	13
Grand Total	4879	4672	1518

AN OLD TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

In May, 1833, "an Association of Teachers and Board of Education in Pickaway county," was organized, of which Guy W. Doane was president; Joseph Olds, vice-president; Arthur Whiteside, secretary; Sylvester Dana,

treasurer, and S. Dana, Roswell Hill, Archibald U. Boalse, George A. Patterson and A. Whiteside, counsellors. The object of the association was to promote harmony, co-operation and the diffusion of knowledge among the members. Its meetings are held quarterly.

CHAPTER XIX.

MILITARY RECORD.

To narrate the many acts of heroic devotion to the Union, evinced by the inhabitants of the counties of Franklin and Pickaway, during those terrible years of the Rebellion, would require a volume in itself. Columbus and vicinity have furnished the location of many schools, where was taugh the "dread art of war." Even as early as 1812, we find an extensive encampment located near the then flourishing village of Franklinton. Later, during the Mexican war, a camp of rendezvous was established near Columbus, and last, in 1861, we find the Capitol city nearly surrounded by them. Early in the summer of this year, the lands comprised in what is now the beautiful retreat called Goodale park, were occupied as a military rendezvous, styled Camp Jackson, and here were organized and drilled the first troops who went to war from this section.

Camp Chase was next formed. It was situated on the National road, some four miles from the city, in Franklin township, and, after it was ready for occupancy, Camp Jackson was abandoned. Camp Chase became, from a simple place of rendezvous, quarters for paroled prisoners of war, and, later, great numbers of rebel prisoners were kept in confinement here. This was one of the most complete camps in the State, and was in use until the close of the war.

Another camp (Thomas) was established at a point near the Worthington road, and distant some four miles from the city. It was first occupied by the Eighteenth regiment United States infantry, commanded by Colonel H. B. Carrington.

Tod Barracks, named in honor of Ohio's patriotic governor, David Tod, were constructed in the fall of 1863. The location was on the east side of High street, and north of the railroad depot. They were for the accommodation of sick or disabled soldiers and recruits, and were subsequently the rendezvous of military organizations, awaiting muster out.

The United States garrison, situated northeast of, and some two miles from, the State house, was occupied by the United States, during the war, as an arsenal. The troops stationed here at present, are under the command of Colonel Anderson, of the United States army.

The Soldiers' home, located in Columbus, was established April 22, 1862, by, and under the supervision of, the Soldiers' Aid society. It was of great benefit to the needy soldier, whether clad in the blue or the gray. It closed, May 7, 1866, and the buildings, furniture, etc., were donated to the Hannah Neil mission—Ohio Soldiers' home. In the spring of 1864, the government erected buildings, some twenty in number, near the crossing of the Columbus & Xenia railroad, on the State quarry tract. These were denominated Tripler hospital, and in the fall of 1865, they were donated to the State for a soldiers' home. This was, we learn, the nucleus of the present establishment at Dayton.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society was formed in the fall of 1861, as an auxiliary to the National Sanitary commission at Washington. It was eminently a success. Thousands of our brave boys at the front, in the field, and in the hospital, were made more comfortable through the patriotic efforts of the ladies composing this society.

At Circleville, a society of the same nature, toiled early and late for the soldier.

During the memorable raid of the rebel John Morgan through Ohio, in the summer of 1863, which eventually resulted in his capture, in Columbiana county, a great number of men turned out from Franklin and Pickaway counties to aid in the defence of points it was believed he would attack, and though theirs was a blodless campaign, yet they are entitled to credit for their ready response to the call. Many interesting incidents, ludicrous and otherwise, might be given, but space forbids.

The rallying of the squirrel hunters, in the autumn of 1862, was another instance illustrating the readiness with which the citizens of Ohio sprang to the defence of the flag. The writer is unable to give the number who participated from the counties of Franklin and Pickaway, but he is informed there were several hundred of them.

The descriptions following are compiled from the valuable work, by Whitelaw Reid, entitled "Ohio in the War." The roster is prepared in the office of the adjutant-general of the State of Ohio, and the names are copied *verbatim*, hence the writer cannot be responsible for errors in spelling. In addition to the rolls, the writer has availed himself of all the aids within his reach, to make the roster complete, showing the name of every soldier, of whatever rank, enrolled from the two counties. Some ten thousand names are given, and it is hoped none are omitted, though, from the imperfect condition of the rolls, and the carelessness in recording credits, it is highly probable that omissions occur.

WAR OF 1812.

The following is copied from a muster roll now preserved in the office of the adjutant-general of Ohio, of Captain George Sanderson's company. This was recruited in the counties of Franklin, Fairfield, and Delaware, but as we have no means by which to designate those from each county, we give the roll entire. It was attached to the Twenty-seventh regiment United States infantry, commanded by Colonel George Paul, and formed a part of General Harrison's army at the defence of Fort Stephenson, and was in the disastrous battle of the Thames, October 5, 1813:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George Sanderson, enl. April 9, 1813.
First Lieutenant Abner P. Pinney, commdg. Co. on muster out.
Second Lieutenant Audory Buttler, commdg. Co. on muster out.
Second Lieutenant Andrews Bushnell, enl. May 4, 1813.
Second Lieutenant John H. Mefford, enl. May 28, 1813.
Second Lieutenant Abraham J. Fisk, enl. Aug. 15, 1813.
Ensign William Hall, enl. May 2, 1813.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Linus Williams, enl. May 5, 1813; appointed Sergeant-Major July 4, 1813.
First Sergeant John Vanmeter, enl. June 3, 1813; appointed First Sergeant July 4, 1813.
Second Sergeant Chauncey Miller, enl. May 4, 1813.
Third Sergeant Robert Sanderson, enl. April 28, 1813.
Fourth Sergeant Joshua Pierce, enl. April 24, 1813.
Fifth Sergeant John Neibling, enl. April 23, 1813.
First Corporal John Dugane, enl. April 10, 1813.
Second Corporal John Collins, enl. April 12, 1813.
Third Corporal Luther Edson, enl. April 26, 1813.
Fourth Corporal Peter Gary, enl April —, 1813; absent, sick.
Fifth Corporal Smith Headly, enl. June 8, 1813.
Sixth Corporal Daniel I. Bartholomew, enl. May 8, 1813.
Drummer Jonathan C. Shupe, enl. May 8, 1813.
Fifer Abraham Deeds, enl. April 28, 1813.

PRIVATES.

William Anderson, enl. May 29, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Joseph Anderson, enl. April 27, 1813; sick at Upper Sandusky.
John Atkins, enl. May 31, 1813.
Joseph Allways, enl. June 22, 1813.
Thomas Boyle, enl. April 16, 1813.
John Bartholomew, enl. June 18, 1813.
John Berryman, enl. June 19, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Henry Bixler, enl. May 27, 1813.
Abram Bartholomew, enl. May 31, 1813.
Samuel Bartholomew, enl. June 8, 1813.
James Braden, enl. July 23, 1813; sick.
Sheldon Bebee, enl. April 28, 1813.
James Brown, enl. April 27, 1813.
John Beaty, enl. April 15, 1813.
Eli Brady, enl. July 7, 1813.
Charles Burdinoo, enl. May 8, 1813.
John Batteese, enl. June 4, 1813.
Daniel Baker, enl. May 24, 1813; on command.
John Bussey, enl. April 26, 1813.
Thomas Billings, enl. June 3, 1813.
Daniel Benjamin, enl. April 27, 1813.
Henry Case, enl. April 26, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Joseph Clark, enl. May 18, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Holdon K. Collins, enl. June 5, 1813; sick in camp.
Blades Cremenes, enl. April 19, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Chester P. Cole, enl. May 12, 1813.
William Cady, enl. May 12, 1813; died Nov. 20, 1813.
Samuel Cady, enl. May 12, 1813; sick at Seneca.
Nathan Case, enl. April 29, 1813; waiter for Lieutenant Pinney.
Chaney Clark, enl. April 27, 1813.
Almon Carleton, enl. June 17, 1813; died Nov. 28, 1813.
Stephen Cook, enl. July 5, 1813; died Nov. 8, 1813.
David Crosby, enl. June 30, 1813. Sick.
Jesse Davis, enl. May 20, 1813; appointed Sergeant May 20.
Asa Draper, enl. June 28, 2813.
Walter Dunham, enl. May 1, 1813.
Enos Devore, enl. May 31, 1813.
Benjamin Daily, enl. June 18, 1813; discharged July 12, 1813.
John Evans, enl. June 14, 1813.
Joseph Ellinger, enl. April 16, 1813.
Peter Fulk, enl. April 26, 1813.
John Forsythe, enl. April 28, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Daniel Filkall, enl. May 1, 1813.
John Faid, enl. April 22, 1813; discharged Nov. 23, 1813.
Ephraim Grimes, enl. May 14, 1813.
Wilson L. Gates, enl. July 6, 1813.
Elnathan Gregory, enl. June 21, 1813.
Joseph Gibson, enl. June 5, 1813; Died Aug. 28, 1813.
Samuel Gause, enl. June 25, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
John Hunt, enl. June 12, 1813.
James Hagerty, enl. June 22, 1813.
Joslah Hinkley, enl. April 17, 1813; died Sep. 5, 1813.
John Hall, enl. May 30, 1813.
Frederick Hartman, enl. April 30, 1813; died at Zanesville.
David Hughes, enl. May 26, 1813.
Perlin Holcomb, enl. April 18, 1813.
John Harter, enl. April 27, 1813.
Jacob Headley, enl. April 27, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
John Harberson, enl. July 19, 1813.
John Jee, enl. April 16, 1813; sick.
Ambrose Joice, enl. June 22, 1813.
James Jones, enl. July 4, 1813.
John Johnston, enl. May 1, 1813; sick.
James Jackson, enl. May 19, 1813; dischaarged (no date.)
John Johnston, 2nd, enl. ———; on furlough.
John Kisler, enl. April 17, 1813.
Jonas Kincaid, enl. June 9, 1813.
George Kissinger, enl. June 23, 1813; sick.
Jonathan Kittsmiller, enl. May 5, 1813.
Samuel Kiniman, enl. May 30, 1813.
Joseph Larimore, enl. April 24, 1813.
Frederick Lathere, enl. April 27, 1813.
Henry Lief, enl. May 31, 1813.
Amos Leonard, enl. May 28, 1813
Merinas M. Loveland, enl. April 27, 1813.
William Louther, enl. June 21, 1813.
John McClung, enl. April 28, 1813.
Morris McGarvy, enl. June 1, 1813.
Joseph McClung, enl. June 11, 1813; sick.
John McElwayne, enl. June 1, 1813.
Francis McCloud, enl. June 14, 1813.
Hosea Merril, enl. Aug. 13, 1813.
John McConkey, enl. May 31, 1813.
Joshua Mellow, enl. May 4, 1813.
James Mose, enl. April 9, 1813; shot at Seneca Aug. 2, 1813.
Thomas Mapes, enl. June 28, 1813; sick.
John McBride, enl. June 28, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
William McClain, enl. June 16, 1813; sick at Put-in- Bay.
Henry Mains, enl. June 13, 1813; sick.
Andrew Miller, enl. June 5, 1813.
John McConnell, enl. June 15, 1813.
Alexander McCord, enl. June 8, 1813.
William Naper, enl. May 19, 1813.
Isachar Nickerson, enl. June 19, 1813.
George Osborn, enl. April 26, 1813.
George Parks, enl. May 26, 1813; died Nov. 28, 1813.
Lemuel Prat, enl. April 29, 1813; on recruiting service.
Roswell Paine, enl. June 6, 1813.
Benjamin Parkhurst, enl. June 5, 1813.
Luther Palmer, enl. April 29, 1813; sick.
Arzel Pierce, enl. May 3, 1813.
John Ray, enl. April 28, 1813.
David Ridinour, enl. April 30, 1813.
William Reed, enl. May 16, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
George Rophy, enl. April 27, 1813; died Dec. 2, 1813.
Elijah Rogers, enl. May 25, 1813.
Asa Rose, enl. July 15, 1813.
Joseph Stratler, enl. May 22, 1813.
Henry Shadley, enl. June 8, 1813; died at Fort Ball.
Christian B. Smith, enl. June 28, 1813.
Perry Spry, enl. June 4, 1813.
John Sunderland, enl. June 5, 1813.
Christian Shyhawk, enl. June 17, 1813; died Nov. 18, 1813.
David Severs, enl. May 19, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
John Severs, enl. June 9, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Henry Skills, enl. May 22, 1813; sick at Put-in-Bay.
Ephraim Summers, enl. April 23, 1813; sick at Seneca.
Henry C. Strait, enl. April 17, 1813.
Jonathan Sardon, enl. April 27, 1813.
Jacob Shroup, enl. May 22, 1813.
Charles Smith, enl. April 20, 1813.
Mynder Shears, enl. May 19, 1813.
Adam Siner, enl. June 23, 1813.
John Smith, enl. July 4, 1813.
Thomas Sharp, enl. July 4, 1813.
Solomon Sheanor, enl. July 4, 1813.

George Shadwick, enl. Sept. 25, 1813.
David Taylor, enl. June 9, 1813.
Jacob Trovinger, enl. June 2, 1813.
Frederick Tester, enl. April 27, 1813.
Benjamin Thorp, enl. April 19, 1813; sick.
Frederick Tucker, enl. May 21, 1813; sick.
John Thorp, enl. May 10, 1813.
Joseph Twaddle, enl. April 16, 1813; sick.
Peter Caneley, enl. June 1, 1813.
Lewis Canway, enl. April 28, 1813; died Oct. 27.
Jacob Canway, enl. April 19, 1813; sick.
Alexander Walker, enl. May 15, 1813; sick.
Joseph Wilson, enl. June 19, 1813; discharged Sept. 15.
Ansel White, enl. April 20, 1813; sick.
Jacob Weaver, enl. May 28, 1813.
Jacob Wheeler, enl. May 25, 1813.
David Walters, enl. April 27, 1813.
Thomas Wheatley, enl. April 12, 1813.
Joseph Wright, enl. June 30, 1813; sick.
John Welshaus, enl. May 25, 1813.
Coonrod Wolfley, enl. May 31, 1813.
Flavel Williams, enl. May 31, 1813.
William Wallice, enl. June 4, 1813; on command.
Archibald Wilson, enl. ——; on command.
William Watson, enl. April 28, 1813.
Henry Zimmerman, enl. June 7, 1813; sick.
Daniel Zipler, enl. July 6, 1813.
Seymour Tyler, enl. July 29, 1813.

The above roll was made out in December, 1813, but we are unable to obtain the date when they were discharged the service.

STATE MILITIA.

Roll of the Second Company, Second Regiment, Fifth Brigade and Second Division. This company was recruited in Deer Creek and surrounding townships. It served under General Harrison at Upper Sandusky, and, without doubt, at other points, though of this fact the writer has no definite knowledge. The original roll was obtained from Benj. F. Alkire, of Deer Creek township, and bears date September 6, 1817:

Captain, John M. Alkire; lieutenant, Jesse Cannon; ensign, Isaac Davis; sergeants, George Phebus, Jeremiah Brown, John P. Martin; corporals, Nimrod Alkire, William Grayham, Thomas Abbott, Janus Furnes; musician, Jacob Miller; privates, James Shackleford, John Prater, Samuel Ator, Henry Hines, Jr., Leaven Walsten, George Trehorn, Robert Johnston, Peter Brown, Henry Peck, John Hines, James Martin, Josiah Walstone, Abraham Cade, Jonah Props, Henry Rector, Samuel Phebus, Jesse Peck, James Smith, Jacob Peck, Jeremiah Ulm, William Walstone, Abraham Eater, David Yates, Caleb Baggs, Ezra Woodsworth, Edward Rector, Jacob Hines, James Liget, Hiram Funk, William McGath, Jacob Terwilliger, Phenis Cade, Babel McGath, Henry Hines, Sr., Jonah H. Smith, Moses Cherry, Abraham Bert, William Hammons, Daniel Roads, Jonah Shabe, John Roads, John Mills, Abijah Cory, Simon Hornback, John Spangler, Samuel Megath, Joseph Slotherd, Tubman Robison, Thomas Vanhook, Benjamin Freeman, James Mills, William Ike, David Cooper, Amos Carr, John Runels, StephenTiffen, Jacob Funk, Powel Ike, Soveren Muir, David Baggs, James Walstone, John Hallstead, Jr., Jacobus Hallstead, William Shepard, George Robertson, Adam Guro, Anderson P. Lacey, Joseph Tiffin, Isaac Wolf, James Curry, Joseph Brown, James Truson, Thomas Ater, Levi Rose, Alexander Hotstead, John Scott, William Norris, Samuel Thomas, James Golers, Thomas Simson, William Brown, Samuel Stonerock, Joseph Camp, Matthew Earlds, Thomas Brown, Adam Spanger, Thomas Gorman, John Bilings, Sumerset Dawsey, Robert Ofordapor.

MEXICAN WAR.

Muster roll of Captain Otto Zirckel's company in the Fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Charles Brough, which was called into the service of the United States under the act of Congress approved May 13, 1846, from the twenty-seventh day of May, 1847, when mustered, to the eighteenth day of July, 1848, when discharged.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain, Otto Zirckel, mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant, Edward Plessler; promoted First Lieutenant Sept. 24, 1847. Mustered out with company.
Second Lieutenant, Frederic Schmidt; mustered out with company.
Second Lieutenant, Herman Taeger; promoted from Sergeant Sept. 24, 1847. Mustered out with company.
First Lieutenant, George Cullman; died Sept. 20, 1847, of sunstroke, while in pursuit of guerrillas.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant, John Kern; appointed First Seargent Nov. 20, 1847. Mustered out with company.
Second Sergeant, John Prickenbacher; mustered out with company.
Third Sergeant, Frederic Pluff; mustered out with company.
Fourth Sergeant, G. A. Fuchs; mustered out with company.
First Corporal, Charles Stephany; mustered out with company.
Second Corporal, Andrew Pleinhard; mustered out with company.
Third Corporal, Peter Freudenberger; mustered out with company.
Fourth Sergeant, Mathias Pluff; mustered out with company.
Musician, Wilmer Simons; mustered out with company.
Musician, Henry Snyder; mustered out with company.

PRIVATES

Henry Bieber, mustered out with company.
Christ. Bruck, mustered out with company.
Jacob Breith, mustered out with company.
John Battlefield, mustered out with company.
Andrew Baumeister, mustered out with company.
John Bergwitz, mustered out with company.
William Dadt, mustered out with company.
Paulus Dussel, mustered out with company.
Fred. Deeker, mustered out with company.
John Adam Eitel, mustered out with company.
Pearce Freese, mustered out with company.
William Fassig, mustered out with company.
Henry Goebel, mustered out with company.
Jacob F. Glauner, mustered out with company.
Sebastian Gramlich, mustered out with company.
Fredr. Harras, mustered out with company.
John Hoffman, mustered out with company.
Jacob F. Hiller, mustered out with company.
Jacob Hittler, mustered out with company.
George Kohlepp, mustered out with company.
Gottleib Link, mustered out with company.
Henry Longhenry, mustered out with company.
Peter Marx, mustered out with company.
Joseph Meyer, mustered out with company.
August Martens, mustered out with company.
George Nithard, mustered out with company.
Ulrich Pleil, mustered out with company.
John Planft, mustered out with company.
Adolf Plaetger, mustered out with company.
George Schmidt, mustered out with company.
George Shaeffer, mustered out with company.
George Steinman, mustered out with company.
John Schroll, mustered out with company.
Henry Schreiner, mustered out with company.
George Schartzman, mustered out with company.
John B. Scherzer, mustered out with company.
Jacob Schoenbaub, mustered out with company.
L. V. Scheuerman, mustered out with company.
Jacob Schmery, mustered out with company.
George T. Scholl, mustered out with company.
Anton Speek, mustered out with company.
John Tobler, mustered out with company.
Paulus Trott, mustered out with company.
T. G. Trapp, mustered out with company.
John Trapp, mustered out with company.
John Voeth, mustered out with company.
Lawrence Weinesdorfer, mustered out with company.
Henry Witzel, mustered out with company.
Christian Woehrly, mustered out with company.
John Watter, mustered out with company.
John Wieler, mustered out with company.
Henry Steinmitz, died at Matamoras, Mexico, Sept. 16, 1847.
Jacob Schenkel, died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Nov. 23, 1847.
Jacob Nold, died at Vera Cruz, Mexico, Dec. 29, 1847.
Peter Oestringer, Died at Puebla, Mexico, Feb, 15, 1847.
Gustav Hahn, died at Puebla, Mexico, March 30, 1847.
First Sergeant Edward Lilly, discharged for disability Jan. 17, 1848.
John Martin Hansel, discharged for disability Nov. 5, 1847.

Adam Plickenbacher, discharged for disability Nov. 5, 1847.
Charles Hantz, discharged for disability Jan. 12, 1848.
Burchard Steinlein, discharged for disability Feb. 24, 1848.
William Kachner, discharged on account of wounds, Feb. 24, 1848.
Napoleon Meyer, discharged for disability Jan. 16, 1848.
Anton Voeth, discharged for disability March 3, 1848.
Benedict Diesteizwig, transferred to regimental band.
Jacob Tehneider, transferred to regimental band.
William Schneider, promoted to Q. M. Sergeant Aug. 20, 1848.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Dennison, in August and September, 1861. Before this period, it was in the three months service, participating in the first "flurry" of war around Washington city. In the organization for three years, the majority of the field, line and staff had seen three months' service.

In September, 1861, the regiment, with a full complement of officers, and over nine hundred men, moved, by order of General O. W. Mitchell, to Olympian Springs, in eastern Kentucky. This was the first regiment of national troops in that portion of the State, and the good behavior of the soldiers of the Second regiment did much to remove the general opinion that the "yankees" were anything except honorable.

On the twenty-second of October, the regiment made a forced night march, of nearly thirty miles, surprising, and totally defeating the rebels, under Jack May. The rebel loss, in killed and wounded, was considerable, while the Second came off unharmed.

Subsequently, the regiment joined the command of General Nelson, and was in the movement on Prestonburg, and the repulse of the rebels at Ivy Mountain, in which it lost two men killed, and seven wounded. From here the Second repaired to Louisville, where it was brigaded, and attached to the division of General O. M. Mitchell.

The winter of 1861–2 was passed in perfecting themselves in drill, preparatory to the arduous work before them.

In February, 1862, the division, Major-general B. C. Buell commanding, moved on Bowling Green, Gallatin and Nashville, occupying the last-named place. When, on march, General Buell's army moved to the assistance of General Grant, at Pittsburgh Landing, the Second Ohio moved, with its division, on Murfreesboro, Shelbyville, Fayetteville, and Huntsville, and engaged in several small affairs with the enemy, along the Memphis & Charleston railroad. The regiment was also with the column that first occupied Bridgeport.

On Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, the Second Ohio, then stationed at Battle Creek, Tennessee, moved across the mountains, to Louisville, where the army was organized. The Second was assigned to Rosseau's division, in General McCooks left wing, and, with two divisions of that command, participated in the well-contested battle of Perryville, or Chaplin Hills, losing, on the 8th of October, nearly forty per cent. of all engaged. Captains Berryhill and Herel, and twenty-seven enlisted men, were killed, and Captains Beatty, Maxwell and McCoy, and eighty-seven enlisted men, wounded. Our army pursued the flying rebels as far as Crab Orchard, and returned to Nashville. General Wm. S. Rosecrans, succeeding Buell in command, changed the name of the department to the "Army of the Cumberland." Subsequently, the division to which the Second Ohio was attached, was assigned to the Fourteenth army corps, General George H. Thomas, commanding, where it remained up to the battle of Atlanta, participating in all the marches and battles of that distinguished corps. At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, the Second was closely engaged, andsuffered serious loss. In this action the regiment captured the colors of the Thirty-second regiment Arkansas volunteers. Chickamauga was the next battle-ground. In this hotly-contested engagement, the regiment lost one hundred and eighty-three officers and men, killed, wounded and missing.

Falling back into the intrenchments, they remained until November 24, 1862, when the brigade to which the Second Ohio was attached was sent to the assistance of General Hooker, participated, on Lookout mountain, in his celebrated battle above the clouds. In the battle of Mission Ridge, which occurred on the succeeding day, the regiment made its way to the crest, with slight loss, and captured the colors of the Thirty-eighth Alabama. The enemy was pursued to Ringgold, Georgia, where a halt was made. The regiment was in the advance in the reconnoissance to Buzzard's Roost, in February, 1864.

In May, following, the regiment formed a portion of Sherman's force for the Atlanta campaign, and on the fourteenth of that month, at Resaca, suffered heavily in an attempt to carry, by assault, the enemy's intrenched position, losing Captain Jacob Fottrell, and twelve men, killed, and Captains Staley and Mitchell, and twenty-seven men, wounded.

The regiment next moved with the division to the Ghattahootchie river, and on July 21, 1864, took part in the battle of Peachtree creek. Here First Lieutenant and Adjutant John W. Thomas was killed, the last man of the regiment to offer up his life for the flag.

The regiment remained in front of Atlanta until August 1, 1864, when it was ordered to Chattanooga, for final discharge, and some four weeks later was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, having seen thirty-eight months of active service. The regiment's loss, killed in battle, one hundred and eleven; wounded, four hundred and twenty-five.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service September 18, 1861, for three years.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain O. C. Maxwell.
First Lieutenant, John A. Allen.
Second Lieutenant John F. Gallagher.

NON-NOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Jacob A. Leonard.
Sergeant Jacob Thompson.
Sergeant Tobias Ross.
Sergeant Benton Richard.
Sergeant Alexander Schenck.
Corporal John W. Buehner.
Corporal Andrew I. Ward.
Corporal Cyrus Anderson.
Corporal William M. Adams.

Corporal Benj. D. Vanderveer.
Corporal Thomas Neal.
Corporal Watson Buckman.
Corporal Stephen B. Staley.
Musician G. M. Woodward.
Musician Franklin Kline.
Wagoner, John Tapscott.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Anderson,
Joseph Ashmore,
Alleazor Allis,
Thomas Auld,
James M. Ackley,
Peter Antonattis,
Benton Cotterman,
David P. Caskey,
Thomas Crawford,
Jacob Confer,
Charles Cochran,
John Coffman,
Richard Carroll,
David Coffman,
Michael Coyle,
Samuel Crawford,
Nelson Coleman,
Thomas Corbit,
John Confer,
Clay Deckert,
Thomas Dickensherts,
John Dundare,
William B. Dudley,
John Emerick,
John Eckhart,
Alexander Fox,
Michael Gaiger,
Andrew B. Gibson,
William A. Hudson,
M. H. Franklin,
Isaac Hale,
Oliver P. Huffman,
Enoch Hoover,
John Huntsbarger,
Thomas Ireland,
Richard F. Ireland,
James S. King,
John Kelly,
Frederick Kline,
Jonathan H. Kline,
Benjamin F. Lee,
Frederick Luber,
Jacob Luber,
Michael F. Luahey,
Jesse Lee,
William Lafuvers,
Francis Marvin,
William McCullough,
Samuel Myers,
William McLane,
Thomas Moore,
Edmund O'Daniels,
Joseph Pressler,
John F. Price,
Michael Poast,
William P. Pebles,
Luther R. Phillips,
Benjamin Riggs,
Philip H. Smith,
Dunham Srackengast,
John Shedy,
Samuel Sawyers,
David H. Staley,
Charles Seibold,
Ira C. Smock,
Thomas I. Stetler,
G. R. Schenck,
Johnson Stump,
Joseph Thompson,
Ely Tyson,
Sidney D. Vanderveer,
Joseph B. Woodward,
John Watson,
Jacob D. Watson,
Samuel Ward,
William H. Widaman,
Martin Y. Ward,
George Wilson.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service January 15, 1862, for three years.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Milton McCoy,
First Lieutenant A. W. Plummer.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Perry L. Moss.
Sergeant Nelson McCoy.
Sergeant John Shoellar.
Corporal William Lindsay.
Corporal John Pontious.
Corporal George Floyd.
Corporal Daniel W. Best.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Clifton,
Washington Congrove,
Isaac Dennis,
Barton Dawson,
Dennis Doyle,
Thad Floyd,
Henry Fulkerson,
Martin Green,
Liberty Jenks,
George Littleton,
Jacob McKnight,
Charles McFall,
William Richison,
William Sapp,
Cyrus Smith,
William Smith,
David Smith,
James Smith,
Christ Stouch,
George Seigles,
Jonas Fatinan,
Frank Tulley,
Rodney Webb,
William Walston,
Marwin D. Odin,
Daniel O'Hern
Frank Wright,
Fred Withner,
Ira Pense.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Baldwin.
First Lieutenant Thomas F. Brand, resigned. [No date given].
Second Lieutenant Alexander S. Berryhill, promoted First Lieutenant June 25, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry Ashton, promoted Second Lieutenant January 25, 1861.
Sergeant James Mathis.
Sergeant John P. Dolbow.
Sergeant William A. Ward.
Corporal Joshua G. Palmer.
Corporal William Mayse.
Corporal George W. Stoddard.
Corporal John J. Anderson.
Drummer John S. Helms, discharged. [No date.]

PRIVATES.

Jacob H. Armstrong,
Beverly W. Brown,
James Chapman,
James P. Conn,
Michael Durkin,
Robert Ellis,
Alexander Fisher,
John Gugenham,
Isaac Groves,
John F. Harr,
Peter Hardman,
Add M. Heflebower,
Charles C. Jamison,
Melvin Kenfield,
Joshua C. Light,
William A. McComsey,
Martin Mooney,
Ferrel McCue,
John McDermitt,
Thomas M. Owen,
Edward Purcell,
Frederick Ribermen,
Amos Richardson,
Willard C. Smith,
Charles J. Scott,
James E. Taylor,
Henry L. Toomyres,
Mastin R. Wright,
Mathew Weaver,
Charles Arden,
Charles A. Cushman,
Richard Clary,
Nathaniel Darrow,
Monroe Elliott,
William C. Flago,
Michael Fritz,
Daniel C. Groves,
John Gehler,
Henry H. Hess,
John G. Hoisengton,
Sanders V. Hubble,
David B. Kelch,
John H. Keifer,
James R. Lynch,
James M. Mitchell,
Jerome B. Miller,
Michael McFetridge,
John Newlove,
Samuel B. Price,
Charles H. Rhodes,
James Riddle,
Charles Stocks,
Alvaro Smith,
Theodore Stansbury,
Henry V. Taylor,
John Turney,
Cyrus F. Ward,
Ambrose M. Voke,
Jacob M. Young.

The writer is informed that the "Videttes," Captain Thrall, and the "Fencibles," Captain J. H. Riley, were assigned to this regiment, but is unable to find any record of them in the office of the adjutant general,

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.

Mustered into the service at Columbus, Ohio, April 17, 1861, and mustered out at expiration of term of service, July 31, 1861.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rodney Mason, promoted colonel; mustered out with company.
Major August C. Parry; mustered out with company.
Regimental Quartermaster John G. Clarke; mustered out with company.
Adjutant Horace K. Thatcher; resigned June 21, 1861.
Adjutant Dilmer D. Mitchell, promoted adjutant, June 21, 1861; mustered out with company.
Surgeon Clark McDermot, wounded at Bull Run, July 21, 1861.
Assistant Surgeon James D. Webb.
Hospital Steward William Scott, appointed May 1, 1861; mustered out with company.

Sergeant-Major Charles M. Berg, enlisted in United States army.
Sergeant-Major Charles W. Douty, appointed June 28, 1861; mustered out with company.
Quartermaster-Sergeant John M. Hubbell.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Mustered into service with the Thirteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, for three months, at the expira- of which they were mustered into this regiment for three years, and mustered out, by order of the war department, at the expiration of one year's service.

Burt McCoy, Thomas Wilmore,
J. H. Brown, George Brant,
Jason Case, Hiram Cook,
Samuel Price (died in service).

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain A. O. Mitchell.
First Lieutenant J. K. Jones.
Second Lieutenant D. D. Mitchell, promoted adjutant, July 2, 1861.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Joseph A. Stewart.
Sergeant Edward D. Deney.
Sergeant James W. Zinn.
Sergeant Martin H. Peters.
Corporal Alonzo G. Sharp.
Corporal Robert H. Hillery.
Corporal John Snyder.

PRIVATES.

John M. Arnold, John H. Arnold,
Alexander M. Armstrong, Frederick Blint,
George Brabeck, James H. Brabeck,
Charles Castard, Joseph Clouse,
Alfred Case, Theodore F. Cook,
James Carr, Frank Doty,
Stephen B. Darling, Adam Dabiss,
George F. Foss, William H. Hoover,
Elias Havens, Richard S. Higgins,
Hiram F. Hays, Joseph F. Hayes,
Edward B. Holden, George R. Ingals,
David N. Jones, William Kraft,
James Kelley, Henry Kopp,
Frederick Kartzell, Samuel Lincoln,
Charles Makard, Samuel P. Moore,
Thomas P. Mathias, John A. Moore,
William Olstatt, George Off,
John Pausch, William G. Robelin,
Colier F. Rudolph, John Ruminsnyder,
Rosewall B. Rose, Nicholas Roofing,
David M. Smith, Alonzo R. Sharp,
Henry C. Styles, Samuel H. Slader,
Peter Schennger, James Salmon,
Frank A. Smith, Henry Schuckert,
Thomas Turnstead, George A. Tone,
James A. Van Slyke, Samuel Witman,
John Wright, George R. Winfield.

Willoughby W. Webb.
John A. White, promoted mounted orderly, July 11, 1861.
Christian Winklen, appointed pioneer, June 19, 1861.
Lorus Wimmen.
Albert F. Zeigler.
Corporal Thomas Gwynne, discharged for disability, July 7, 1861.
Joseph H. Cloud, discharged for disability, June 11, 1861.
James Hamilton, discharged for disability, June 11, 1861.
David Lake, discharged for disability, June 31, 1861.
David Sams, discharged for disability, June 27, 1861.
William H. Van Horn, discharged for disability, June 30, 1861.
Robert Smiley, died May 19, 1861.

THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—THREE YEARS.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Colonel Isaac H. Morrow.
Major J. W. Keifer.
Lieutenant and Adjutant, Wilbur H. Sage.
Quartermaster Charles Allen.
Surgeon R. R. Means.
Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Seys.
Sergeant-Major Nicholas Jerolaman.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Alfred K. Taylor.
Commissary-Sergeant John E. Jewett.
Drum Major Thomas Nevitt.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service June 13, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Orris A. Lawson.
First Lieutenant Elitha D. House.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Wm. A. Swayze.
Sergeant Thompson S. Finch.
Sergeant S. B. Piper.
Sergeant J. Miller.
Sergeant J. Otstottd.
Corporal W. Gardner.
Corporal J. High.
Corporal M. McCroby.
Corporal W. Vandine.
Corporal S. Cashnier.
Corporal B. Reiley.
Corporal W. Whip.
Corporal G. McIlvaine.
Musician Thomas A. Nevitt.
Wagoner Tobias Ream.

PRIVATES.

H. Bridenthal, C. C. Buchanan,
J. Baughman, G. W. Bailey,
W. Broadlake, H. S. Brown,
H. K. Bennett, S. J. Cashnier,
J. Conway, G. Cobb,
J. Ellis, J. Furguson,
E. French, J. D. Finley,
H. J. Flinn, J. W. Fields,
H. A. Finch, S. A. Frazier,
W. S. Gilliland, J. Granger,
R. Hays, P. Hile,
F. Hall, J. F. Hall,
J. T. Hunt, A. K. Hardy,
R. Halfhill, A. S. Haws,
L. Hays, A. G. Hibbs,
H. Henber, D. Johnson,
H. Koberger, H. Lawson,
C. W. Lyles, J. Lawer,
J. K. Loyd, A. Lapaige,
F. W. Meachem, L. Hays,
J. H. McCarl, B. Mahanna,
G. Nicholas, A. Nesler,
J. Nowell, J. Nash,
J. B. Porter, J. Paskinson,
J. Pacells, J. G. Pierce,
H. S. Rice, W. Ricketts,
E. Rice, A. Shepley,
J. F. Stone, M. Stagg,
J. Steed, G. Silter,
E. C. Sulter, F. Stauffer,
R. C. Thrall, L. D. Tillman,
W. H. Thurston, F. Union,
A. Worthington, S. L. Wagner,
S. Welsh, J. Woolf,
W. Wertz, I. Wertz,
C. Hodkins.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service with regiment.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James H. Wing.
First Lieutenant Wesley L. Patterson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Wilbur H. Sage.
Sergeant J. B. McRoberts.

Sergeant O. P. Barnes.
Sergeant M. D. King.
Sergeant A. D. Brush.
Corporal W. L. Pinkerton.
Corporal G. McDonald.
Corporal J. B. Brigham.
Corporal E. C. Briggs.
Corporal W. L. Robinson.
Corporal M. O'Harra.
Corporal S. Nevels.
Corporal C. M. Benedict.
Wagoner A. Moorhead.

PRIVATES.

J. Anthony,
D. W. Brumbaugh,
J. W. Barrie,
W. Bafford,
C. H. Byers,
F. Christian,
C. Case,
L. M. Currier,
J. P. Demorest,
R. J. Dennis,
D. Dirth,
D. B. Edson,
S. L. French,
S. B. Gray,
H. Harcourt,
J. L. Hall,
S. Harvey,
D. H. Jones,
J. Keiser,
S. Lobaugh,
W. H. McCartney,
W. H. Moore,
T. Messer,
E. Morrison,
E. Oakley,
H. Ramer,
M. Ryan,
C. Stafford,
T. G. Shankland,
C. Swing,
J. H. Tracy,
C. Willis,
A. Warden,
E. White,
B. Bafford,
G. Brown,
M. Bolinger,
W. H. Bowers,
J. Cordray,
J. J. Chambers,
J. Conner,
J. Daly,
M. Davies,
T. Duffy,
C. A. Elzter,
R. Finch,
R. Griffe,
P. Gray,
A. Hawn,
E. Hall,
B. Hoge,
S. Jones.
T. Land,
C. McKown,
J. Mashwigh,
W. H. McClarey,
N. Monahan,
J. Neil,
C. E. Potter,
J. W. Rainey,
I. Reese,
S. Sayers,
G. W. Swaney,
J. C. Tracy,
O. Wild,
A. Weimer,
S. Wilson,
H. Young.

THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—THREE MONTHS.—GOVERNOR'S GUARDS.

No date of muster on roll.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain I. H. Morrow.
First Lieutenant Orris A. Lawson.
Second Lieutenant William Swayze.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant E. D. Howse.
Sergeant William Patterson.
Sergeant E. Powers.
Corporal L. N. Hoskinson.
Corporal C. W. Barber.
Corporal Thomas A. Nevitt.
Corporal J. J. Condon.

PRIVATES.

S. C. Higgins,
John Wolf,
William Schwarz,
W. A. McDonald,
James H. Corbin,
James R. Lloyd,
William Karns,
Henry Jacob,
J. B. Brigham,
W. Cochran,
E. Buell,
A. S. Haas,
J. Baughman,
Ralf Robinson,
Benjamin F. Riley,
T. J. Hopper,
Joseph Studler,
Leroy Spencer,
William Higgins,
William Kirkham,
S. Lobaugh,
M. Van Buren,
A. Worthington,
G. E. Coffroth,
O. A. Keys,
Joel N. Sterling,
Ed. Lyman,
J. M. Leighner,
J. Welsh,
R. Steel,
A. Bliven,
John Marsh,
John Keiser,
E. Bowers,
Jesse D. Haven,
M. J. Kennedy,
D. Whipp,
James Swaley,
H. Koburger,
N. Delsell,
J. Chamberlain,
Samuel Nevins,
S. Paul.

This company was recruited by Jacob H. Studer.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service at Camp Jackson, Columbus, Ohio, April 24, 1861, for the period of three months.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James H. Wing.
First Lieutenant Wilbur H. Sage.
Ensign Wesley L. Patterson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Joseph Steeley.
Sergeant Richard Holt.
Sergeant George Busk.
Sergeant Haton Hill.
Corporal John B. McRoberts.
Corporal James Peters.
Corporal Algemin Bryan.
Corporal John Dimpsey.

PRIVATES.

Fred Altman,
William A. Adams,
George Budd,
Jacob Buscher,
Ashable Blivin,
George Brown,
Jacob Campbell,
James Cavner,
Peter Conklin,
Nelson Delzell,
Mayland Fry,
Daniel Gray,
James Holmes,
Daniel Hendricks,
Thomas Hayden,
Lewis Huffman,
William James,
William Kerns,
John Keiser,
Simon Lobaugh,
Samuel Morris,
Alexander Moorhead,
Simon Moor,
Daniel Altman,
James Anderson,
Charles W. Benedick,
Elisha C. Briggs,
James B. Brigham,
Oliver Barnes,
Warren Cochran,
Simon F. Chester,
Charles Crovin,
Mark Erway,
Philips Feller,
Charles Harman,
Hiram Harter,
Thomas Hackett,
Henry Harcourt,
Isaiah Erwin,
John S. Jamison,
John Kenny,
Edward Lyman,
Michael Lilley,
George O. McDonald,
William Mann,
John Neil,
Samuel Nevels.

FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service June 5, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Charles Gaylord,
George Torrance.

The Steuben Guards, Captain Schneider, and Montgomery Guards, Captain O. Turney, were recruited in and about Columbus, and the writer is informed they were assigned to this regiment. No rolls of either company are on file in the office of the adjutant-general.

The rolls of all three months organizations are very defective, and many are missing altogether.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Jackson, Columbus, in April, 1861, and on Thursday, May 9th, moved to Camp Dennison, where it was drilled and disciplined for the dread labor of war. June 30th it embarked for

Western Virginia, to reinforce McClellan's command. September 10th, Colonel Smith led his regiment in the battle of Carnifax Ferry, occupying the extreme left, where a good record was made for the command, after which the regiment encamped at Gauley Bridge until November 6th, when it began the pursuit of the rebel Floyd. The first brush occurred at Cotton Hill, where the regiment lost one killed and two wounded. The chase was continued to Fayetteville, and, having driven the rebels from Western Virginia, the troops were ordered west, the Thirteenth going into camp opposite Louisville, Kentucky. The regiment finally moved to Bacon Creek, where it remained engaged in drill until February 10, 1862, when it marched to Bowling Green. From there it repaired to Nashville, encamping near the city. April 2d the regiment marched to reinforce General Grant, and reached Savannah, on the Tennessee river, on the morning of the 6th. It at once marched to the battle-field, and, with the Fifth division, formed on the right of Nelson's command. About eight o'clock the division moved forward. The enemy was soon found in position, supported by the famous Washington battery, of New Orleans. The Thirteenth charged on this battery, and after a desperate struggle, captured it entire, but only to lose it, as the enemy, in large numbers, charged and re-took the pieces. Major Ben. P. Runkle was severely wounded at this time. About one o'clock, in the last grand advance, the Thirteenth again dashed forward to capture the battery, and this time was successful. The enemy retreated, and the Thirteenth joined the advance on Corinth. After the evacuation of this point, the Union forces advanced against Chattanooga.

August 20th orders were received to march in pursuit of Bragg, and this march made the Army of the Ohio a record as enduring as time. From August 21st to September 26th—a period of thirty-six days—the National soldiers patiently toiled on after the enemy, enduring the hot sun, almost unbearable thirst, half rations, and the stifling dust. What soldiers of the Thirteenth Ohio will ever forget this terrible march? Reaching Louisville, on the 26th, a rest was had until the first of October, when the pursuit of Bragg was resumed.

October 8th the regiment was at Perryville, but was not actively engaged. December 2d the army was reviewed by General Rosecrans, near Nashville, and the Second was complimented by the general for their soldierly appearance. December 26, 1862, the advance on Murfreesboro was commenced. The Thirteenth was in Crittenden's division, and the next we see of it is at Stone river. Here, on Wednesday, December 31st, the regiment lost, in one hour's time, one hundred and fifty-two killed, wounded, and missing. The total loss in the series of battles at this point was one hundred and eighty-five. Now followed comparative inactivity until the battles of Chickamauga, and in these the regiment preserved, unsullied, its record made sacred at Stone River.

On the twenty-second of September the regiment skirmished the entire forenoon on Missionary Ridge, withdrawing at noon to its former place, in the intrenchments of Chattanooga. November 23, the army moved to the expulsion of Bragg from the Ridge. History has already recorded the successful charge, that swept the host down the mountains, across the valley, and converted its retreat into a shameful rout. In this charge the Thirteenth bore itself bravely, and, it is claimed, was the first to plant the colors on the rebel works. Sergeant Daniel Ritter, of Company A, was the first in the regiment to scale and enter the fortifications. The losses were severe.

On the twenty-eighth of November the Thirteenth advanced, with the army, to the rescue of Knoxville. The enemy retreated, and were pursued to near Church Mountain. This was a march of much suffering, for want of shoes and clothing, as well as rations. Returning to Knoxville, the regiment re-enlisted, as veterans, and the men were granted a furlough. Those who failed to become veterans, were transferred to the Fifty-ninth Ohio, then (January 28, 1864,) stationed at Marysville, near Knoxville.

The latter part of March, 1864, the regiment returned to duty, and was assigned to the Third brigade, Third division, and Fourth corps, in the Army of the Cumberland, then commanded by Major-General George H. Thomas.

May 1, 1864, the troops were ordered to prepare for the Atlanta campaign, and, on the third, struck tents and advanced against Ringgold, Georgia; then to Rocky Face ridge, and on to Resaca. In the engagements of this march the Thirteenth lost heavily. Still, the pursuit was continued until the rebels massed around Lost Mountain, and on May 27th the battle occurred. The Third division struck the enemy's center, and encountered breastworks gray with men and bristling with artillery. Our troops advanced, in three lines of battle, through a dense wood, and were met by a terrific discharge from the enemy, then but a few yards in advance. This destroyed the first line. The second line, of which the Thirteenth formed a part, immediately advanced on the double-quick, and, with a yell and a volley, rushed up to the works, and the contest continued from four o'clock in the afternoon until nine at night. Although our forces held the position, they were unable to capture the rebel works. The ammunition of the Thirteenth was exhausted, McCulloch was wounded, Thompson's right arm was shattered, and the killed and wounded were lying thickly around. Major J. T. Snyder, in command of the Thirteenth, still rallied the regiment, and, the ammunition becoming exhausted, he took that remaining in the boxes of the dead and wounded comrades, and distributed it with his own hands to the men. General Thomas finally ordered our forces to withdraw. The Thirteenth lost, in this engagement, fifty men, killed, wounded and prisoners.

June 21st, the non-veterans were discharged, and the remainder of the regiment formed into a battalion of four companies, under command of Major Snyder, still retaining its endeared title, "Thirteenth," and retaining its position in the brigade.

At Kennesaw the Thirteenth was in the thickest of the

fight, losing a number in killed and wounded. Next at Atlanta, where the battalion did its full share, until the surrender. From this time forward the battalion was engaged with its division until June 16, 1865, when it was ordered to Texas, where it remained until December 5, 1865, when it was mustered out.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, COMPANY B.

Mustered into the service June 19, 1861, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Francis S. Parker.
Second Lieutenant James B. Doney.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Moses Shelt.
Sergeant Harley H. Sage.
Sergeant Cyrus L. Bates.
Sergeant Josiah Smouse.
Sergeant John Thompson.
Corporal S. F. Terry.
Corporal James Busick.
Corporal Samual M. Williams.
Corporal Thomas S. Shipley.
Corporal William H. Bostwick.
Corporal John H. Aldridge.
Corporal Jackson Holt.
Musician John W. Curl.
Musician Philip Warner.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin F. Abbott, Daniel Bock,
Nicholas Boling, James M. Blacker,
Charles Burk, Jerome P. Cook,
Peter Cassal, William Cole,
John Cherry, William Crothers,
John D. Caldwell, William H. Caldwell,
Henry Corkwell, John L. Cooper,
George Campbell, Philip Cupp,
Wesley Davis, Willard E. Easterday,
George W. Farmer, John Farmer,
James Ford, James Flood,
James Gorman, Thomas Gorman,
Archibald George, John Griner,
John Hughes, Lewis Harkleroad,
Robert C. Hellrigle, William Haefer,
Erastus W. Harman, Moses Hollingshead,
George Hardesta, Jacob T. Johnson,
John Jones, Jacob Krenk,
George Labold, Samuel S. Lindsey,
Michael Lyons, John Lyons,
John Millett, John McCafferty,
Michael Murphy, James McDowell,
Walter McKee, Alexander McKilips,
John Ayer, Peter Palmer,
William Parsons, Chambers W. Peyton,
Daniel Quinn, William Roberts,
Joseph Riffle, William Richard,
Daniel Smith, Patrick Sullivan,
John Simons, John Sculper,
Julius Seypart, Joseph Tilton,
James Thompson, James Vaughn,
Henry Williams, William Willson,
William Williamson, John Welsh,
Alfred Welsh, Charles E. Winner,
F. S. Walters, Daniel White,
James Pucket, Thomas Smith,
Samuel M. Alkire.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon David Welch.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant Alexis Cope.
Sergeant-Major Andrew J. Gleason.

COMPANY B.

Corporal J. C. McDowell.

COMPANY C.

Corporal H. G. Meredith, Corporal W. E. Shedd,
Privates: W. Ashbrook, Privates: N. W. Benson,
F. Allbaugh, W. Johnson,
A. McMath, J. Mangins.

COMPANY D.

Musician A. P. Troup.

COMPANY E.

Second Lieutenant Walter Heweton.
Privates: J. A. Adams, H. Donner.

COMPANY G.

Privates: W. Lawrence, J. McLean, J. W. Wilcox

COMPANY H.

Sergeant A. J. Gleason. Private W. Wisner.

COMPANY I.

Privates: G. H. Moore, N. F. Mickey,
T. W. Ogden, W. Stonebraker,
J. Shriner.

COMPANY K.

Private W. McGratle.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Chaplain Joseph Metock.

COMPANY G.

Private W. R. Shelton.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Moore.
Major Durbin Ward, promoted colonel.
Surgeon W. L. Shenck.
Surgeon James H. Gardner.
Assistant Surgeon H. J. Herrick.
Adjutant A. J. Davis.

COMPANY A.

Privates: J. Robinson, H. F. Turner, S. Woodruff.

COMPANY B.

Lieutenants: I. Daniels, W. H. Walker,
J. E. Larimer, A. Ward,
D. S. Bird. Private J. S. Fry.

COMPANY C.

Privates: D. S. Ford, W. H. Organ, I. Vanz.

COMPANY G.

Privates: O. W. Horn, J. R. Walker.

COMPANY H.

First Lieutenant Joshua H. Jones, Private Philip Whitten.

COMPANY I.

Captain A. Ogden, Captain W. H. Walker,
First Lieutenant Leo Nales, First Lieutenant T. C. Stewart.
First Lieutenant P. H. Wilson, Second Lieutenant T. C. Michaels,
Second Lieutenant Levi Cornwell.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Timothy R. Stanley.
Surgeon William T. Johnson.
Assistant Surgeon W.lliam W. Mills.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant John C. Neal.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant Robert B. Chappell.
Private Hosen Martin.

COMPANY C.

Second Lieutenant John F. Camp.
Private P. Hathaway,

COMPANY D.

Second Lieutanant Samuel W. Thomas.

Corporal J. S. Lay, Corporal P. McGovern.
Privates: Wyatt R. John, Henry Archer,
S. McCarty.

COMPANY E.

Private P. Shay.

COMPANY F.

Corporal J. Ruller, Private G. A. Wright.

COMPANY G.

Privates: Gorden Foreman, Javier Kilbell.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Commissary-Sergeant James Thompson.

COMPANY A.

Private Thomas Flinn.

COMPANY B.

Private John Curtain.

COMPANY C.

Private John Jamison.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant Frederick Lynders, Corporal M. V. B. Hopwood,
Privates: John Rigeway, William Wrias,
Francis Stoker, James Highs.

COMPANY E.

Privates: John Benston, Adam Baker,
Jared S. Chamberlain, James Ladley,
John Lancaster, Gibson S. Melvin,
George Riley, Eli Wim.

COMPANY F.

Corporal Alfred W. Crawford.
Privates: Norman S. Crawford, George W. Hites,
Abram McGlochlin, William H. Vanarsdalen,
John D. Woodal.

COMPANY G.

Sergeant George M. Towsely.
Privates: Solomon Leinard, Edward Murray,
William Root, Charles Sanders,
George Smith, Thomas Morris,
Timothy Lawler.

COMPANY H.

Privates: Alfred W. Crawford, Norman S. Crawford,
William T. Chambers, John L. Sponogle,
Jacob O. Sponogle. Francis M. Scott.

COMPANY I.

Privates: George W. Brokaw, William C. White,
William Winemiller, Thomas Waterhouse.

COMPANY K.

Captain Joseph W. Milkens.
Private William Wells.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service July 20, 1861, at Camp Chase, O. Mustered out of service.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Nelson L. Lutz.
First Lieutenant James H. Hedges.
Second Lieutenant Daniel Blaize.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Louis E. Peter.
Sergeant Jackson Hughes.
Sergeant Van Buren White.
Sergeant Jacob D. Binkley.
Sergeant John M. Weaver.
Corporal Daniel W. Foster.
Corporal Henry Buck.
Corporal Benjamin F. Mauk.
Corporal William O. Connell.
Corporal Philip M. Engle.
Corporal William H. Haller.
Corporal Peter L. Price.
Corporal William H. McLane.
Wagoner Ferdinand Wilson.
Musician Philemon B. Binkley.
Musician John Seidner.

PRIVATES.

Henry Agburn, John Berry,
Dumas Bartlett, George Botkin,
Reuben Barnhart, Aaron Barnhart,
Robert E. Bowsher, Francis I. Brokaw,
William I. Binkley, George Brown,
Charles D. Clark, Henry Cottman,
James Dean, Alvey Davis,
Benjamin F. Davis, Thomas Dyer,
Homer F. Engle, Peter Earhart,
Solomon Farner, Thomas I. Fling,
George Fling, Andrew Friend,
James Graham, Samuel N. Gillis,
Emmett Harmount, Benjamin Harper,
Albert C. Hayes, John Hyatt,
John O. Handlen, George I. Hinton,
John Jones, Jesse Jones,
Jesse M. Jones, Daniel W. Jones,
Thomas Jefferson, William McDorman,
Anthony McNally, Michael Mack,
Anthony Miller, Reuben Murray,
John Morris, Isaac Nogle,
Nelson F. Noeman, Joseph E. Olds,
Milton Plummer, Albert W. Riggin,
Thomas Roanen, James Richardson,
John Ring, Elias Sitler,
John Strait, Christ. Sivinger,
James Sailor, Nelson Spencer,
Oscar H. Spencer, Lyman E. Scovile, jr.,
John Slow, John Shisler,
Deming Swinehart, John A. Thomas,
Henry Vangundy, Thornton Vanmetre,
Watson B. Waters, Thomas Wells,
Henry Wells, Hiram Wallace,
William Walston, Asbury Welsh,
Alexander Wyan, William T. Williamson,
Israel I. Zeller,

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, Ohio, on the twenty-eighth day of August, 1861; was armed at once, and, on the thirtieth, ordered to the field. The next day found the regiment at Benwood, Virginia, and on the second of September it reached Clarksburg. Here an attack was expected, and company H was sent out to reconnoiter, but the enemy was not discovered. Late the same evening the regiment marched, and on the afternoon of the next day entered Weston and encamped beside the Forty-seventh Ohio, with the fortunes of which it was afterward closely allied. Here the regiment received its camp and garrison equipage. Two wagons were furnished each company, and these were deemed barely sufficient for transportation. In later years the men considered themselves fortunate if there was one wagon for the regiment. September 6th the regiment joined General Rosecrans at Sutton Heights, where companies D, F and G remained, the remainder of the regiment marching with the army toward Summerville. Companies C and E were left at Big Birch Bottoms, while the remaining five companies moved on to Carnifax Ferry, where a sharp engagement took place, the enemy retreating. A considerable amount of camp equipage, and some huge double-edged knives, with

which one of the rebels was to annihilate five of the Yankees, fell into the hands of the National army. A stand of colors, on which was inscribed "Floyd's Brigade"—"The price of liberty is the blood of the brave," was secured by the Thirtieth. November 14th the regiment went into camp at Fayetteville. In the meantime the detachment at Sutton was frequently in expeditions against bushwhackers and horse-thieves. Two men of the Thirtieth were killed and quite a number were wounded in the various skirmishes. On the twenty-third of December this detachment joined the regiment at Fayetteville, and on the twenty-fifth the regiment held its first dress parade. During the winter, which was wet and sickly, several companies were sent to outposts, and all worked upon fortifications. Company H, from Pickaway county, was sent to the White House, on Soup Creek road. April 17th the regiment broke camp and moved to Raleigh, and from there it marched, on May 5th, toward Giles Court House. On the tenth it encamped at the confluence of the East and New rivers. Company H was pushed up the Narrows, and succeeded in developing the enemy's position and drawing the fire of his batteries. For eight days the allowance of rations was one cracker, with a small quantity of sugar, coffee, beans and rice to each man. On August 16th the Thirtieth marched to join the army in eastern Virginia, and at noon on the nineteenth reached Brownstown, on the Kanawha, having carried knapsacks and marched ninety-five miles in three days and a half. All were delighted to leave the mountains, and when the band played "Get out of the wilderness," as it came down Cotton Hill to the river, the deafening cheers that went up from the column showed that the hit was duly appreciated. Proceeding on transports to Parkersburg, the regiment took the cars for the east, and on August 23d passed through Washington city, encamping at night at Warrenton Junction, Virginia.

General Robertson says of the Thirtieth at Centerville: "It moved forward under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries in as good order as if on parade."

At South Mountain, on September 14th, the regiment lay for several hours under a terrific artillery fire, and at four o'clock in the afternoon advanced against the enemy, who were intrenched behind a stone wall. The "Graybacks" advanced, and a hot engagement ensued, lasting forty-five minutes. The regiment stood its ground bravely, losing eighteen men killed, and forty-eight wounded.

September 17th the regiment was heavily engaged, losing two officers killed, two wounded, and forty-five privates killed and wounded. The National colors were torn in fourteen places by the enemy's balls, and two color bearers (Sergeants White and Carter) fell dead on the field.

After remaining a few days near the battle-ground, the regiment moved for West Virginia, and on the tenth of October reached Hancock, on the Potomac, and for a time was engaged, almost daily, in fruitless marching. December 5th, the Thirtieth, with its brigade, embarked on transports, and steamed down the river, arriving at Louisville, Kentucky, January 3, 1863. It moved down the stream until it reached Helena, Arkansas, where it was assigned to the Second division of the Fifteenth army corps. January 21st, the regiment landed at Young's Point, and here it remained, engaged on the canal, and took part in numerous excursions into the surrounding country. Resuming the march, the regiment, on May 19th, arrived in the rear of Vicksburg, and from this time until its final capitulation, was engaged in skirmish, picket and fatigue duty. After the surrender of Vicksburg, the regiment went into camp, July 23rd, near Black river. The losses of the Thirtieth, during the siege, were some sixty killed and wounded.

Leaving Black river, with the army, on September 26th, it moved up the river, to Memphis, where it arrived October 2d. Two days later it resumed the march, and on November 20th it camped at Brown's Ferry, ten miles from Chattanooga. The twenty-fifth of the same month, it assaulted and carried the outer line of the enemy's works at Mission Ridge. From November 29th to December 19th, the regiment subsisted off the country, and were engaged nearly the entire time in pursuit of the enemy. In addition, nearly one-fourth of the men were without shoes. In January, 1864, at Cleveland, Tennessee, the regiment re-enlisted, to the number of three hundred and fifteen men, and repaired to Columbus, where it was furloughed on the ninth of April. On the expiration of the furlough, the regiment re-formed at Columbus, and proceeded, *via* Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Chattanooga, to Kingston, Georgia, where it arrived May 20th. Three days later, the regiment was again on the march. It moved through Dallas and Ackworth, arriving at the foot of Kennesaw mountain June 19th. During this march the regiment was almost continually under fire. Early in July, the regiment moved to Atlanta, and on the twenty-second was in the assault, losing twenty-seven in killed, wounded and prisoners. On the twenty-eighth, the regiment sustained four successive charges, in which it lost thirty men in killed and wounded. The enemy abandoned a stand of colors, under the regiment's fire, and one hundred and five dead rebels were picked up in its immediate front. August 29, 1864, those who were not veterans were mustered out, by reason of expiration of term of service, and from this time until August 13, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, the regiment was actively engaged in the defence of the starry ensign.

August 22, 1865, it was paid and discharged at Columbus, having traveled as a regiment, during its term of service, thirteen thousand, two hundred miles.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.
COMPANY H.

Mustered into service August 29, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Jacob E. Taylor,
First Lieutenant John H. Groce.
Second Lieutenant Moses B. Gist.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Cyrus A. Earnest.
Sergeant Thomas J. Evans.
Sergeant Peter Rudisill.
Sergeant Charles C. Ludington.

Sergeant Minard Shannon.
Corporal James A. Bunch.
Corporal William H. Whitehead.
Corporal John Bowler.
Corporal George W. Thorne.
Corporal Joseph E. Olds.
Corporal John McHugh.
Corporal William Parrish.
Corporal Jacob Koch.
Drummer James M. Duffey.
Fifer Alfred Crumnel.

PRIVATES.

Edward Allen, Frederick Behler,
William Bunch, Reuben P. Bunch,
Oliver P. Buckley, William F. Bowman,
Levi Brubaker, Jasper M. Clayton,
William A. Clayton, Daniel Clay,
Josiah Courman, John Cantlebury,
Mathias A. Chitburn, James Chitburn,
Michael Carlos, Thomas Crusand,
Herman Cooke, Frederick Cross,
Albert Conover, John Dalgarra,
Martin Dennis, Isaac E. Dorsey,
Thomas Davis, George W. Epps,
Wesley T. Fissel, Henry C. Gamble,
Delos R. Graham, Washington K. Gearheart,
Francis Hott, Sanford Hoover,
John Hyme, Samuel Johnson,
George Johnson, William H. Jessup,
James Kelly, John L. Kent,
James M. Lemon, Martin Moran,
James Moore, Robert Moore,
Jacob Nogel, John O'Harra,
Robert Pattinson, Daniel Rawlins,
Richard Sands, Joel Sands,
Preston R. Snowden, John M. Smith,
Henry Scovill, Isaac Scraggs,
George H. Triplett, Christian Tyler,
Lewis Toman, Frederick Wien,
Henry Winder, George B. Smith,
Jacob W. Stupp, James T. Walls,
Isaac Webb, George Welsh,
John W. Wise.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service September 19, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Julius G. Eberhard.
First Lieutenant Frederick Krumm.
Second Lieutenant William Werte.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Florentine Finn.
Sergeant Joseph Runnels.
Sergeant Andrews Boon.
Sergeant Jacob Schenk.
Sergeant August Losshig.
Corporal F. Schubluk.
Corporal Charles Leinpinsel.
Corporal William Schieferdecker.
Corporal Bernard Albrecht.
Corporal George Schmidt.
Corporal William Falkenbush.
Corporal Hermann Rosenbaum.
Musicians John Jacobs, Lewis Fritz.
Wagoner Christian Boehmer.

PRIVATES.

Francis Betzold, Peter Bals,
Lewis Bleibler, Jacob Bopp,
Gebhard Butooha, Conrad Crow,
George Deis, David Delz,
Wendelin Dehner, Charles Eithauer,
Lawrence Elsaerser, Daniel Figge,
Adelmar Finn, Adam Fornof,
Casper Gutterdam, Lewis Herr,
Emil Heller, John Hensinger,
Conrad Heuser, Anton Hugh,
Charles Karst, Jacob Koerskling,
John Kleindienst, Jacob Kuchule,
Henry Leith, John G. Mayer,
Jacob Mealheim, William Mitzger,
Moses Mook, Ernst Opperman,
George Plaff, Martin Riskenbashe,
Jacob Reiger, John Ruprecht,
Louis Schnied, Fred. Schreserderker,
John Schrenskeisen, Gottlieb Schwarz,
John G. Seltsam, Conrad Sessler,
John Solaski, William Trautschold
Christian Webbel, Casper Wenzell.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service March 1, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Andrew Heeber.
Second Lieutenant George W. Temme.

PRIVATES.

Theodore Jusen, John G. Mock,
Joseph Morrity, Mar Miller.

FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service December 31, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Harley H. Sage.

PRIVATES.

Silas Albert, Abraham Baughman,
John W. Bowman, Henry Bowman,
Martin L. Briner, William Baker,
William M. Case, Sylvanus Cupp,
Francis M. Carpenter, William Canaan,
George W. Colwell, Francis H. Cotton,
David Cline, Joseph B. Dunlap,
Thomas Donohoe, James Deueraux,
James Dayton. Jesse Drake,
Christopher Drake, Archibald Drake,
Henry Doering, David E. Evans,
Henry S. Eckhart, Andrew J. Fitzgerald,
Patrick Giblin, William Gibbons,
John A. B. Garhart, George Goss,
Jacob Green, Renick Huston,
Samuel Harrison, Harmon H. Helvering,
David S. Helvering, Jeremiah Hester,
Israel Jones, George McLaughlin,
George W. Mathews, John L. McGath,
James Martin, Samuel W. McColloch,
William H. Morral, John Morris,
Levi Oman, Charles A. Phillips,
Owen Sullivan, William H. Stout,
Edwin Stein, William H. H. Schreckengaust,
Asa Truesdale, Thomas Valentine,
Watson B. Walters, Ira Wooddell,
Benjamin F. Williamson, John F. Walker.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service in October, November and December, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James H. Coulter.
First Lieutenant Horace Parks.
Second Lieutenant Sylvester A. Larrison.

PRIVATES.

William M. Baldwin, Edward Birmingham,
Joseph Deal, George J. Fiubely,
Andrew Gartlin, William Houck,
Henry Jacobs, Thomas Larkins,
Thomas Leroy, John E. Pope,
Henry S. Rockey, John C. Steinbrecher,
Joseph Sheppard, John M. Smith,
George Sanders, John Sanders,
Stacy Taylor, Thomas J. E. Taylor.
Nelson Triss, John C. Walton,
Eugene W. Weaver.

FORTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTERR INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service August 17, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George E. Ross.
First Lieutenant Elias F. Scott.
Second Lieutenant David Mitchell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Hugh O'Harra.
Sergeant Thomas W. Hodges.
Sergeant John A. Pickering.
Sergeant William McKenzie.
Sergeant Edward H. Reynolds.
Corporal George W. Ambrose.
Corporal Phllip E. Wright.
Corporal George Marshall.
Corporal William Smith.
Corporal Robert L. Lesslie.
Corporal Jacob Lewis.
Drummer Joseph Fissell,

PRIVATES.

Harrison Abbott,
Joseph Bradfield,
Llewellyn Burkhead,
Wilford Clemens,
Horace Fairbanks,
Alpheus Fairbanks,
George Fissell,
David Green,
Thomas Grove,
Augustus Harlor,
Clemens Hill,
Henry C. Hill,
William H. Hall,
Samuel Johnson,
Alvan Milligan,
Marcus M. Morris,
John Pileyr,
Daniel Reed,
John Ryan,
James Shaw,
John Scott,
Jeremiah Styers,
Seymour Van Meter,
Harness R. Buckles,
David C. Adkins,
Jeremiah Byrd,
John Collins,
Charles Darby,
Francis M. Funk,
Leonard E. Justice,
John LeMay,
James Martin,
David Wheeler,
William T. Wallace.
William Alexander,
Adam Beers,
Hillery F. Bunch,
Charles L. Davis,
Mahlon Fairbanks,
George M. Ferguson,
Robert Gardner,
William A. Good,
Francis M. Holt,
Joseph Harlor,
Albert Hill,
Joseph Hill,
Alexander Huffman,
Henry F. Long,
James Milligan,
Ananias Meeker,
Joseph Redhead,
William Reed,
William I. Swank,
James M. Spencer,
Adam Spangler.
George Tool,
George W. Grakun,
John D. Arter,
Noah Adkins,
John C. Byrd,
Alfred Crawford,
Wilson Fisher,
Robert E. Huston,
Stephen Justice,
Joseph H. Long,
John S. Morris,
Elisha F. Webb,
William Tool.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service August 19, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Miles V. Payne.
First Lieutenant Samuel H. Cole.
Second Lieutenant Theodore Jones.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James W. Cramer.
Sergeant Oscar A. Moore.
Corporal Daniel White.

PRIVATES.

George Annentrout,
Isaac Bailey,
John Burk,
William Cunningham,
Atwel Dulin,
Leonard Eastman,
George Floyd,
Thomas J. Heaton,
William J. Botkin,
Orrin S. Brownson,
Barnard Cox,
Robert Carey,
Alonzo Eastman
Alonzo Frazell,
William H. V. Garwood,
Daniel Hartold,
John Hites,
Arthur T. Johnson,
William H. McCracken,
Charles Porter,
John E. Paschel,
John Seeboles,
James Shumway,
Sylvester Van Schoyck,
Amos W. Heaton,
James McCullough,
Philip Neff,
Barnett Price,
John Parrish,
William H. Sands,
George Trowbridge,
Henry Waterman.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited at Worthington, Franklin county, in the month of September, and was organized on October 16, 1861. On February 22, 1862, it reported at Paducah, Kentucky, with an aggregate of nine hundred and seventy-five men, and was brigaded with the Sixth Iowa and the Fortieth Illinois, in General Sherman's division.

On March 8th the regiment arrived at Savannah, and was engaged during the entire battle of Pittsburg Landing. Its loss was two hundred and eighty killed and wounded, and fifteen captured. The dead were conveyed to a spot a little to the south of the summit of the ridge overlooking Owl creek, immediately in front of the first line of battle, and near the Purdy road, and there interred in single graves, with the honors of war. April 27th, the regiment moved, with the army, upon Corinth. In November the regiment started on a campaign through Mississippi, under General Grant, but was obliged to return. Early in June the regiment joined in the siege of Vicksburg, and, after the surrender, moved in the direction of Jackson. October 10th, the regiment, with the Fifteenth corps, embarked for Memphis, and from there marched to the relief of Chattanooga. At the battle of Mission Ridge, the regiment was heavily engaged, and lost many in killed and wounded. Soon after, it marched to Knoxville, and from there to Scottsboro', Alabama, where it arrived December 31, 1863, having marched over five hundred miles in about two months, exposed to inclement weather, without tents, and almost without food and clothing. Here the regiment was armed with Spencer's repeating rifled muskets; and here, too, it reenlisted as veterans. It was furloughed on March 30, 1864, and, after an absence of thirty-eight days, it returned to its camp at Scottsboro'. On May 1st the regiment moved, by way of Chattanooga, to Resaca, where it was engaged on the 13th, 14th and 15th, with but small loss. From here the march was resumed to Dallas. In the engagements at this point the Spencer rifles caused such havoc, that ever after the Forty-sixth was known and dreaded throughout the opposing army.

Next the regiment participated in the battle of New Hope Church. The command gained a position within eighty yards of the enemy. Their fire was harassing the brigade greatly, and Colonel Walcutt, commanding, determined to gain the rebel line without loss. He arranged the brigade as for a charge, with flags flying, and all the buglers in the line. His men, who were well covered, were directed to bring their guns to bear along the enemy's parapet; when the bugles sounded to forward, the enemy raised, as had been expected, to repel the anticipated assault, but received, instead, a severe fire. The result was, the enemy abandoned the works in confusion,

and, during the night, withdrew. June 6th, the brigade passed through Ackworth, and went into bivouac until the ninth, when it went on a reconnoisance to Kenesaw, where it joined its division. June 15th, the Forty-sixth, with its brigade, supported by the two brigades of the division, was ordered to charge a line on a ridge some half a mile distant. This was done in gallant style. Twenty-two officers, four hundred men and six hundred stand of small arms were captured, and many of the enemy were killed and wounded. On the twenty-sixth, Walcutt's, and two brigades from General Smith's division, were detailed as a storming party. The Forty-sixth was in the advance of the movement. The heavy *abatis* of the enemy's main works was too cumbersome, and, after repeated and determined efforts, our men were obliged to withdraw. In this assault the Forty-sixth captured sixty prisoners, but its own loss, in killed and wounded was severe. After the evacuation of Kenesaw, the regiment moved for Atlanta, and, on the evening of the twentieth, went into line in front of the city. Here it did gallant service. At Ezra Church the regiment was again engaged, capturing the colors of the Thirtieth Louisiana, with its colonel. Ten officers and fully one-half of the men of the rebel regiment were killed. The flag, which was a present from the ladies of New Orleans to the regiment, was presented by General Logan to its immediate captor, Harry Davis, and was contributed by him to the State of Ohio. It is now in the relic room of the State House, at Columbus.

August 3d the Forty-sixth, with details from other regiments, was ordered to drive in, or capture, the enemy's outposts. The contest was severe, and resulted in the capture of about one hundred prisoners. At Jonesboro' the regiment charged the enemy's line, on the twenty-eighth, capturing four officers and fifty men. On the second of September the regiment captured the enemy's fortified skirmish line. At Lovejoy's station, the regiment had a hand to hand conflict, in which the enemy was forced to retire, with a loss of about fifty prisoners. Next, the regiment moved against Hood, in northern Georgia and Alabama, after which it retired to the vicinity of Atlanta, where it arrived on November 5th. The regiment was at Raleigh when the news of the surrender of Lee's army was received. It participated in the grand review at Washington, and was mustered out July 22, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Thomas Worthington, mustered as lieutenant-colonel, October 23, 1861; appointed colonel January 30, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Walcutt, mustered as major, October 1, 1861; appointed lieutenant-colonel January 30, 1862.

Major William Smith, mustered as second lieutenant, November 5, 1861; appointed captain December 31, 1861; major, January 30, 1862.

Adjutant John B. Neil, mustered as first lieutenant, October 1, 1861.

Quartermaster Emanuel Giesy, mustered as first lieutenant, September 27, 1861.

Surgeon Thomas McFadden, mustered in October 11, 1861.

Assistant Surgeon Greenleaf C. Norton, mustered in October 19, 1861.

Sergeant-Major Joseph A. Stewart, mustered in November 20, 1861.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Elias H. Parsons, mustered in December 16, 1861.

Commissary-Sergeant George E. Hutcheson, mustered in October 16, 1861.

Principal Musician John Ackerman, mustered in January 4, 1862.

Principal Musician Christopher M. Graham, mustered in November 20, 1861.

REGIMENTAL BAND.

Leader, Frederick A. Baker.

First Class: William L. Perkins, Edwin Weibling, John W. Haynie, First Class: James S. Strasburg, George N. Hanawalt, George L. Bright.

Second Class: Solomon Simmons, David S. Miller, William Bright, Second Class: Silas Martin, Eugene Peck, Henry A. Guitner.

Third Class: Moses Shanck, Marcus N. Haynie, George W. Scoville, Jacob M. Winter, Lewis M. Beebe, John R. Lachman, Third Class: Homer J. Budd, Ezekiel B. Slaughter, Silas Sprague, James A. Slaughter, William H. Parke, Charles A. Redding.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain A. G. Sharp.

First Lieutenant Jacob Lohrer.

Second Lieutenant George F. Crary.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lucius A. Bowers; transferred to Company K, January 23, 1862.

Sergeant Hiram Cross.

Sergeant Marshall B. Wright.

Sergeant Thomas Belford.

Sergeant Charles G. Prentice.

Corporal John A. Swank.

Corporal John P. Williams.

Corporal William Gauge.

Corporal George Adams.

Corporal Louis Kammerer.

Corporal Henry C. Stiles.

Corporal Andrew J. Baker.

Corporal Solomon Cassiday.

PRIVATES.

John Andrews,
Henry Brink,
Wilson Byrum,
Edgar J. Copeland,
Joseph Campbell,
E. Van R. Colton,
John Dickson,
Washington Evans,
Casimere Fortunbocker,
Samuel Heaston,
Holmes H. Hoover,
George Hill,
Benjamin Hunter,
Henry Hofmichter,
John Kurtz,
Frederick Kopp,
Peter Miller,
Adison M. Mansfield,
Elias McKinley,
Oron Mansfield,
William Oberdier,
David M. Pence,
David Ryne,
David Smith,
Daniel H. Smith,
Theodore Smiley,
William Sherman,
John Wallace,
Thomas Wood,
Eli Williams,
Joseph Walbourne,
Samuel Yarger,
Green Gaskill,
Elias Hastings,
Ira B. Kile,
Oakum A. Booker,
Philip Barch,
William Buly,
George M. Carter,
Joseph Clark,
Christian Coble,
Peter Dowdall,
Junius H. Fairman,
George W. Fuiks,
William H. Hoover,
Albert A. Hatfield,
Columbus Huddle,
Henry Heller,
Milton Jones,
Martin Kaetzel,
John Lipps,
Samuel J. Miller,
James McKinney,
Henry Michelbach,
Christian May,
James O'Neil,
Joel Rhodes,
Alexander Ryne,
Isaac Smith,
Avery A. Sherdon,
Sommerset R. Snoffer,
William Shirey,
Charles Wallace,
Joseph Wright,
John Walker,
Edward Willson,
Doctor Atwater,
Samuel Gaskell,
George E. Hutchinson,
Henry Plumber,
Joseph Sigman.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Harding C. Geary.
First Lieutenant Edward N. Upton.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Mellen.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John B. Foster.
Sergeant Lucius Windle.
Sergeant Joseph Bell.
Sergeant William R. Steele.
Sergeant William S. Dalton.
Corporal George Knoderer.
Corporal John C. Lilley.
Corporal Daniel Daugherty.
Corporal Alvert C. Brown.
Corporal Edward Lewis,
Corporal Jacob Schock.
Corporal George Frankenburg.
Corporal Robert Davis.
Musician Cyrenus Trowbridge.
Musician George Gfalzfrass.
Wagoner Jacob Shilling.

PRIVATES.

Christopher Angle,
Adrian L. Bancroft,
George D. Bancroft,
Christopher F. Bitz,
Francis M. Brittingham,
Allen Boyd,
John Calvert,
John W. Cassiday,
William H. Fisher,
Simon J. Fought,
Edward H. Garrett,
George R. Galloway,
Lewis Harmon,
John B. Hendley,
Mathew Holland,
John Hendrickson,
Eli Howell,
Frederick T. Jameson,
William Jowitt,
Robert Knight,
Albert McCarty,
Henry McUtchen,
Charles Miller,
George Mummel,
John Parkison,
Andrew Sheridan,
David V. Smith,
Francis M. Smith,
William T. T. Underwood,
James White,
Charles Wheeler,
George H. Bethard,
John A. Moore,
Mortimer Royce,
Joseph Baker,
Charles H. Bancroft,
Andrew Bell,
James Blair,
James Butler,
Enoch Brittingham,
Alfred Clemens,
Thomas M. Finks.
James Fielding,
Moses Gaunt,
Joseph M. Garrett,
George L. Geary,
William H. Hempy,
Joseph Herner,
Morris Horn,
John Haefy,
John Humphries,
William E. Joshua,
Martin Kanary,
John Lewis,
——— McUtchen,
Anthony McGill,
Henry Morris,
John H. Ogborn,
John Senior,
Jonathan V. M. Smith,
Daniel O. Smith,
Daniel South,
William Ward,
Jefferson T. Wales,
Samuel W. Zimmerman,
Thomas Ekens,
George W. McClane,
Daniel Masters,

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Pinney.
First Lieutenant William Nessler.
Second Lieutenant William W. Watts.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Henry C. Burr.
Sergeant James C. Howard.
Sergeant John M. Case.
Corporal John S. Garner.
Corporal Charles S. Comstock.
Corporal Edward Sebring.
Corporal Elias Barker.

PRIVATES.

Eli Barker,
Thomas M. Davis,
Henry Faller,
Robert Coons,
John R. Fryer,
John N. Lawson,
Noah Looker,
John F. McIlvane,
Frederick W. Norris,
Joshua L. McRill,
John A. Murlin,
Charles E. Skeels,
George W. Wagner.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry H. Geisy.
First Lieutenant John J. Carran.
Second Lieutenant Charles H. Rice.
Wagoner Charles Shipman.

PRIVATES.

Leander Mercer,
John O'Riley.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Phillip A. Crow.
First Lieutenant Charles E. Taylor.
Second Lieutenant Hiram B. Wilson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David Stewart.
Sergeant Harlow G. Johnston,
Sergeant John B. Phinney.
Sergeant Jasper Smith.
Sergeant James A. Newcomb.
Corporal Thomas Tansy.
Corporal John E. Evans.
Corporal William W. Miller.
Corporal Alexander Mullen.
Corporal Addison Blain.
Musician Thomas Pugh.
Musician Jacob Kissel.
Wagoner Jefferson Learn.

PRIVATES.

John W. Burton,
John Besse,
E. Van R. Cotton,
Joseph Campbell,
Isaac Golden,
John Herron,
Thomas Jamieson,
Rufus Ketner,
Peter McKilver,
Bruce Murry,
Martin Van B. Mullen,
Levi Millington,
Samuel J. Miller,
Albert Pugh,
John G. Paul,
George W. Stiner,
Joseph R. Smith,
William Skates,
Uray Thomas,
Theodore Woodruff,
Edward Buckley,
Joseph Betheord,
James Clawson,
Henry Farnam,
William Hutson,
Lamar B. Jones,
Moses Johnson,
John Lepps,
John A. Moore,
Joseph Mullen,
Oliver Mullen,
Otis Millington,
Christian May,
William H. Patterson,
William Perry,
Albert Smith,
Phillip Sutton,
William Sherman,
David Van Tassel,
Joseph Wright,
Levi Wagoner.

Privates John S. Atwater, John S. Bennett, Chester Bethard, Hezekiah Corbin, Thomas Davis, James H. Fairman, David M. Pence and Thomas J. Rice, were transferred to Company K, January 23, 1862.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Mitchell C. Lilly.
First Lieutenant Thomas C. Platt.
Second Lieutenant John Ramsey.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Ebenezer E. Bickett.
Sergeant Andrew W. McConnell.
Sergeant Michael A. Lilly.
Sergeant Joseph Amos.
Sergeant John H. Valentine.
Corporal Augustus B. Wood.
Corporal Nicholas Allender.
Corporal George W. Gorman.
Corporal John Riemensnyder.

Corporal Joseph Alexander.
Corporal William H. Bendell.
Corporal James E. Gowans.
Corporal Jacob Morritz.
Musician Christopher M. Graham.
Musician Reason B. Parker.
Wagoner Henry W. Persons.

PRIVATES.

Neely Alexander,
Charles W. Axline,
William Brelsford,
Bruce W. Beall,
Charles L. Britton,
George Barringer,
James M. Church,
Theodore T. Cook,
Luke Davis,
Jonathan Dent,
John W. Fields,
John Granger,
Levi Gorrell,
John Hays,
Peter Hughes,
Michael Hamm,
Cornelius Kelcher,
Alfred Kock,
Horace Latimer,
Benedict Levy,
Wallace H. Moore,
Abraham McDonald,
Henry C. McCracken,
William H. Newland,
Martin Regner,
Wilson P. Smith,
George R. Snell,
Homer Shumway,
John Scheaf,
William P. Thatcher,
James Wilson,
Thomas W. Hurtt,
Lewis A. White,
Howard G. Affleck,
Jefferson Bickett.
Bruce S. Brown,
Madison Bradford,
Philander C. Britton,
Ammon P. Converse,
Henry C. Church,
Harry Davis,
Cicero Davis,
John Engle,
James Gochenour,
Mankin J. Gibbons,
John E. Hill,
William M. Harris,
John M. Hurtt,
Charles W. Johnson,
Patrick Kelly,
Lewis Lofland,
Robert M. Lilly,
Edwin Lyman,
John H. Miller,
William McMullen,
Martin Myers,
John Riley,
John D. Reed,
Jacob Shirey,
William Sayne,
James A. Shaw,
William H. Taylor,
John C. Temanus,
George W. Aston,
John B. Miller,
Henry Waterman,

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles L. Ly Brand.
Second Lieutenant Joseph A. Stewart.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Lewis A. White.
Sergeant George W. Aston.
Corporal Green Gaskill.
Corporal Ira B. Kile.

PRIVATES.

John S. Atwater,
Henry M. Benton,
Thomas Davis,
Elias Hastings,
Thomas W. Hurtt,
John A. Moore,
George Prime,
David M. Pence,
Joseph Sigman,
Chester Bethard.
Hezekian Corbin,
James H. Fairman,
George E. Hutchinson,
Homer K. Hoover,
John B. Miller,
Henry Plummer,
Thomas J. Rice,
Henry Waterman.

FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service August 21, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Andrew S. Bloom.
Second Lieutenant, Samuel I. Brent.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Henry Brakeman.
Corporal Andrew Sendelback.
Corporal John Murphy.

PRIVATES.

Elisha Dowdna,
Thomas McNeal,
Andrew J. Jeffers,
James McNeal,
Elijah McNeal,
John O'Brien,
Valentine Strode,
Lemuel Olds,
Samuel Riddle,
Samuel Smith,
James Hudson.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant Granville M. White.
Second Lieutenant John Bell.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James M. Dimpsey.
Sergeant Peter J. Gasnell.
Sergeant William H. Elliott.
Corporal Carlisle Leeds.
Corporal James M. Andrews.
Corporal David F. Price.

PRIVATES.

Frank B. Adams,
James W. Armstrong,
Cyrus Ballard,
Christian W. Baker,
James Cavener,
William G. Cochran,
Jackson V. B. Ford,
Peter Haines,
Joseph Huffman,
Lewis Huffman,
Henry D. King,
Nathan D. Mitchell,
Hiram Seas,
Joseph Scott,
Chas. Vanatta,
Lyndon Walker,
Elijah Athey,
Jacob Barber,
Nicholas Barber,
John M. Breeden,
James M. Casselman,
Thomas Davin,
George W. Gordon,
John Hawk,
George Haughn,
Joseph Haines,
Thomas J. Mitchell,
George W. Miller,
John Speilman,
Joseph Tipton,
Richard C. White,
Joseph Wright.

COMPANY G.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Frank G. Leeds.
Sergeant Absalom Barror.
Corporal William H. Beatty.

PRIVATES.

Henry Beeshon,
Albert Frazier,
Augustus W. Graseman,
David T. Layton,
Joseph Williamson,
William Dolan,
John Furgurson,
Levi Looker,
James T. Wright,
L. D. Young.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Levi M. Willits.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Musician Charles H. Nelson.
Musician David M. Sigmun.

PRIVATES.

William Adams,
Fred. Brener,
Jesse P. Caldwell,
William Clark,
Silas S. Dickens,
Henry Hays,
John Jones,
Silas R. Moon,
Thomas McMahan,
John Owens,
Russell Pickle,
Lewis Schunansky,
John Sherman,
Robert West,
John Walter,
William Barhite,
James Casey,
Anthony Carr,
Thomas Cornwell,
Peter Herr,
George Herrington,
George McDonald,
John Malony,
Ezra Miller,
William Parr,
Enoch P. Rankin,
Judson Smith,
Charles Thompson,
James Wilson,
Rosmond Pickle,
Rufus H. Park.

FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ferdinand F. Remple.
Major Peter Dister

Surgeon Rainer Schallern.
Assistant Surgeon Eugene Ringler.
Adjutant Romani Lujeane.
Quartermaster Peter A. Bishop.
Hospital Steward Johann H. Ulrich.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service January 9, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph N. Brown.
First Lieutenant Charles Straedter.
Second Lieutenant Henry Oderfeld.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Magnus Fink.
Sergeant John Briggelmann.
Sergeant Charles Schan.
Corporal Christian Reehl.
Corporal David Orbariske.
Corporal George Ginter.
Corporal Andrew Habarath.
Corporal Adolph Herrmann.
Wagoner Frank Klein.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Ambacher,	John Albert,
Ludwig Bruck,	Frank Brunner,
Henry Bremmer,	Mickel Deisler,
Ire Dillison,	Charles Elrich,
Franklin Fritz,	Adam Fischer,
William Glick,	Christian Giese,
Joseph Gagle,	Edward Hughes,
Markus Harden,	Charles Hummel,
George Hildenbrand,	Peter Himann,
Paulus Hilbert,	John Knobloch.
Charles Kuchler,	Philippi Kern,
George Keller,	August Liebetran,
Frank Louis,	John Markly,
Joseph Mitke,	Joseph Nonnemacher,
Andrew Nabor,	Silas Peny,
William Richers,	John Ruslins,
Nicholaus Ruffiny,	Edward Samlano,
David Schlesinger,	Samuel Selig,
John Schenk,	Henry Schuerkert,
David Smith,	William Rall,
Jacob Smith,	Anton Schaffer,
Florenz Schreiner,	August Herrman.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service January 9, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant E. J. Branneis.
Second Lieutenant Earharell Goehl.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Jacob Harris.
Sergeant Charles Lusht.
Corporal Charles Fleishler.
Corporal George Volz.
Corporal Gustav Hirtmann.
Corporal George Daubert.
Corporal Charles Flinnke.
Musician John B. Meier.

PRIVATES.

Rindolph Armon,	John Berki,
Louis Bohm,	Jacob Broadbeck,
John Burcheredt,	J. C. Degenhardt,
Stephen Fuli,	John Kehl,
John Klink,	John Mangold,
Christian Moersch,	Frederick Mueller,
Angarl Rein,	George Schaefer,
Eugene Schallern,	Nicolaus Schimmel,
Philip Schroeizer,	Gottleib Ernst Senfl,
Frederick Stlenclir,	Frederich Strausf,
Stephen Wilson,	John Weish,
Frederich Wohlert.	Christian Feltner.

COMPANY D.

Private William D. Boyd, Private Leonhard Schmidt.

COMPANY G.

Mustered into service January 11, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Baptisk Benkler.
Captain Oscar Von Brabenber.
First Lieutenant Jacob Haring.
Second Lieutenant Conrad B. Krause.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant August Linder,
Sergeant Thomas Herbig.
Sergeant John Schmidt.
Sergeant Adam Roof.
Corporal Rudolph Domke.
Corporal Rudolph Schoder.
Corporal Charles Esch.
Corporal Leonhardt Baner.
Corporal John Klein.
Corporal Aug. Vogelsberg.
Musician Henry Junigal.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bachman,	Peter Claudi,
George Dixon,	Michael Enzel,
Jacob Eger,	Jean Guihnann,
Frank Guckert,	Lew's Heckmann,
Lewis Heimlect,	James Johnson,
Ernst Kinnzel,	Jacob Kochendoerpen,
Charles Luse,	George Moser,
Daniel Moessner,	James McNallen,
Albert Ochl,	Christopher Ott,
Frank Plessing,	Thomas Peace,
William Platt,	John Rose,
John Rice,	Jean Rufferig,
Fredrich Scharlact,	Peter Stuenmer,
George D. Sass,	Gottleib Seidel,
John Sturhof,	Joseph H. Schoefer,
Henry Ulrich,	Jean Wolfahrt,
Peter Wocke,	Charles Wittech,

Frank Weber.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service October 30, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel M. Morrison.
First Lieutenant William Roby.
Second Lieutenant Stephen Defenbaugh.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant J. T. Morrison.
Sergeant Joseph Davisson,
Sergeant Stephen Miller.
Sergeant H. N. Myers.
Sergeant Emanuel Royse.
Corporal C. W. Myers.
Corporal John W. Row.
Corporal Samuel A Shuck.
Corporal Reuben Steeley.
Corporal H. H. Dixon.
Corporal Henry Mounjoy.
Corporal A. Leist.
Corporal Nelson H. Wilson.
Musician C. C. Nye.
Musician W. H. Campbell.
Wagoner William Hennis.

PRIVATES.

P. N. Bushey,	J. N. Brooks,
James Butler,	J. W. Buchanan,
E. R. Black,	Daniel Bendum
E. Bartley,	J. Bogles,
S. Birely,	A. Beavers,
E. E. Buken,	S. C. Crites,
R. Conrod,	G. R. Camp,
P. Cullins,	N. C. Devore,
L. C. Connseller,	Daniel Dixon,
John Derry,	E. P. Gilpin,
James George,	John Grant,
J. M. Huff,	John Hall,

Samuel Hase, John Hase,
A. Igo, W. A. Johnston,
Leonard Julion, Jacob Kern,
Leroy Kern, G. W. Ludwig,
Daniel Lechler, W. T. Morrison,
Thomas McHorton, J. A. Myers,
James McDowel, W. H. Morgan,
Thomas McCormick, George Medler,
G. W. Martin, Daniel Molay,
Henry Moyer, Joslah Onio,
William H. Pontius, Thomas Putnam,
Horace Putnam, George Row,
W. C. Robberts, A. Rice,
H. Reinmund, George Rhodes,
S. M. Shaffer, John Steely,
A. W. Shuck, John Smith,
John Stub, N. C. Thomas.
John Thomas, Allen Thomas,
Solomon Thomas, Harrison Thomas,
John Todd, C. Vandermark,
Samuel Ward, John Weaver,
John Wolford, William Wells,
Peter Wotring, Amos Wymer,
E. Wolington, J. Wartes,
C. C. Shelenburgh.

SIXTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service March 14, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Elitha D. House.
First Lieutenant George W. Campbell.
Second Lieutenant Henry J. Wenny.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William S. Hensel.
Sergeant James McKelvey.
Sergeant John C. Bell.
Sergeant Clinton E. Sharp.
Sergeant William W. McMillen.
Corporal Levi S. Strader.
Corporal Thomas S. Armstrong.
Corporal Oliver S. Gordon.
Corporal Pearl P. Ingalls.
Corporal William Benton.
Corporal Lewis Hine.
Corporal William Brackenridge.
Corporal William J. Miller.

PRIVATES.

McCoy Armstrong, William E. Allegre,
James W. Bain, Giles S. Blair,
William C. Borrer, Lysander S. Baldwin,
William Bell, Chester W. Brooks,
James H. Brown, James Bolen,
John Cramer, John F. Clark,
Peter Cubbage, Thomas W. Case,
Nelious Detliser, Franklin Drake,
Joseph W. Dwault, James Doren,
William Dempsey, William H. Dennis,
John Duff, Patrick Devit,
Taylor Darrow, Robert Drace,
George J. Elvin, Wellington Eusminger,
Marsellas Fickel, Casper Fultz,
Alpheus Flarida, Daniel W. Fowls,
Clay Fravel, George Fleischmann,
Conrad Felker, Jonathan Freeman,
Martin Gladman, William E. German,
Lawrence Gorrell, Casper Graff,
John W. Hudson, William Hill,
John Haynes, Harvey Johnson,
George Kopp, Elzey Lacy,
James A. Latham, George Lape
Robert Lacy, John Logan,
James Lewis, Solomon McCullic,
William Matney, James Miller,
Reuben Mam, John W. Osman,
James Page, Elisha Patterson,
David P. Park, James Putman,
Jacob Rodel, George V. Richards,
Zenas M. Rice, Levi C. Strader,
Aaron Seeds, John S. Spillman,
Sylvester P. Stevenson, John Shumm,
William Spindler, Lewis Swickard,
John Speck, Philip Schmidt,
Henry Seim, Lewis H. Turner,
John E. Tipton, Michael Toole,
Thomas E. Taylor, James Temple,
Oliver W. Talley, Robert Twigg,
Franklin Thompson, David Trine,
David A. Vandruff, Joel H. Worthington,
James E. Winegardner, George Williams,
Joseph F. Watts.

COMPANY D.

Musician George W. Soyers.

PRIVATES.

Zachary S. Hicks, Jacob S. Hance,
Jeremiah S. Herron, Nathaniel Harding,
Charles Stonehouse, James W. White.

COMPANY I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George B. Field.
Sergeant William H. Lathrop.
Musicians Charles Moccabel, Thomas Starkey.

PRIVATES.

Allen W. Green, Samuel Lescoe.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was made up from almost every county in the State. Companies B and C were largely recruited from Pickaway county. It was organized at Camp Chase, April 23, 1862, and departed for Western Virginia May 27, 1862. One month later it joined Major-General Fremont's army at Strasburg, and marched with it to Sperryville, Virginia, where Major-General Pope assumed command of the army.

At Freeman's Ford, on the Rappahannock river, the Sixty-first had its first fight with the enemy—a part of Longstreet's corps. In the second Bull Run battle it covered the retreat of the National forces on the Centerville turnpike, toward Washington. In this engagement the Sixty-first lost twenty-five men, killed and wounded. September 2d the regiment was engaged at Fairfax Court House, and eventually fell back to the chain bridge and formed a part of the reserve force, under General Siegel, for the protection of Washington. January 20, 1863, the regiment marched to Hartwood Church, and built winter quarters; but after occupying them one night they were abandoned, and the regiment marched to Stafford Court House, where it remained until April 27, 1863.

The Sixty-first then crossed the Rappahannock at Kelley's ford, and moved to the rear of the rebel position at Fredericksburg, where it formed a connection with that portion of the National army which crossed the Rappahannock at United States Ford. It took position on the right, preparatory to the battle of Chancellorsville, which was opened at six o'clock on the evening of May 2d. The Sixty-first was engaged on the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th. It lost four officers wounded, a large number of men wounded, and five killed. June 12th it joined in pursuit of Lee's rebel army, at that

time making its way into Pennsylvania. It opened the battle of Gettysburg, on July 1st, and suffered severely, losing heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Captain Bending and Lieutenant Mill were captured and kept in rebel prisons until the close of the war. October 27th the regiment started for Chattanooga, to aid in opening communication, by way o the Tennessee river, with that beleaguered city. On the night of the 28th it was engaged in a fierce fight at Wauhatchie valley, defeating and driving the rebels across Lookout creek. In this fight three were killed and a number wounded.

On the twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of November the regiment was engaged in Mission Ridge fight, and on the twenty-ninth it marched with the National forces to the relief of Knoxville, after which it returned to Bridgeport, Tennessee, to winter quarters. In March, 1864, the Sixty first re-enlisted and was ordered to Ohio on its veteran furlough of thirty days. On April 28, 1864, the regiment re-assembled at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and on the same day started for the front, reaching Chattanooga on the fifth of May. On Sunday, May 15th, the regiment participated in the bloody action at Resaca, losing several men. From this time until November 15th the regiment was engaged in numerous actions and skirmishes, and lost many men in killed and wounded. November 15th it started with General Sherman's army in its "march to the sea." In this great march the regiment had but one skirmish with the enemy—at Sandersville, Georgia. Aside from hard marches through the swamps of South Carolina, nothing of interest occurred until Bentonville was reached. At this point the last real battle of the march was fought. The Sixty-first Ohio performed its part in this battle, and lost some men wounded and captured.

Marching with the army, the regiment reached Coldsboro', North Carolina, where it was consolidated with the Eighty-second Ohio, the combined regiment taking the name of the latter-named organization. This act blotted from the rolls of the army the name of the Sixty-first Ohio, but it does remain on record. It was always a reliable regiment, and was always found where duty called it. Its losses by its casualties of the field were so numerous that at the close of its service a little band of only sixty men and officers remained to answer to its last roll-call.

The consolidated regiment joined in the march through the rebel capital to Washington city, where it participated in the grand review, and, after a slight detention, was sent home to Columbus and mustered out of the service about the first of September, 1865.

SIXTY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTERR INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service in January, February, and March, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain D. W. Crouse.
First Lieutenant Henry R. Bending.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Hess.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Thomas Wolfley.
Sergeant Cyrus E. Irwin.
Sergeant William J. Kinnear.
Sergeant Henry Clemons.
Sergeant Jacob F. Marder, jr.
Corporal William H. Kirkwood.
Corporal Charles Miller.
Corporal James Machin, jr.
Corporal Samuel Dunn.
Corporal Robert McMaines.
Corporal John Whalaver.
Musician John McAllister.
Wagoner George W. Hoak.

PRIVATES.

Barnett Abbott,	James Burkley,
John Brown,	Alexander Calahan,
Henry Davis,	John Fox,
Benjamin Groom.	Benjamin F. Hall,
John N. Hammel,	Abram Huntsberry,
William Justus,	George Knadelen,
Valentine Lust,	William Moore,
Lemuel Morris,	Lawrence McKee,
Joseph Martin,	James McMananny,
David McMananny,	Daniel Murphy,
Franklin Nicols,	William Oyer,
Jonas Oyer,	David Oyer,
John Pritchard,	William D. Reed,
Jonathan B. Rife,	David Rife,
Daniel Strawser,	John Shisler,
Mangus W. Stretling.	James Smith,
Vincent Seals,	William Smith,
John Thomas,	Joseph Van Lear,
Samuel Van Gundy,	John Whitesel,
Patrick Whalen,	Philip Winer.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service May 21, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal John Guilloume.
Corporal L. J. Cassady.

PRIVATES.

Hugh Cray,	Martin Coleman,
Patrick Conelly,	Patrick Dalany,
Patrick Fahey,	Peter Harrison,
John Jackson,	Miles Kenney,
Patt Mathews,	Cornelius Nolan,
Michael Riddle,	Daniel Sullivan,
B. F. Sherman,	Thomas Sweeney,
John F. Taser,	Benjamin White.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service March 5, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Leonard C. Counsellar, mustered in as Second Lieutenant; appointed Captain, March 3, 1862.

First Lieutenant Edward R. Black, mustered in as a private; promoted Second Lieutenant, January 20, 1862; appointed First Lieutenant, March 3, 1862.

Second Lieutenant Frederick Pickering, mustered in as private; promoted Second Lieutenant, March 3, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant A. J. Collier.
Sergeant A. J. Penbroke.
Sergeant A. P. Bennett.
Sergeant John Butler.
Sergeant George W. Elkridge.
Corporal E. F. Steele.
Corporal J. W. England.
Corporal Jacob Brobeck.
Corporal T. J. Jones.
Corporal John Henig.
Corporal G. W. Weaver.
Corporal R. B. Case.
Corporal Emanuel Buriner.
Musician C. F. Collier.
Wagoner Daniel Weider.

PRIVATES.

Barnes H. Allwine,
G. W. Baughman,
Emanual Budd,
David Beck,
Patrick Brannan.
D. A. Blosser,
Richmond Cook,
T. W. Casky,
Thomas England,
C. W. Elmore,
Henry Frankford,
James A. Griffy,
George Gehning,
Elias Hessinger,
David Hudson,
James Justice,
Samuel P. Jones,
W. H. Linville,
Lewis Morse,
W. P. Mayle,
John O'Connell,
John T. Palm,
G. W. Pontious,
Christian Roaf,
A. J. Shireff,
John Shaffer,
Phocian Smith,
W. A. Worley,
George Werderlich,
W. M. Worley,
Simon Young,
John W. Benchman,
William Brunner,
George Bowers,
William Brown,
William Beckwith,
Levi Boysel,
Emanuel Cave,
T. W. Dumond,
Marcus Eaton,
Isaac Faust,
E. C. Focke,
Alfred Griffy,
R. R. Hurdle,
Frederick Hetenhouser,
Francis Hill,
Andrew Jackson,
Nicholas Kuhn,
John Lundenberger,
E. B. W. Morris,
W. R. Murrell,
William O'Connell,
John Process,
John H. Reid,
Richmond Rey,
William Sapp,
M. W. Smith,
Daniel Wann,
John Wefler,
Julious Woodruff,
John Young,
James Brooks.

SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service December 30, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Justus G. McSchooler.
First Lieutenant Archibald LyBrand.
Second Lieutenant Charles W. Trimble.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Horace S. Clark.
Sergeant Samuel Peters.
Sergeant Samuel F. Jones.
Sergeant John Alexander.
Sergeant Henry W. Meeker.
Corporal Ebenezer E. Clark.
Corporal William B. Davis.
Corporal Job P. Duvall.
Corporal Thornton Vanmeter.
Corporal Frank M. Snider.
Corporal Oliver H. P. Burnett.
Corporal George W. Gephart.
Corporal Jacob Grant.
Musician William Hege.
Musician William Haddock.

PRIVATES.

John Allton,
William I. Beggarstoff,
James T. Brown,
Andrew Clendenen,
John Dinley,
Samuel Davis,
Charles Davisson,
Frank M. Ferguson,
James Greer,
Thomas Greer,
Anthony Gardner,
Patrick Hein,
Edwin Helwagen,
Wesley Hays,
John W. Kelte,
James H. Lee,
John McCollister,
John McManis,
Daniel Martberger,
Joseph Birt,
Lewis Barnhart,
Thomas Butterman,
James Cullen,
Isaac Davall,
Joseph Dolon,
Archibald Drake,
John Funn,
William H. Grindle,
Thomas Godfrey,
Peter Gallagher,
Michael Harkins,
John Henson,
William Jackson,
David Long,
John C. McFaden,
Joshua Morris,
William D. McBride,
David O'Donnel,
Daniel O. Horn,
Philip Reed,
Cyrus Rush,
John Shafer,
William W. Townsend,
George Turflinger,
David Thompson,
George Westerville,
John White,
Marcus Walston.
Peter Rape,
William Ross,
John Reynolds,
David Stonerock,
George W. Turflinger,
Joseph H. Turflinger,
Benjamin Thorp,
James Welsh,
James Whalen,
Henry Furnis.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service Dec. 14, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ben. Morgan.
First Lieutenant Harvey Crampton.
Second Lieutenant Elias R. Monfoot.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Samuel C. Buckman.
Sergeant Joseph Potts.
Sergeant Philip Shiplin.
Sergeant John McFeeters.
Sergeant John Jackson.
Corporal Jacob R. Coleman.
Corporal Rufus Taylor.
Corporal Franklin S. Anderson.
Corporal Henry Sour.
Corporal Frederick W. Green.
Corporal William Walters.
Corporal David Weirian.
Corporal Joseph W. Shatts.
Wagoner Joseph Gustin.

PRIVATES.

Edward Allen,
William Ada,
George M. Brewer,
David L. Crider,
Frank Clement,
James Dormady,
Frank Elsessor,
Milton Earnhart,
Edward Green,
Henry H. Hughart,
Ezekiel Johnson,
James M. Lloyd,
Lewis McCurdy,
Andrew R. Maxwell,
Jacob W. Miller,
Joseph E. Musselman,
Philip Nickle,
Henry Nabol,
Henry Reid,
Frampton Rockhill,
Joseph S. Rockhill,
Charles Steward,
John B. Torrence,
Peter Anthony,
Stephen Bailey,
Derick L. Barkalow,
Jacob L. Crantle,
James Crutch,
Perry H. Deardorf,
Frank Eversall,
Daniel J. Fleming,
Robert H. Hinkle,
Stephen B. Hunt,
Henry Jacobs,
Jacob L. Loup,
William P. McKnight,
Watson Masgrove,
John McNellis,
Henry Nickle,
Patrick H. Rains,
Thomas O'Garra,
Shepherd Ross,
Joel Rockhill,
John W. Snider,
Barney Spring,
John Thompson.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service May 28, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Harvey McGullough,
Cyrus G. Platt,
Henry Parrott,
Edward T. Wells,
Thomas E. Powell,
Henry V. Powers,
Charles Strawn,
John A. Willis.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

This company was mustered into service June 10, 1862, for the period of three months.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Francis S. Parker.
First Lieutenant Hyman Dayton.
Second Lieutenant Moses Shelt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Julius Van Hyde.
Sergeant John D. Brantner.
Sergeant Benjamin I. Lancaster.
Sergeant John O. D. Ryan.
Sergeant James H. Bowman.
Sergeant Robert Morrison.
Corporal Henry Grant.
Corporal John Bolan.
Corporal Laban Rogers.
Corporal Jacob Gephart.
Corporal George W. Thompson.
Corporal John C. Sweetman.
Corporal Benjamin F. Fritch.
Corporal E. B. Clark.
Corporal Russell Govench.
Musician Elijah N. Betler.

PRIVATES.

Charles H. Albaugh,	John Albaugh,
David R. Baird,	Patrick Butler,
Jacob Burton,	Spencer Brooks,
William Birch,	Alban E. Bentley,
William Cox,	William Clark,
Wesley C. Collins,	Thornton Cock,
John Dillen,	Thomas B. Day,
John Dayton,	John Dunavan,
George W. Erwin,	William Elsey,
William H. Eaton,	Peter Foerst,
John Gillmore,	Thomas Greenfield,
Thomas Hamilton,	William Hudson,
Simon Hillyard,	Franklin M. Hawks,
Thomas F. Hall,	Christopher Hanistine,
Silas W. Hains,	Malcom Harris,
Daniel Harrigan,	John G. Johnson,
William B. Kelch,	William Killmon,
William P. Kelsner,	John P. Mason,
Lewis Mangus,	Dempster L. Meachum,
Amos Morris,	Peter Maloy,
Samuel L. Miner,	John W. Messick,
Alexander McCoy,	William McCalister,
James McCoy,	William A. Perden.
James P. Richardson,	Jaumier D. Ryan,
Bernard G. Smith,	George Stonerock,
Henry Smeck,	William Tinkler,
Lewis Thomas,	James K. Watson,
Joseph Wymer,	Edward G. Walters,
William Ward,	Samuel Whitsel,
Francis Walington,	Henry Wells,
Henry G. Wilson,	John R. Yardley,
Thomas W. Zimmerman,	John B. Miller,
Daniel W. Miller,	Thomas McCabe,
Henry Ogle,	Peter H. Teter,
Walter Perry,	John B. Strawen.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service August 1, 1862.
Musician J. M. Long.
Private Ferdinand Armintrout, Private Benjamin F. Dagen.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH BATTALION—GOVERNOR'S GUARD.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edwin L. Webber.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Harlow Rerk.
Sergeant Frederick Zim.
Sergeant Thomas I. Bowling.
Sergeant John Hutson.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin F. Birt,	Otis J. Counsellor,
Francis M. Cummins,	Hiram H. Fisher,
Daniel Green,	Enoch Henry,
James Hoffhines,	Daniel W. Huddle,
John Manahan,	James B. Newton,
Jackson Roberts,	Van Robinson,
Benvi Thurston,	Solomon Valentine,
Daniel L. West,	George Zimmerman.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Chauncey Ackley,	Virgil R. Shaw,
James A. Williams,	Lewis Williams.

COMPANY H.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Reber.
Private Lewis L. L. Rockey.

COMPANY K.

Private John Forsythe.

NINETIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Lancaster, Ohio, July 15, 1862. The organization of the regiment was completed and it was mustered into service August 28, 1862. Its aggregate strength was thirty-eight commissioned officers and nine hundred and forty-three men. Companies A and F were recruited from Pickaway county. On the afternoon of August 29th the regiment embarked on the cars for Covington, Kentucky, where it reported to Major-General Wright on the 30th. From there it reported to General Nelson, at Lexington, Kentucky.

On September 1st rumors of the advance of the rebel army from Richmond became so strong that the army stores were burned, and preparations were made for immediate retreat. At three o'clock, afternoon, the regiment was in line on the Versailles turnpike, detailed as guards for the wagon trains. At four, afternoon, the National forces had reached Versailles, a distance of twelve miles, and were in full retreat. This forced march was continued to Louisville, the men suffering terribly on the way from thirst and stifling dust. The fatigue was truly agonizing. This suffering was intensely aggravated by guarding the wells and cisterns along the route, which compelled the officers and soldiers to drink from the stagnant pools beside the road. The command consisted mostly of new levies, consequently the men were all unused to such hardships, and many sank under the terrible strain. At Shelbyville (a beautiful village) the thirst of the men was alleviated by the clear spring water kindly issued to each man by the citizens, as the column passed along. At one o'clock, afternoon, September 5th, the regiment encamped near Louisville, having marched one hundred miles in eighty-six hours, taking, in the meantime, less than sixteen hours' sleep.

At Louisville the regiment was assigned to the Twenty-first army corps, and marched with General Buell's army in pursuit of the rebel forces, under Bragg. On the fifteenth of October it crossed Little Rock-Castle river, and, meeting the enemy, posted on the road leading to Wild Cat mountain, drove them from that position. On the 20th, the regiment surprised twelve hundred of the enemy, and, with a yell, swooped down upon them, capturing over two hundred prisoners, and an equal number of cattle. While on this march, it effectually destroyed Goose Creek salt works, a valuable deposit, from which the rebels had long been drawing their supplies of that indispensable article.

The march through this region was one of great hardship. Many of the men were shoeless, and in marching over the snow-clad ground, they left their footprints

marked with blood. On the twenty-sixth of December, 1862, the Ninetieth Ohio moved, with the army, on Murfreesboro, Tennessee. On the night of the 30th, the division formed within one mile of Stone river. The morning of the 31st found the regiment in line; after standing thus for several hours, hearing the din of battle, its turn came to be placed face to face with the enemy, when it fought as coolly as if it had been on a hundred battle-fields. The regiment lost, in this fight, one hundred and thirty men killed, wounded and missing. The regiment lay in camp until June 23d, when it moved, with General Rosecrans, on Tullahoma, and there it did effective work. Its losses were eighty-eight officers and men killed, wounded and missing. From here the march was resumed to Bridgeport, Alabama. January 24, 1864, it again moved, this time to Ooltewah, Tennessee, where it went into camp. This was abandoned on the third of May, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and then commenced the great Atlanta campaign. For one hundred and twenty days, the Ninetieth Ohio, in company with the National forces, marched, fought and suffered, until the eighth of September, it had the satisfaction of entering the city of Atlanta—fairly won. The regiment camped here until October 3d, when it received orders to move. Passing through Atlanta, it made its way over nearly the same ground it had marched in its advance on that city. The regiment, with the Fourth corps, participated in all the brilliant fights on the way, including that of Franklin, which has been pronounced one of the most bloody of the whole war. It was also in the battle before Nashville, and after victory had crowned the National arms, joined in the pursuit of the demoralized rebels to the banks of the Tennessee river. On the fourth of January, 1865, it went into camp near Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until March, when it moved to Nashville. It remained here until the surrender of the rebel armies, when it was sent home to Ohio and mustered out.

NINTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Isaac N. Ross, mustered into service July 16, 1862.
Surgeon Richmond H. Tipton, mustered into service August 19, 1862.
Chaplain George L. Ralb, mustered into service August 29, 1862.
Sergeant-Major Fred W. Fickardt, mustered into service August 29, 1862.
Qartermaster-Sergeant Edward P. Garaghty, mustered into service August 29, 1862.
Hospital Steward Albert Kinnear, mustered into service August 29, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service August 26, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Francis M. Black.
First Lieutenant William A. Denny.
Second Lieutenant Andrew J. Willoughby.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William D. Hudson.
Sergeant Benjamin F. T. Yoakum.
Sergeant William J. Hodges.
Sergeant Daniel M. Martin,
Sergeant Henry R. Markley.
Corporal Lancet S. Robinson.
Corporal Seymour Bolin.
Corporal Willam S. Williams.
Corporal Thomas Ryan.
Corporal James W. Anderson.
Corporal Charles W. Thrall.
Corporal John W. Sheets.
Corporal David Prichard.
Musician John I. Radcliff.
Wagoner James W. Miller.

PRIVATES.

William Adkins,	Samson Adkins,
John E. Ashbrook,	James Ater,
George Ater,	Thornton Ater,
Jacob Ater,	William Bateman,
Lewis C. Bower,	Joseph Briggs,
Joseph Brobeck,	William Brown,
Nelson D. Cady,	James Crabill,
Martin Crabill,	Albert Dolby,
George W. Dennis,	William England,
Thomas B. Fragee,	William J. Furnace,
Erastus Furnace,	Simeon Garret,
Daniel Gochenover,	Isaac H. Gray,
Samuel Graham,	Johnson Geeseman,
Robert Hankinson,	James Hardesty,
Elias H. Hines,	John Hines,
Jacob Hills,	John W. Hook,
John H. Huffman,	Edward Jerome,
Elias Justus,	John M. Justus,
Isaac Lance,	James Lane,
William Marsh,	George W. Markley,
William McYath,	William McKinley,
John McGuire,	John McDonald,
John W. Miller,	Jonathan Minton,
Jacob Morris,	George S. W. Neff,
Joseph Neff,	Martin E. Neff,
Nathaniel Neff,	Benjamin S. Nutter,
Frederick Owen,	James R. Patterson,
Osborn Phillips,	Jesse H. Prichard,
Jacob Pursell,	Jerry T. Pursell,
Robert B. Rice,	Jonas Rose,
Stephen Rose,	James Rumsey,
Levi Septer,	Jared Septer,
Henry Shannan,	Floyd Shisler,
Jabob Smith,	John Smith,
Aaron Stephens,	Joseph Tatman,
William H. Tilton,	John Timmons,
Luther Tumbleson,	William Waston,
John Wiegand,	Pleasant F. Wilson
John H. Wilson,	John F. Williams,
George W. Wood,	Joshua O. Yates,

John Yates.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service August 29, 1862.
Private William Downs.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service August 26, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James J. Watkins, appointed captain July 22, 1862.
First Lieutenant Thomas Rains, appointed first lieutenant July 22, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James M. Griffith.
Sergeant Nelson A. Patterson.
Sergeant Andrew J. Cochran.
Sergeant Amos S. Leist.
Sergeant Richard A. Patton.
Corporal Joshua Skinner.
Corporal Noble M. Cochran.
Corporal Gideon W. Rife.
Corporal Charles H. Allen.
Corporal William Sapp,
Corporal William Hendrick.
Corporal Joseph M. Thuston.
Musician George Borden.
Musician Abram Vleseborne.
Wagoner Israel Funk.

PRIVATES.

Smith Allen,	John Archa,
Thomas C. Bennette,	Walter Betts,

Solomon Bety,	William H. Blosser,
Ashton Briggs,	James Briggs,
Alfred Britton,	Harvey Brooks,
James D. Chaffin,	Elbert Chittum,
William Craybill,	Alexander Crooks,
Lewis R. Davis,	John A. Delong,
William M. Ely,	Aaron H. Ecord,
Peter W. Ecord,	Samuel B. Erskine,
John W. Flowers,	James N. Funks,
Philip Garrison,	Isaac George,
Nation Gooley,	Michael Goss,
Abraham M. Gooseman,	Mahlon Grass,
William M. Haigler,	John W. Helvering,
James Henderson,	Henry Hooper,
John Hoskins,	David Johnson,
David Lindsey,	James Lindsey,
John Lister,	James W. Loyd,
Isaac Ludwig,	Emanuel Mangues,
Benjamin Martin,	John Martin,
John McCollister,	Samuel W. McGath,
John C. Moffit,	George Poland,
Almer Porter,	David R. Porter
James W. Ramey,	John P. Rector,
Frank Rector,	Henry Rector,
John Rife,	John H. Rife,
Joseph Rife,	Joseph E, Riggan,
Joseph Scrawger,	James Schaffer,
Lemuel Skinner,	Benjamin Skinner,
Isaiah Smith,	Jonathan Shulty,
William Taylor,	John Taylor,
Cornelius Thomas,	Sam el H..Tilford,
George R. Tilford,	Purnell Timmons,
A. J. Timmons,	James C. Todd,
Stephen Tully,	John Tully,
Jacob Ulm,	John S. Will,
John E. Wolfley,	John Wolf.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service August 16, 1862.

Corporal George W. Rowe.
Private William Grim.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

On the nineteenth of August, 1862, this regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Chase. The following day it proceeded to Lexington, Kentucky, where it was brigaded, and soon transferred to Richmond, Kentucky. The brigade made a forced march to this place and drove off the rebels, after they had sent in a flag of truce, asking the surrender of the town.

August 29th the regiment, with its brigade, had an encounter with Kirby Smith's advance, capturing one gun. They remained all night on the field, confident of their ability to defend the approaches to Richmond, and underestimating, in their ignorance, the enemy's strength. The almost impassable barrier afforded by the precipitous approaches to the Kentucky river, had been left fifteen miles in the rear, while they advanced to encounter an army of veterans double their numerical strength. Kirby Smith was then on his march to the Ohio river, making his famous northern raid, that will long live in story and in the memory of the squirrel hunters who were summoned to the defence of Cincinnati. Across his way, and barring it, lay an army of ten thousand raw recruits, with only nine pieces of artillery. Veterans would have fallen back to the river, where it was possible to delay the advance of the enemy until the arrival of reinforcements. But it was not so ordered in the book of fate. Blind to the danger, and bold to rashness, our troops not only stood their ground, but advanced to meet certain defeat and almost annihilation. As no other regiment of Ohio troops participated in the battles around Richmond, a brief description will be interesting.

The rebel army made an attack the next morning, and at nine o'clock made a determined charge, which drove our men from the field. One hundred and twenty men of the Ninety-fifth, and a majority of the line officers, commanded by the lieutenant-colonel, deeming themselves the only representatives of the State on the field, scorned to fly, and fought desperately, until completely surrounded and forced to surrender. The scattered and demoralized forces made another stand, a mile or two in the rear, but were scattered like chaff, and still farther on a third stand, which resulted, after a stubborn, though brief resistance, in a tumultuous retreat for the river. The loss to the Ninety-fifth was eight men killed, forty-seven wounded, and six hundred captured. The loss of the other regiments engaged was about two hundred and fifty killed, eight hundred wounded, and near two thousand captured. The rebel loss in killed and wounded was heavier than ours.

November 20, 1862, the regiment was exchanged, reorganized, and sent to Memphis, where it arrived May 25, 1863, six hundred strong. It was attached to a division and moved to Vicksburg. Here it did effective service until a few days previous to the capture of the city. It also aided in the capture of Jackson, Mississippi, and in the operations around the Big Black river.

The regiment participated in Sherman's attempt to storm the works of Vicksburg, on May 22d, where, besides sustaining a repulse, many brave men were sacrificed. After the fall of Vicksburg, another attack was made on Jackson, where the rebels were whipped, after which our troops went into winter quarters near Memphis. During the winter the Ninety-fifth was assigned to the Sixteenth corps, with which it served until the end of the war.

Early in June, 1864, an attempt was made to strike the Mobile & Ohio road, in the vicinity of Tupelo. This ended in defeat. The Ninety-fifth went into the affair with nineteen commissioned officers and three hundred muskets, and got back to Memphis with nine officers and about one hundred and fifty men.

Early in July, the regiment marched with General Smith's expedition to Memphis, and, after skirmishing along the way, formed near Tupelo. The Confederates made a furious attack, and were handsomely whipped. On returning to Memphis, Forrest made a night attack, and got badly whipped again. Smith's forces were moved to Nashville, arriving the evening after the battle of Franklin. On the morning of December 15th, General Smith's force, now an army corps, stationed on Thomas' right, pushed boldly out from their works, and were soon on Hood's left flank. Here an assaulting column, including the Ninety-fifth, was formed. In a few minutes the first rebel work, mounting three guns, was captured. From a hill farther on, crowned with a redoubt, the rebels

poured a galling fire on the victors. Without halting, on went our forces, like wild buffaloes, over the intrenchments and into the works, capturing more guns and holding the position.

The next day Hood's second line was attacked. The Ninety-fifth, and other regiments, piled knapsacks, and, with orders neither to fire a shot nor to yell, they "went" for the works and carried them by storm, capturing battle-flags, guns and prisoners. The cloud, that for more than two years had rested above the regiment, sailed away, and the boys triumphed in the sunshine of victory, though the feeling was mixed with sadness when their rolls were called, bearing the names of one-half their comrades, whose bones were whitening on many a southern battle-field. After these successes, the regiment performed its part in the pursuit of Hood, and joined General Canby's forces, at New Orleans, in the reduction of Mobile, where it arrived in March, 1865. From this time until the bursting of the Confederate bubble, the regiment did guard duty. At the close of the war, it was ordered to Camp Chase, and mustered out August 19, 1865. The rolls showed that of one thousand and eighty-five officers and men, composing the regiment, five hundred and twenty-eight officers and men were killed in battle, died of wounds, or were starved to death in southern prison pens by order of the chivalrous (?) Davis, amateur president, etc.

NINETY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel William L. McMillen, mustered in August 16, 1862.
Major Jefferson Brumback, mustered in August 10, 1861.
Surgeon Henry Z. Gill, mustered in August 19, 1862.
Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Wilber, mustered in August 18, 1862.
Assistant Surgeon Enoch P. Hoover, mustered in August 19, 1862.
Chaplain Clinton W. Sears, mustered in August 20, 1862.
Quartermaster Thomas P. Jones, mustered in August 1, 1862.
Adjutant Alfred G. Luther, mustered in August 1, 1862.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service August 18, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph M. Stuart.
First Lieutenant Isaac B. Patts.
Second Lieutenant James W. Eldridge.
First Sergeant Flavius J. Thackam.
Sergeant Wakeman Bell.
Sergeant Mortimer P. Spencer.
Sergeant John E. Fell.
Corporal Thomas Humphrey.
Corporal Jeremiah Squires.
Corporal Robert Dent.
Corporal John G. Beall.
Corporal Malander Eldridge.
Corporal A. W. Stonestreet.
Corporal Oscar W. Mingus.
Fifer James Mills.
Drummer William Craig.
Wagoner James C. Calvert.

PRIVATES.

Joseph J. Adams,
Henry Bergman,
Henry Barker,
Benjamin S. Bouser,
Daniel H. Converse,
Thomas Corbitt,
Jesse W. Caster,
J. A. F. Durham,
William H. Dorsey,
Thomas M. Armstrong,
Albert Baker,
Nicholas Barnett,
William E. Cox,
Simeon F. Chester,
Eli C. Coon,
S. Dulin,
William Davis,
Eli Damrison,
Smith Darlin,
George W. Edwards,
Daniel W. Ellis,
George A. Fromkhouser,
F. Fishinger,
Sylvester W. Gale,
Samuel A. Hughes,
Hiram Hartzell,
Theodore Holt.
John Jones,
I. P. Landis,
John R. McKinsey,
W. S. McEwen,
Alexander McPherson,
Charles Mahard,
William J. Nicely,
Thomas N. Paulk,
William F. Peyton,
Patrick Phelan,
Hiram Raley,
Robert Spencer,
George W. Schrock,
Edward Smith,
William A. Smith,
Milton Scofield,
James B. Taylor,
Joseph W. Wilcox,
Thomas B. Wagley,
Frederick Wendon,
Samuel Winegarner,
George H. Young,
Evan Evans,
David Evans,
George Ford,
Joseph Fishinger,
Joseph W. Godown,
Cary Holmes,
William D. Heyl,
Michael Ham,
Ellis Howell,
William H. Jones,
William H. Lott,
John L. Maxwell,
John L. Mock,
Roderick McDonald,
Corydon Marrell,
Charles Atstall,
Charles H. Peyton,
John C. Potts,
Oliver Reed,
Williams Reason,
Henry Shafer,
A. S. Sutton,
David Scofield,
John H. Simpkins,
Abraham R. Titus,
Edward Ulrick,
John W. Wintesenger,
John Walton,
Jonah Whitaker,
Elwood Yardley,
Samuel E. Wright.

R. S. Glenn.

COMPANY C.

Privates: Patrick Flanaghan, Joseph L. Lamb, James H. Pickeral.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service August 19, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Wells Allis.
Second Lieutenant William H. Elliott.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant David M. Hayden.
Sergeant George J. Potts.
Sergeant Andrew J. Pierce.
Sergeant George R. Elliott.
Sergeant Hezekiah Ferrand.
Corporal Anthony McGill.
Corporal James West.
Corporal James Vandegrepp,
Corporal James McNalley.
Corporal James Burns.
Corporal John Fox.
Corporal Thomas Hily.
Corporal George Huntley.
Musician Edward Carter.
Musician Harrison Reynolds.
Wagoner Samuel Myers.

PRIVATES.

James Atkinson,
William Andrews,
Michael Butler,
Thomas J. Baird,
John Craig,
Retter Crawford,
William Dolboy,
James Erwin,
Alexander Edgar,
Benjamin Elliott,
Samuel Ell,
William R. Fobey,
Jerrett Freeman,
Thomas Giddings,
Charles Gould,
Thomas Graham,
Edmond Herroon,
Thomas J. Hemphill,
Henry Althen,
Aaron Bushshawn,
William Badger,
George Brotherly.
Willis Clover,
Lafayette Carter,
Lafayette Dolboy,
Albert English,
Davis Elliott,
John W. Elliott,
Daniel Fleming,
Thomas M. Fink
William M. Flach,
Isaac Green,
Benjamin Grooms,
James A. Gilbert,
John F. Hicks,
Charles W. Higgins,

Madison Halams,
Toblas Hickman,
James McWilliams,
John Marlow,
John Murphy,
Frank McGuire,
David Monser,
John F. McGill,
Patrick McClenchey,
John A. Newpark,
Augustus Onaas,
John O'Harra,
Jackson Poole,
William Partle,
William Parker,
Andrew J. Pancake,
John Richards,
Peter Samuel,
Charles Snider,
Patrick Tulley,
James Thalburn,
Aaron Williams,
Eli Bennett,
James Holt,
Richard Hickman,
Jacob Moury,
Michael Millen,
John McGuire,
Eugene Marsh,
John Morris,
Samuel McCulloch,
John H. McNeil,
Hiram Nepp,
Bartholomew Ortman,
James O'Harra,
Enoch Palmer,
Ezra Peter,
Jacob L. Porsel,
James Reed,
Jacob Sharp,
Joseph S. Sissons,
Henry C. Sly,
Robert F. Thrall,
Maborn Vansickles,
Charles Bennett,
William Bushawn.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Edward L. Taylor.
First Lieutenant Aurelius V. Peters.
Second Lieutenant Josiah Barber.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James Enlow.
Sergeant Peter Huffman.
Sergeant David Whip.
Sergeant Henry K. Fuller.
Sergeant James G. O'Harra.
Corporal John L. Ashbrook.
Corporal Samuel C. Starr.
Corporal Henry W. Bryan.
Corporal John McCoy.
Corporal George W. Bethell.
Corporal Virgil Brevoort.
Corporal James Sherry.
Corporal James B. Evans.
Musician James Watson.
Musician John Robinson.

PRIVATES.

David Agin,
Eph K. Alexander,
William A. Borland,
Oliver Bennett,
Ralph Bennett,
Lewis Bowin,
William Ballinger,
John Bastian,
Alexander Cassidy,
William D. Corbin,
Alfred Cannon,
Barton Durant,
Matthew B. Dickens,
John A. Gunderman,
Charles Gardner,
Ezekiel Gear,
John Hill,
Joseph Harbage,
Elihu P. Harvey,
Samuel Jenkins,
Edward Jones,
Burton Kramer,
Martin Kramer,
David D. Leady,
Harvey A. McRill,
James H. Martin,
John B. McCoy,
Isaac Morris,
Simeon B. Martin,
George W. McFarland,
David G. McIlvain,
Lewis Agin,
John Brown,
James H. Burke,
John Bennett,
George W. Bowin,
Jackson A. Bickett,
Sylvester Brucker,
Louis Claprood,
George W. Corbin,
Henry Cocking,
John G. Decker,
Edward Davis,
John W. Foos,
William B. Greenwood,
Cyrus Gardner,
Henry Gehen,
John Homel,
John B. Huffman.
William Huntley,
John H. Jones,
James H. C. Kerr,
Henry Kalb,
Francis Lickleter,
Lorenzo Lock,
Oliver Merritt,
H. D. Martin,
William McCoy,
Robert Major,
William H. McFarland,
Philip Mill,
Ransom H. Newell,
William O'Harra,
Sebastian Seitz,
John H. Sanders,
John Thomas,
Clinton Fuller,
James Wilcox,
Jacob S. Winder,
John W. Walton,
Patrick Rogers,
Charles Sebring,
George Skiver,
Joseph Taylor,
Charles N. Tucker,
James Vanhorn,
Charles Wortstall,
Elijah Watkins,
Thomas Williamson.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Hawley J. Wylie.
First Lieutenant James G. Bull.
Second Lieutenant James Kilbourne.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Irwin Mathews.
Sergeant Henry W. Phillips.
Sergeant Alanson R. Williams.
Sergeant William S. Ridenow.
Sergeant William Bolza.
Corporal Alex. F. Anderson.
Corporal J. H. Getzendanner.
Corporal Uriah H. Harlecher.
Corporal Thomas Moon.
Corporal Andrew T. Moss.
Corporal James Ridenow.
Corporal Alonzo Williams.

PRIVATES.

Arthur Williams,
John Boss,
Edmond Beatty,
Henry W. Butler,
Milton E. Baker,
Henry B. Cook,
Robert W. Culvertson,
Russell Connelly,
Andrew J. Conaway,
John Dill,
John B. Dall,
Christopher Davis,
John D. Dean,
John W. England,
George F. England,
Thomas Fitzpatrick,
John Flanegan,
Philip Fellers,
Lawrence Greenwood,
James Hise,
Samuel Janaway,
Hamlin Landon,
John W. Miller,
Simon P. Mattox,
John McMillen,
Joseph Nickles,
Bennwell Neff,
Luther Noble,
William C. Powell,
Edwin Parker,
Noble Patterson,
August Riddle,
McKendice Sebring,
Peter F. Lisco,
William H. Shock,
Conrad Schenk,
Samuel Shrum,
Henry C. Titus,
Benjamin Vinson,
William Wagner,
John Yourd,
Sebastian Boat,
John Brennic,
Henry Boss,
Andrew Bevehymer,
Jackson Bear,
Roswell S. Burgess,
William H. Culvertson,
Thomas Cochran,
William Claypole,
Marshall Compton,
James Durant,
John B. Daniels,
Murry Davis,
Isaac S. T. England,
Joseph England,
William Fravel,
William P. Fyke,
Edmond Flag,
George W. Guitner,
James F. Gardner,
James Holmes,
M. J. Kennedy,
Joseph W. Larkins,
Emery Mathele,
William Murphy,
John W. Mock,
John Nickeson,
Lester Noble,
John Odall,
David Pirrigo,
William Post,
James Price,
William Simpson,
Daniel Lisco,
Henry F. Lisco,
Henry Scoby,
Harvey A. Smith,
Abraham Thompson,
John F. Veihman,
Lawrence K. Williams,
John Wagner,
Wardman Rudolph,
Charles Williamson.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James S. Tate.
First Lieutenant David M. Tate
Second Lieutenant Benjamin E. Robinson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Albert Edgar.
Sergeant William H. Grubs.
Sergeant John G. May.
Sergeant Michael A. Ebrite.
Sergeant John W. Taylor.
Corporal Hezekiah Biggs.
Corporal Andrew Morrison.
Corporal Clark Graham.
Corporal James H. Long.
Corporal Sereno Flavel.
Corporal Eli P. Holbert.
Drummer James Williams.
Fifer James Huff.
Wagoner Irvin T. Compton.

PRIVATES.

Samuel S. Alwood,
John Andrews,
Sylvester Boyle,
Allen Barb,
Isaac Chrisman,
Eli Chrysler,
Abraham Clark,
John Donevan,
William Edwards,
Maurice Evans,
John Fogel,
George B. Graham,
James Gallagher,
Charles Green,
Mahlon T. Harrison,
Henry L. Harner,
John W. Howland,
Lois Kramm,
William S. Leach,
George W. Leachman,
John Logan,
Roette M. McCullough,
William H. Mason,
Michael Malone,
George W. Murch,
David Morford,
Edward Odell,
Henry Overdier,
Peter Painter,
Thomas M. Robinson,
Henry Smothers,
Abraham Sowers,
Levi Wolf,
John T. Williamson,
Josiah Alwood,
Philip N. Ault,
William T. Boyd
Simeon Butler,
David E. Chrysler,
George W. Cross,
George Chadwick,
Franklin M. Edgar,
Albert N. Evans,
Samuel Teasel,
William A. Forrester,
James W. Graham,
Emerson Gould,
Joseph Grovenburg,
Daniel Hare,
Andrew J. Hawkins,
James R. Jones,
Jesse Lawrence,
John Leachman,
Isaac Leachman,
Benjamin Lumm,
Andrew J. Mead,
John W. Mason,
John W. Moore,
Samuel A. Myers,
Joel Needles,
Moses Odell,
John Painter,
Edward S. Robinson,
David Rush,
George E. Shaffer,
William Watkins,
General A. Williamson,
George Wilson.

NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service August 20, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Anthony W. Butts.
First Lieutenant Anderson P. Lacey.
Second Lieutenant Fletcher McCullough.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Joseph C. Patterson.
Sergeant R. Allen McCormick.
Sergeant Samuel H. Billingsly.
Sergeant John H. Lukens.
Sergeant John L. Erwin.
Corporal Samuel C. McKinney.
Corporal Theodore T. McKinney.
Corporal Wesley S. Poulson.
Corporal James L. Rogers.
Corporal Enoch W. Conoway.
Corporal John Q. White.
Corporal Edward Kain.
Musicians James H. H. Bliss, Samuel F. McCoombs.
Wagoner Tinley T. Somonton.

PRIVATES.

Nathan H. Baker,
Marion B. Barrett,
Nelson L. Birney,
Robert M. Birney,
Adam C. Bridgman.
Harrison N. Carver,
George Christie,
Thomas Cooper,
Benjamin Coventree,
Nathan R. Cox,
John W. Cummings,
James M. Davidson,
William R. Ford,
Truman Cross,
Peter H. Dipper,
Jesse L. Eaches,
Charles Garon,
David Gottshall,
George W. Hickman,
Henry Hissner,
Jacob Hitz,
William Hudson,
Andrew Kissal,
Jacob Koontz,
Jacob Lirch,
David Lish,
Gottleib Locher,
William McKee,
John Pemberchy,
George C. Race,
Ransom Reynolds,
Philip Richart,
Samuel Ruffner,
Henry L. Ryder,
Urias Schrantz,
Levi Snellbaker,
Nicholas Sweeter,
James A. Walker,
John Waltner,
Aaron Warstler,
James F. Wilson,
William S. Weimer,
George Young,
James C. Guthrie,
Thomas M. Hazlett,
John H. Hillyer,
Smith Hines,
Levi Hollingsworth,
John Love,
John Lytle,
John R. McCombs,
James W. Baker,
Addison Barrett,
Hugh A. Birney,
Nelson Bridgman,
Robert Caldwell,
William Cavin,
Robert A. Clark,
James T. Cornelius,
Samuel T. Cox,
James W. Crawford,
William J. Cummings,
William M. Dick,
Joseph C. Fowler,
Daniel Derrendinger,
Charles Dunning,
John Eisineimer,
George Gebhart,
John Hammon,
Adam J. Hissner,
Joseph Hicks,
Amos Hower,
Simon Kaley,
Hiram Kile,
Daniel Laclair,
Thomas Lerch,
John H. Lind,
Charles L. McLain,
George M. Mill,
Henry E. Phillps,
John Reel,
James Riggle,
Frederick Roher,
John T. McCombs,
Samuel Schlotte,
Adam Schick,
Jacob Snyder,
Christian Wagner,
Marshall Walker,
Christian Warstler,
Joseph Weyguandt,
Charles F. Witwer,
William Yost,
Isaiah Fowler,
Henry L. Havenfield,
Henry Hillyer,
William F. Hines,
James B. Holloway,
Bennington Logan,
Hiram Lukens,
Henry G. Maxwell,
Samuel McCombs.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY D.

Mustered into service August 30, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Andrew J. Bahney.
First Lieutenant Augustus J. Ricks.
Second Lieutenant Shepherd M. Knapp.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Henry H. Everhard.
Sergeant Peter Morganthaler.
Sergeant Martin V. Dunning.
Sergeant Isaac S. Bahney.
Sergeant William Coons.
Corporal Fred. Bernard.
Corporal Adam Bomberger.
Corporal Samuel A. Peters.
Corporal Frank Grassman.
Corporal James A. Lind.
Corporal Beniwell L. Davis.
Corporal Jacob Herring.
Corporal Charles Higginbotham.
Musician Theodore A. Ricks.

Musician Anthony Tryberger.
Wagoner John Bonner.

PRIVATES.

John Bear,
Henry D. Blocker,
Cyrus Bumberger,
Giles Burnett,
John Boemer,
Jeremiah Bowen,
Charles H. Brown,
Adam Bowman.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY F.

Mustered into service September 19, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant August Watnemaye.
Sergeant Theodore Herrigar.
Sergeant Jacob Watermoyer.

PRIVATES.

Frank Comedar,
John Hoffman,
August Leitner,
Jacob Mohn,
Henry Ringshausen,
Henry Stark,
Henry Fleck,
William Hinder,
George Feishmann,
George Napp,
Free Ringshausen,
John Schenket.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service December 19, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Leop Dritsche,
Augustus Lentner,
John Hoffman,
Anton Roling.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The organization of this regiment was commenced at Camp Chase, in August, 1862. Seven companies were recruited there. The regiment was ordered to Zanesville, and afterwards to Camp Dennison, a company being added at each place. December 27th, it was ordered to Louisville, where danger was expected from the Morgan raid. The order was altogether unexpected, as the organization was incomplete, but in two hours after its reception the regiment was on its way, finely equipped. In February, 1863, it was ordered to Nashville, and while there, suffered severely from sickness. The regiment was assigned to General C. C. Gilbert's division, and moved to Franklin, where it participated in several expeditions against the enemy. The command formed the right wing of the army of the Cumberland, as it entered upon the Tullahoma campaign. After a wearisome and trying march over the mountains, the regiment bore a distinguished part in the sanguinary battle of Chickamauga, being brought into action on the afternoon of the second day, at the most critical point and moment. It was a bloody baptism for the regiment, as its loss was one hundred and thirty-eight, officers and men, out of three hundred and eighty.

The division formed a part of General Sherman's force at the battle of Mission Ridge. From here the regiment moved to the relief of Knoxville. This was a march of much suffering. The men marched without sufficient clothing, without blankets or overcoats, and many of them without shoes. After Longstreet was forced to retire, the regiment returned to Chattanooga, and thence to McAfee's Church, eight miles south, where it went into winter quarters. Here it remained until May 7, 1864, when it moved on the Atlanta campaign. The regiment was at Buzzard's Gap, Resaca, Rome, Dallas and New Hope Church, and on to Kennesaw Mountain. In this battle [Kennesaw] the regiment formed the first line of assault, and lost ten officers and one hundred and fifty-three men.

According to the diary of an officer, during one hundred and seven days of the Atlanta campaign, the regiment was under fire eighty-nine days. It afterward joined Sherman in his "march to the sea," bearing fully its share of the fights and hardships of this memorable journey. After the surrender of Johnson, it moved to Washington, and participated in the grand review. It was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 6, 1865, and soon after discharged at Columbus, Ohio.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel James A. Wilcox.
Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Mitchell.
Major Darius B. Warner.
Surgeon James R. Black.
Adjutant Charles C. Coe.
Quartermaster Erasmus Scarrett.
Assistant Surgeon Alonzo Harlow.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service October 10, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain David Taylor, jr.
First Lieutenant Thomas J. Downey.
Second Lieutenant John Dickey.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Francis O. Scarth.
Sergeant Jonathan Watson.
Sergeant John W. Kile.
Sergeant Lewis H. Bell.
Sergeant Mellin Hays.
Corporal Alexander Carpenter.
Corporal William Halleday.
Corporal Lincoln Stephenson.
Corporal Henry S. Binkley.
Corporal William S. Durant.
Corporal Adam M. Rary.
Corporal Edward B. Whitehead.
Corporal Alfred Parker.
Musician William Dellinger.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Anderson,
William Burchin,
William H. Brown,
James T. Beard,
Oliver W. Crow,
Isaac Collins,
John Chapin,
Henry Capell,
George W. Crane,
William Cassiday,
Alva J. Darnell,
John A. Deval,
David Evans,
John Frie,
David L. Green,
Richard B. Harrison,
Elisha Himrod,
Samuel Hoover,
Henry H. Kramer,
Samuel Looker,
Henry H. Leef,
Wesley Moore,
Lyman W. Mars,
Enoch A. Needels,
John Patterson,
Henry Robbins,
George Rie,
Josiah W. Beyer,
Sylvester Bailey,
John Burns,
Benjamin Burd,
Samuel E. Crane,
Basil Conway,
Josephus Conant,
William C. Craner,
Austin D. Capell,
Charles Debora,
James W. Dunlap,
Peter Ealy,
Edward Fristoe,
Israel Gaymon,
John C. Green,
Albert A. Hodge,
Charles R. Herrick,
William Jester,
Amos Leady,
William Lambert,
Joseph Miller,
Nathaniel N. Mason,
Cyrus Miller,
Wilton Osburn,
Elias Remaly,
Peter Reves,
John Rager,

Lucius Richie,
Rollin Rea,
John A. Sennet,
Christopher Sowers,
Nathan H. Smith,
John Scannan,
Isaac Slocumb,
Samuel B. Street,
John M. Whitehead,
George T. Wheeler,
John W. Williamson,
Arthur Wharton,
Charles Yost,
John A. Zelhart,
George Rush,
Enos W. Robb,
William Stewart,
John J. Smith,
Frederick Stires,
Judson Swisher,
Abraham Schantz,
Andrew Vanhonten,
Peter H. Whitehead,
Jacob Williamson,
John Warner,
David Yost,
William Yost,
Russell Stewart.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service October 24, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William C. Peck.
First Lieutenant Samuel A. Hughes.
Second Lieutenant Joshua M. Wells.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John S. Skeels.
Sergeant James M. Anderson.
Sergeant John L. Flowers.
Sergeant William A. M. Davis.
Sergeant James R. Topping.
Corporal Wilbur C. Booth.
Corporal Theodore G. Gantz.
Corporal William P. Souder.
Corporal John A. Glenn.
Corporal Albert Field.
Corporal John W. Brink.
Corporal Nelson Foos.

PRIVATES.

William Anderson,
Gilbert W. Brink,
Edward W. Bishop,
James F. Baker,
Titus Chamberlin,
William E. Fearing,
William H. H. Goldsmith,
George Harter,
Isaac N. Hobill,
James Hiser,
J. W. Kaaran,
Samuel Lippert,
William H. Langstaff,
Van B. Little,
Hiram V. Malcott,
William Melon,
George Muzzy,
Jonas Orders,
Joshua Priest,
Morris Pursell,
George A. Pingree,
Robert Peoples,
Adam M. Ranneberger,
Stephen Smith,
William S. Smith,
Samuel Spillman,
George Sunderland,
Fernando Swiger,
Levi Tucker,
Daniel Weygandt,
John Williams,
John W. White,
Charles Wright,
ohn A. Weygandt,
John W. Baker,
John Boyer,
Elias J. Beers,
William E. Bacon,
Minor Crippin,
David J. Green,
Thomas Goldsmith,
Hiram Harter,
William Hickman,
Benton Hiser,
Francis Kibby,
George B. Lemerson,
George Lemon,
John E. Lafler,
Augustus Maiko,
Charles Morgan,
David Neal,
George W. O'Neal,
John H. Price,
John G. Perkins,
Isaac Peck,
Joseph Ridgway,
John Royal,
Robert S. Smith,
Lemuel Spillman,
Isaac N. Strohm,
William Simmons,
James Smiley,
Barnett Toliver,
John L. B. Wiswell,
Hiram Wilcox,
George Weber,
Moralas Wilcox,
John C. Waitley.
Thomas Spillman.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service October 10, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Charles A. Cofforth.
Corporal Thomas Parr.

PRIVATES.

Levi Agler,
Henry Blade,
Michael Delliplane,
John Denwne,
Sylvester Frye,
Thompson E. Osburne,
Amos Rich,
John Sealby,
Benjamin Shaffer,
George W. Allison,
Robert Ballinger,
Thomas Dispenet,
Thomas Davis,
James Hourigan,
John E. Rice,
John Rench,
Timothy M. Steadman,
Jonas Williams.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service December 12, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain L. Starling Sullivant.
First Lieutenant George Sinclair.
Second Lieutenant George W. Holmes.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant William Grove.
Sergeant Cyrus G. Platt.
Sergeant Elisha Stutler.
Sergeant Thomas Vansise.
Sergeant William H. Brunk.
Corporal Joseph Bell.
Corporal Lewis Andrews.
Corporal Henry DeWitt.
Corporal William Romasier.
Corporal John W. Carter.
Corporal Leonard E. Kitzelman.
Corporal James Ellis.

PRIVATES.

George Ashton,
Jerome Brunk,
Jonathan Carrier,
Francis M. Cloud,
Freeman Dulin,
Henry Fike,
William S. Grace,
Morris Hafey,
Joseph Hayne,
William H. Holmes,
James Hunter,
Harrison Keller,
Henry Leeshite,
Jonathan Looker,
James McManus,
Hugh H. Mitchell,
Joseph Morrison,
Enoch E. Mulford,
Jesse Mussulman,
Eugene H. Palin,
John A. Price,
John W. Rockey,
Godfrey Snyder,
Manuel Stultz,
Cyrus H. Turner,
John Wetherby,
George Wilson,
Noah S. Button,
Frank Buntes,
Calvin D. Chellis,
Robert Cranner,
Frederick Duvall,
Henry B. Flanner,
Bazil Green,
Thomas Hatfield,
Daniel Hiler,
David Hudson,
Charles H. Jenkins,
Augustus Leeshite,
Robert E. Lenal,
Andrew J. McClelan,
Daniel McOwen,
Jonathan Moats,
Michael Mooney,
David Mull,
Michael O'Connel,
Thomas Perry,
George W. Pritchard,
William Sensel,
Charlas Sprague,
Benjamin Townsend,
Joseph Twigg.
Cicero Williamson,
Girard Wing,
James Blakely.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service December 1, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Jefferson Wales.

PRIVATES.

Rudolph Ankeny,
Elias O. Brake,
John Doran,
David Gittins,
George W. Jonhson,
Andrew Kromer,
Lois Mangus,
Peter Bye,
Anthony Dreher,
Samuel Gester,
Caleb Gray,
Jacob Kelsing,
James Leers,
Patrick Omelia.
Rudolph Webber.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Abraham L. Shepherd.

PRIVATES.

Lewis S. Davis,	Sylvester Foy,
Webster S. Gearhart,	George W. Hupp,
Martin Mooney,	Herman Silbaugh.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was recruited in August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Camp Circleville, where it was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862. September 19th the regiment was ordered to Marietta, where it remained until December 1st. It was then ordered to Memphis. Arriving there, it was assigned to Sherman's army, then about to operate in the rear of Vicksburg. December 26th it participated in the assault on Chickasaw bayou, and was actively engaged during the whole of this battle, losing several men killed and wounded. January 1, 1863, the army retreated. It was placed on boats and moved up the river. On the tenth it anchored near Arkansas Post, and on the morning of the next day attacked this stronghold, which surrendered at two o'clock in the afternoon. The National troops, after disposing of the material and prisoners captured, reembarked and sailed to Young's Point, Louisiana, where it arrived January 23, 1863. Here the regiment suffered severely from sickness, losing over one hundred men in six weeks' time.

On April 5, 1863, the National army, under General Grant, moved against Vicksburg. The One Hundred and Fourteenth was in the whole of this great campaign, and participated in the battles of Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Big Black Bridge, and the siege of Vicksburg, in each of which it suffered loss. In the charge at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, Colonel Cradlebaugh was severely wounded in the mouth, from the effect of which he was obliged to resign. From this time forward the regiment was, for much of the time, moving, and without serious engagements until the close of the war, although it was engaged at Graham's plantation, near Alexandria, Louisiana, at Marksville and Yellow bayou, and suffered at times severely from the effect of the stifling heat, dust, and the scarcity of water.

In July the regiment was ordered from Texas to Columbus, Ohio, paid, and mustered out. The regiment marched during its term of service over ten thousand miles, doing duty in ten different States. It was engaged in eight hard-fought battles and many skirmishes, and lost in killed and wounded six officers and eighty men. The loss by disease was great the first year, about two hundred men having died, and quite a number discharged for disability.

ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

Mustered into service at Camp Circleville, Ohio, September 10, 1862.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio B. Maynard.
Major John H. Kelley.
Adjutant Joseph C. Toole.
Quartermaster Van M. Ogle.
Surgeon Otis E. French.
Assistant Surgeon William L. Peck.
Assistant Surgeon Hezekiah Leonardson.
Chaplain Thomas Hill.
Sergeant Major Will H. Shulze.
Quartermaster Sergeant Joseph W. Buckley.
Commissary Sergeant Noah Gephant.
Hospital Steward Thomas I. Eaton.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John Lynch.
First Lieutenant Charles E. Wright.
Second Lieutenant Thomas I. Stephens.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles E. Shulze.
Sergeant Mark B. Radcliff.
Sergeant Henry Allison.
Sergeant Ed. L. Buckwalter.
Sergeant Richard H. L. Walker.
Corporal Dennis P. Burkes.
Corporal Joseph R. Sykes.
Corporal Jacob Dustmind.
Corporal Henry Galbraith.
Corporal W. K. McFeeters.
Corporal W. W. Pronatt.
Corporal John E. Taylor.
Corporal Martin L. Roof.
Musician Joseph H. Millett.
Musician Albert Solliday.
Wagoner Henry Lestman.

PRIVATES.

William Allen,	Samuel Baty,
Michael Beachtel,	Samuel Blizzard,
David Rock,	David Bock,
Nelson Browsher,	Alexander Brunner,
Smith J. Cain,	William Coonrad,
James R. Crawford,	George Crouse,
Jeremiah Dallas,	Erastus F. Dallas,
James Davis,	Andrew J. Doddrae,
James E. Doddrae,	Enrigs S. Doll,
Franklin Eggleston,	Aaron D. Einsel,
John C. Entrikin,	John Ebert,
William Fortner,	Samuel Francis,
William French,	George French,
Henry H. Tretwell,	Franklin C. Gearhart,
Caleb Glick,	James R. Gordon,
James A. Graham,	William Hamilton,
Madison Hammel,	William Harker,
Lyman H. Hoffman,	John T. James,
James Justus,	Stephen E. Justus,
Henry B. Kinsman,	Benjamin F. Kirkendall,
S. S. Linggo,	James M. Marshall,
Gideon Miles,	Benjamin Moffit,
James P. Moffit,	Elias Moore,
James Mundell,	Walter Mundell,
Walter M. Mundell,	Jason L. McCafferty,
Edward McKinley,	John C. McMasters,
Martin V. Neff,	Perry Owengs,
Harvey Polang,	William H. Pontious,
Cyrus Purcell,	Alexander Ramsey,
George Reed,	Simon Remismith,
Charles Rosenfelt,	Ebon M. Schryver,
Samuel Scott,	Camden B. Shipley,
Frank M. Sheelze,	Benjamin F. Shuff,
Edward Smith,	James Snyder.
Henry Shait,	Philip Stewart,
Samuel A. Swineheart,	William H. Sweyer,
Amos Tatman,	Eli Todd,
George H. Tyler,	Edward Vanmeter,
John White,	M. H. White,
James Whitesides,	Franklin Wisha,
Samuel Wagenhells,	Daniel Ring.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Emanuel Gephart.
First Lieutenant John N. Bruner.
Sesond Lieutenant James T. Marfield.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Pickering, jr.
Sergeant Samuel N. Reed.
Sergeant Lewis M. Earnest.
Sergeant John Boysel.
Sergeant Samuel W. Forrest.
Corporal Samuel T. Sullivan.
Corporal Joseph L. Schneider.
Corporal Charles E. Wolfley.
Corporal Jonathan B. May.
Corporal John W. Bates.
Corporal John N. Sapp.
Corporal Stephen C. Horsey.
Corporal Thomas H. Strayer.
Musician Dan'el T. Morgan.
Musician Noah Reichelderfer.
Wagoner G. Mitchell.

PRIVATES.

George Anderson,
John Avis,
George Barkley,
Lewis Boysel,
Van S. Cookson,
Cornelius S. Davis,
Leonard Dewault,
Samuel Devmon,
George B. Eggleston,
John G. Fisher,
George W. Gossin,
Henry Gump,
Levi Harremon,
Nathan Harrell,
George Hartman,
John G. Heinlein,
John Hood,
John C. Irwin,
William Kelly,
Frederick Larrick,
Henry H. May,
Jacob McKnight,
Jacob Metzger,
Landon H. Montgomery,
Joseph A. Nealy,
William Orr,
William Payne,
James Ramsey,
Abraham Randall,
Joseph A. Reider,
Jackson D. Right,
Oliver P. Roup,
David B. Saint,
John Schully,
Jeremiah Shappell,
Amos Spangler,
Joseph T. Wardel,
Jacob Werts,
Benjamin Wheeler,
George Welmore,
Harvey Asbury,
John S. Bailey,
Jerome Bond,
George H. Churchhouse,
Ephraim Crider,
Smith Dawson,
Richard W. Doughty,
Robert Eggleston,
John Eicher,
Harvey Goodman,
Charles G. Graell,
John L. Harremon,
William Hamilton,
John Harrell,
Alba Heckman,
Simon Heise,
Samuel F. Ingram,
James H. Jones,
Wesley Larrick,
George Loffland,
Benjamin McAfee,
James McLain,
James H. Miles,
Joseph Myers,
Henry Neville,
George Parker,
Edward Pinnix,
Jesse Ramsey,
Joseph G. Reed,
James Reichederfer,
George Roof,
John Row, jr.,
George J. Schryver,
Lewis Simms,
Andrew Spade,
Henry C. Stanley,
Christian Wefler,
Benjamin West,
Nicholson Williams,
Nelson Wolfley,
John G. Yager.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Isaac M. Abraham.
First Lieutenant Samuel Rowlen.
Second Lieutenant Martin V. B. Lindsey.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James C. Dunlap.
Sergeant Willis E. Ferguson.
Sergeant Joseph M. Porter.
Sergeant Alexander S. Thompson.
Corporal Edward W. Summons.
Corporal Edward D. Throne.
Corporal Daniel Dennis.
Corporal Thomas Smith.
Corporal John H. Moore.
Corporal Joseph Britton.
Corporal David Phillips.
Corporal James Murphy.
Corporal Anderson G. Hulfeild.

PRIVATES.

Casper Colston,
James A. Crawford,
William T. Dougherty,
Creighton Davis,
Milton T. Dick,
William M. Evans,
Samuel W. Flinn,
Marcus Funk,
Jacob Gooley,
Felix R. Halfield,
Albert Hause,
John W. Hearn,
William Hill,
John H. Holt,
Manlove Jester,
John Kelley,
Jerome B. Lawrence,
Thomas Lindsey,
John W. Longberry,
Joseph P. McVeigh,
Jonas Mitchell,
Thomas Murphy,
David W. Parker,
James Riley,
George W. Seburn,
Jerome Shockley,
Ward Strope,
James W. Simmons,
Francis M. Vincent,
Samuel Waisen,
Daniel Williams,
Samuel Coover,
Owen Dailey,
William B. Davis,
David Davis,
John W. Evans,
Frederick Fetcer,
James W. Fulton,
Henry Glaze,
Francis J. Graham,
John Hardesty,
Thomas A. Henderson,
William Hess,
William H. Hoskins,
Joseph Imler,
Thomas Jester,
Moses Kounch,
Frederick Leech,
Jacob Longberry,
James F. Matson,
Samuel Mitchell,
Elijah Mitchell,
Andrew J. Nickle,
James H. Richard,
George W. Sanderson,
John Shanehan,
David Smith,
Charles H. Thomas,
Harness R. Vincent,
William Voss,
Jacob Watson,
Andrew H. Wilkins,
Adolph Winkler.

COMPANY F.

Privates: Patrick Cummins, Andrew Quiren.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain George W. Hurst.
First Lieutenant Isaac C. Butterfield.
Second Lieutenant Joseph Bury.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Reuben Rose.
Sergeant Samuel Brundridge.
Corporal James W. Hinton.
Corporal John N. Hunsicker.
Corporal George B. Hairmount.
Corporal Paul Ine.
Musician Samuel W. Manley.
Musician Jacob H. Baughman.

PRIVATES.

Robert N. Brundridge,
Charles Clinch,
Charles Cade,
William C. Downing,
Alexander Evans,
Ezra T. Ellis,
Jackson Hozland,
Richard Hinton,
Henry H. Hunsicker,
John W. L. Hamilton,
Albert Knode,
Manly S. Leily,
Samuel McCullum,
Clem Morice,
Ed. M. Marshal,
Newton Peters,
Joseph T. Parott,
Michael A. Sweetman,
Joseph Shank,
George Towers,
John H. Bowser,
Enos Coon,
John E. Downing,
James H. Davis,
Henry Eastwood,
John D. Grubbs,
Richard Howard,
Cyrus Hunsicker,
Charles B. Hellwagon,
Joseph Knode,
Francis Lathhouse,
George Leist,
Gus. L. McCallister,
Thomas Morecraft,
Thomas Parker,
Thomas Plumer,
Andrew Seymour,
Abner Shank,
Adam M. Thornton,
Ephraim Whistler.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY B.

Mustered into service September 14, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William C. Hays.
First Lieutenant John C. Morgan.
Second Lieutenant George L. Hays.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Lewis Farris.
Corporal James B. Crow, jr.
Corporal Elijah Hixon.
Corporal John C. Clark.

PRIVATES.

James M. Acord,
Henry Beck,
James Cox,
Abner Cash,
Robert Clark,
William Caldwell,
John D. Davis,
Mier Evans,
Francis M. Gilmore,
Amasiah Honk,
Albert Hughes,
Henry Luzader,
Samuel A. Maxwell,
William McDonald,
Harrison Pontious,
Thomas J. Pierr,
William H. Stiffler,
George W. Stewart,
Richard L. Tomlinson,
Jonathan Vanskoy,
McFarland Vest,
John Woods, 1st,
John Woods, 2d,
Robert Woodruff,
John M. Burks,
John H. Basker,
David Cox,
William J. Cox,
Norman Clark,
James M. Caldwell,
Robert Darling,
William Gallaugher,
John Hays,
John Hanks,
Thompson Jones,
James M. Maxwell,
Elijah Mickel,
William F. McNeal,
James Pontious,
John S. Peters,
James K. Stiffler,
Andrew J. Swyers,
James R. Tomlinson,
John Vanskoy,
George W. Woods,
George Woods,
Charles Woods,
John Willson.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Mustered into service October 15, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James M. First.
Sergeant Martin V. B. Coulter.
Sergeant Harvey Applegate.
Sergeant David Andrews.
Sergeant Calvin Hazlett.
Corporal Peter A. Swigart.
Corporal Thomas J. Hooper.
Corporal Samuel W. Miller.
Corporal Mathias Harter.
Corporal Miner H. Dean.
Corporal Peter Vanscoyce.
Corporal Peter Thompson.
Musician Lewis O. Hull.
Musician James W. Dunham.
Wagoner Nicholas S. Henry.

PRIVATES.

Columbus Arehart,
George F. Baughman,
Martin Bretz,
David Barr,
Henry H. Cutler,
Malangthon Culler,
Aaron Duncan,
Henry Davis,
George Fleming,
James Force,
Tillman J. Featherlf,
Jacob Goon,
Lewis L. Hooper,
Daniel Harter,
Samuel Hunt,
Henry D. Hossinger,
John W. Baughman,
Harrison Behler,
John O. Byers,
David Bru Baker,
John J. Culler,
William W. Chew,
Joseph M. Dent,
Leonidus Day,
Charles Ferguson,
Joseph B. Fried,
Calvin Gorrell,
Richard A. Hill,
Jacob Harter,
John Hughes
David Hay,
James H. Hulet,
Martin L. Henry,
George G. Huston,
William Kenton,
George W. Lickliter,
Anthony W. Miller,
Hiram McCrary,
Henry H. Mowers,
Mathias Mowen,
David Norick,
Andrew Parr,
John Peterson,
Ovid M. Ray,
Levi Rider,
Mathias Stonffer,
Henry Shafer,
Elias Shenabarger,
William W. Stewart,
John R. Simmons,
Lewis O. Stull,
Andrew Stichler,
William P. Williams,
George H. Willson,
Thomas B. Zediker,
Jeremiah Huston,
Charles E. Jackson,
George C. Likes,
Jacob M. Lutz,
Frederick Moffitt,
Solomon S. Morrison,
John H. Mowers,
Calvin McKee,
Joseph B. Pritchard,
George A. Pealer,
Russellas Peterson,
William R. Rittenhouse,
George Shambaugh,
Jacob Stonffer,
Shannon Shenabarger,
Martin L. Sharp,
John Stewart,
William Stull,
William Swann,
John Wolfe,
David Williams,
Erastus Wilson,
John Beubaker,
George W. Stoner.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY—HOFFMAN'S BATTALION.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service January 14, 1862.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Foster M. Follett.
First Lieutenant Alfred G. Tuther.
Second Lieutenant Henry C. Benson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Alanson Hamilton.

PRIVATES.

William Bentz,
Solon Deselle,,,
Cicero Giles,
Isaac H. Garrett,
Jacob Moater,
Samuel L. Swischer,
Charles F. Colwell,
John H. Falmer,
William W. Geary,
Marrion Houseman,
Daniel Palsgrove,
Samuel Shipley,
Edmond C. Stevenson.

COMPANY C.

Mustered into service June 6, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Sergeant Lewis D. Booth.

PRIVATES.

Samuel H. Carson,
David Forman,
Samuel Lorish,
John G. Clark,
William B. Grubb,
John B. Phillips,
William A. Saltgaver.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster George W. Johnson.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service August 10, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant George W. Barnett.

PRIVATES.

Oliver Bancroft,
Patrick Calahan,
Andrew High,
Edward Minor,
Harvey Purcell,
Robert S. Smith,
Hugh Stewart,
John H. Thomas,
George White,
Willard Boss,
Joseph P. Graham,
Henry Johnson,
Thomas Norris,
Charles Roleson,
Charles H. Smith,
James O. Thomas,
Michael Traner,
Joseph Ferguson.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Mustered into service August 18, 1864, for one year.

PRIVATES.

Samuel R. Cratty,
Isaac Doty,
John Ludwick,
Noah N. Stewart,
Asher E. Campbell
John Fields,
Davis McCreary,
Thomas Wall.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service September 6, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Beatey,
Charles Emrich,
Albert R. Hardy,
James Robinson,
George W. Williamson.
Gill Dill,
Joseph Gibbard,
John Moffit,
Robert Turner,
Ira Wilcox,
Samuel Weiser.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service September 3, 1864.

PRIVATES.

John Armstrong, Paul Daniels, Justin C. Davis.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bechtel,
Jesse Clark,
Lewis A. Cole,
George H. Carey,
Jacob C. Clingman,
Gustavus S. Grate,
David Kinnewell,
James Loyd,
Americus Logan,
Benjamin Moffatt,
Albert Moore,
Henry Phillippi,
William L. Rummell,
Henry Smith,
David Spoon,
John S. Southworth,
Benjamin L. Underwood,
Elias Wentling,
William Baker,
David Case,
Henry Crown,
Nathaniel G. Case,
Charles Grannis,
Miles Kelton,
Michael Kelly,
John W. Long,
Isaac McFarland,
John Marshall,
John W. Platt,
George H. Reubens,
Wesley I. Rummell,
James G. Sterling,
Daniel Spoon,
Jacob Tester,
John A. Werner,
John D. Wickizen,
George Woods.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service October 8, 1864.

Corporal Thomas D. Van Pelt.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Cohey,
James M. Ganel,
John W. Higgans,
Henry I. Millhizer,
Aaron Nicle,
William B. Plummer,
Conrad Salzman,
George M. Fauman,
Cornelius Gilespie,
Henry Miller,
Ebenezer Myers,
John D. Owens,
William Patterson,
William Tipton,
Samuel Wooden.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Mustered into service in July, August and September. 1864, for one year.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Reuben Oehler.
First Lieutenant Henry Fisher.
Second Lieutenant Peter Aller.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Mariner M. Murphy.
Sergeant Charles Patterson.
Sergeant Zepaniah P. Thompson.
Corporal William C. Huddleson.
Corporal Horace B. Thompson.
Corporal Ringgold Binkley.
Corporal Lewis Inergens.
Corporal Jacob F. Merhman.
Corporal John Fullweler.
Corporal David Baker.
Corporal Lewis Gireman.
Musician Jacob Bowers.
Musician Henry M. Brown.

PRIVATES.

Anthony Adam,
Joseph Angle,
William Akinson,
Henry Branelt,
Charles Bohlander,
Michael Blisch,
James Bailey,
George C. Blake,
Joseph Church,
Adam Dana,
Jacob Drieszichacker,
Charles Dartmunt,
Lorenso Elseiser,
Jacob Folz,
William Friedchen,
Frank X. Heill,
Theren Henry,
George Hunter,
Henry Reiser,
Frank Lauderbaugh,
William Lauer,
Augustus Miller,
Albert Miller,
Joseph Morningstar,
George Neighlor,
Hermon Pock,
John Reitze,
Thomas Ryan,
Charles Stutz,
Henry Schneider,
David E. Tussing,
Michael Weest,
Frank Wagner,
Mart Wagner,
Joseph Wedmair,
John Aivny,
Marion Armentrant,
Peter Bare,
Rees H. Baner,
Ephraim Bennett,
George Bumbarger,
John A. Booth,
Barak Chase,
William C. Donovan,
Joseph W. Dudgeon,
Joseph Dixon,
George Engle,
Gordon Foreman,
Thomas Fletcher,
Ransors Fulter,
Carl Hummell,
Matthew Hudson,
Thomas Jones,
Philip Kirn,
Freiderick Lindner,
John M. Magley,
John Miller,
N. McCaw,
Rudolph Newcom,
John Nonemaker,
Charles Pohle,
John Reisdorf,
Conrad Spohr,
William P. Shorn,
Henry Steinmets,
Joseph Thum,
William H. Williams,
Levi Weiser,
Benjamin Wise,
Alfred D. Wise,
Adam Wilhelm.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service September 14, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain W. W. Williams.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Christian Nick.
Sergeant Stephen A. Corbins.
Sergeant Hurd Corney.
Sergeant Joseph B. Armstrong.
Sergeant Eli G. Keller.
Corporal George J. Cook.
Corporal George Hemelich.
Corporal Michael Doran.
Corporal Bailey Gates.
Corporal John Bell.
Corporal William H. Love.
Corporal James Littleton.
Corporal James A. Wilson.
Musician Waldo H. Asbury.

PRIVATES.

William P. Adams,
William C. Armstrong,
John J. Adams,
Joseph G. Bell,
Henry Bannon,
Aaron Calvert,
Samuel Conner,
William Dawson,
Edward H. Dunbar,
Nicholas Albert,
Hiram Anderson,
Martin Bonner,
George W. Brown,
James A. Bettley,
Richard Copeland,
George L. Chapman,
John J. Davis,
William Dessum.

John B. Evans,
James W. Grooms,
John Gilkinson,
Charles Greiner,
Howard Smith,
Henry H. Hill,
Chris. Huttenlocker,
William H. Harnish,
Charley Hoffman,
Charles Judson,
Lewis Johnson,
James Keller,
Frederick Keller,
Thomas A. Kuters,
John C. Lee,
James McCune,
Daniel Maloy,
Joseph M. Musser,
William Peeples,
George H. Ritter,
John Ruff,
John W. Smith,
Jasper Smith,
Robert Stiles,
Isaiah Sloop,
Thomas Smith,
John R. Tobin,
George Wagner,
Abraham Wagner,
Cyrus Thomas,
Cyrus D. Ferres,
Casper Glisner,
Daniel Gormley,
John Green,
John Hittemeyer,
Peter Hone,
David Hainesh,
Joseph Hutchinson,
Peter Immel,
James Johnson,
James Jones,
Adam Kirshner,
James Kasson,
George M. Leeper,
Levi F. Miller,
David March,
William Manel,
Thomas H. Neiswerner,
James O. Palem,
David A. Ridenous,
Francis M. St. Clair,
Adam Swinehart,
John C. Smith,
Andrew Smith,
Henry W. Shepherd,
David S. Thompson,
Thomas Taylor,
Samuel Waters,
Anthony P. Walker,
John Carnes,
Robert G. Ward.

COMPANY G.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal William Saint.
Corporal John S. Wampler.

PRIVATES.

William Avery,
Eugene H. Chambers,
James W. Mather,
John H. Prescott,
William Tanner,
John Collins,
Samuel Cattereil,
M. M. O'Harra,
John J. Stikel,
Robert Wilson.
John T. Weaver.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

John Arnold,
Columbus Eby,
Theodore F. Havens,
Charles Koriner,
John Stewart,
Nathan Ward,
Lorenzo J. Dienore,
John Hare,
Edward J. Johnson,
Joseph Luasadder,
Henry Weaver,
William H. Wally.
Hamilton Wally.

COMPANY I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Corporal Jacob Savier.

PRIVATES.

Robert W. Hanner,
William P. Johnson,
James G. Henry,
John W. Savier,
Eli Titrick.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY B.

Mustered into service August and September, 1864, for one year.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John B. Slade.
First Lieutenant Charles A. Poland.
Second Lieutenant William P. Shorm.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Thomas Hedges.
Sergeant Thomas A. Fritter.
Sergeant Marsden H. Sammis.
Sergeant John V. Morrison.
Sergeant John B. Fope.
Corporal Samuel Williams.
Corporal Thomas W. Griffith.
Corporal Thomas Jones.
Corporal George P. Wilson.
Corporal Robert V. Rummel.
Corporal Jacob Bowers.
Corporal Ervin Foltz.
Corporal John Hardline.

PRIVATES.

James O. Adams,
George W. Adams,
John W. Bishop,
John W. Bowers,
Rufus W. Baley,
Algernon T. Byram,
James H. Brown,
Dennis Connell,
William Cutmore,
John T. Cunningham,
John B. Casey,
Robert Davis,
John Delangen,
William H. Edwards,
James Flynn,
John Graham,
Robert Huggett,
Charles E. Harrison,
Ebenezer Haskins,
Leonard Houston,
William Johnson,
Solomon S. Schman,
Stephen A. Lester,
James Monroe,
Garrett Matthews,
Jackson Miller,
William McCoffrey,
William W. Ramsey,
John E. Riley,
John H. Smith,
Francis M. Stanfield,
Timothy Sullivant,
Wilson Simonds,
Jeremiah Velentine,
George H. Vermillion,
William Waxmer,
Edward Wilson,
Mitchell S. Allen.
John Beitle,
Isaac H. Bishop,
John H. Bolen,
David Barkman,
John Brown,
William Cheeseman
George Croft,
Robert Collins,
Harry Cramsey,
Charles B. Dunn,
Peter Dunlap,
John Evans,
George R. Ellis,
Ira Green,
David Hackett,
Henry Harwood,
John D. Hangs,
William Harpet,
Thomas Jerman,
Edward Kelly,
William N. Leach,
Eugene McCarty,
John McKinley,
George Mayhew,
Stephen J. Miller,
Charles E. Pangbrun,
John Ryan,
Charles Steinmeits,
Thaddeus A. Schaefler,
George Spencer,
John Smith,
William H. Tallman,
George H. Vernon,
Amos A. Wood,
John Will,
Robert G. Ward,
John Baughman.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Daniel Crumley,
Columbus Eby,
Oscar E. Johnson,
George Kirk,
William H. Schock,
George Wilson,
Lorenzo J. Drummond,
Robert Herman,
John Kaiser,
Harvey B. Moore,
Thomas Spencer,
James O'Hail,
Wesley H. Wilkins.

COMPANY E.

PRIVATES.

William Alwood,
William R. Airs,
Peter Bolyn,
John Cunningham,
Thomas Davis,
Archibald Flanegan,
Eli Francis,
William H. Gardner,
Winfield S. Harding,
Daniel Hienbarger,
James W. Hill,
John Keller,
George W. King,
James E. Lindzsey,
Francis M. Little,
Andrew Miller,
David Rodenbarger,
Jacob Showd,
George W. Alwood,
Gersham Brodbelt,
William H. Barrick,
Peter Carr,
Lewis Davenport,
Marion Furni,
Abraham Fast,
Alonzo E. Gummere,
Mathias Huber,
John Hoffer,
William H. Harding,
William King,
George O. Kunkle,
George W. Sandford,
Lafayette Mason,
Samuel Phister,
Oswald Raber,
William S. Sherman,

John A. Snyser, Hugh Salts,
John Salts, John B. Shower,
George Stover, Josiah Smoots,
Sackria Search, Rollin Shower,
Eniel G. Stinehilber, John Shlup,
Stephen Shlup, John W. Trigg,
George W. Todd, George H. Washington,
John Q. Worley, John E. Wells,
Christopher Yohngs.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Washington C. Butler, John Babb,
Solomon Carrell, David Y. Coaltrap,
David Evans, William T. Jacobs,
Zadock J. Moor, Jeremiah Miller,
John Newell, George W. Overs,
William Price, Lewis F. Quigley,
John G. Smith, George W. White,
William P. Wilson, Newton Wells,
John Jones, Henry Ensick,
John Rumensnyder.

COMPANY F.

Corporal Peter Kipfer. Private William Hennings.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Benton, Englehard Biehl,
Anson Berkshire, George Brown,
David M. Coleman, John Cunningham,
Thomas Foster, James M. Gondle,
Joseph Heston, Nicholas McComick,
Patrick McGwire, Joseph Pickard,
Jacob Price, Abram Richardson,
Alexander Smothers, Lampson A. Tolbert,
Oliver P. Trumbull.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

Benjamin Curtis, David Johnson,
Jacob Miller, Alonzo Perry.

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Mustered into service July, August and September, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Moses B. Tice.
Second Lieutenant Hudson B. Shotwell.

PRIVATES.

Michael Costine, Emer N. Corsey,
Jacob Cromer, Luther M. Hobbs,
Henry Hunt, Mason Hinson,
Charles Hunt, Daniel Hanram,
Charles Herbst, Domini Lermert,
James S. Labourne, George Perry,
Alvin Pry, Thomas Seymour.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Ebenezer Jones.

PRIVATES.

James Butcher, George Butcher,
George W. Boggs, Thomas E. Davis,
David N. Edwards, William W. Evans,
Joseph Gales, John M. Jones,
Francis Jenkins, Andrew Jenkins,
John J. King, John H. Morgan,
Patrick O'Reiley, William G. Powell,
John Warren, Wilson T. Woodruff,
James A. Yeager.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Westley McKinney, Aaron Russell.

COMPANY E.

Private James McLaughlin.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Benj. Aller, Benj. Tuttle.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTIETH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY E.

Mustered into service October 1, 1864, for one year.

PRIVATES.

Robert S. Schriever, William Zenby.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

Jerome Allwin, James M. Abbot,
Samuel P. Brery, George M. Carter,
Martimer L. Cotton, William Calahan,
Thomas B. Cammel, David Ellis,
Patrick Fagan, Alexander N. Gaw,
Rawson W. Horeman, George Hey,
Charles M. Harding, George W. Jordon,
William Kimmore, William J. Lewis,
John Leonard, Emanuel Landis,
John Lanson, Dennis Lanes,
William McConnell, Alfred Mattes,
Michael Melson, Ezra W. McCauly,
John W. Millegan, Dallas G. Morrison,
George Myers, Charles Myers,
Thomas Norris, Marshall O'Neal,
John Price, Ethelbert Proctor,
Aaron Sherwood, Jacob Stevens,
Andrew Shuler, Edward Thomas,
Samuel N. Taylor, John Williams,
Munson Whittacre.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Philip Bauer.

PRIVATES.

Fifer James M. Huff.
Lemon Abbott, Orange Barnhart,
John Brain, Martin Burkle,
William Butler, James Burk,
Charles M. Bonnin, John Brierly,
Philip Brown, John Bergwith,
Charles Bryson, John Barnes,
Lewis Blumaline, Frederick Breneson,
Gilbert Cocksell. John Dasson,
Wesler Dewitt, James Elliott,
David Funk, Garrison Fisher,
Andrew Green, Henry F. Green,
John Heinmiller, John Hartman,
George A. Hoffinchter, Jacob Holson,
George Hopkins, Thomas Jones,
Paul Kappas, William Huffman,
William Kile, Francis J. Kilroy,
Andrew D. Kramer, George Long,
Conrad H. Long, Joseph McKinsey,
James McClary, Henry Morgraft,
Jacob Milhiser, Daniel Olstot,
Michael O'Donnell, Gabriel Owens,
Peter Pfeifer, James Porter,
Mathies Pfeifer, Henry Porter,
Casper Richter, Miner A. Rarey,
Joseph Randal, George Reese,
John Rader, Hiram Shafer,
Albert Smith, John Shesk,
Albert Savigno, Henry Troutman,
Simon VanHorn, Henry Wolfort,
Henry Wilkening, James Williams,
Martin Williams, Charles Wilson,
Martin Wattemyers, Andrew Worler,
Frederick Wagner, Ephraim B. Worreck,
Thompson Mills, Cumberland Oldham,
Emil Daring.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Franklin Brown, Theodore Borland,
Abraham Benton, William Chamberlain,

William Davis, Thomas Dolly,
William Elzy, Benjamin Grooms,
George W. Glaso, Isaac Keck,
Charles F. Keller, John Leamons,
John J. Lunceford, James N. Manpin,
Charles Male, Amos Morris,
William H. Morris, John W. Messick,
John W. Smith, Hamilton Wien,
Francis M. Wallington, William H. O'Harra.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY C.

Mustered into service October 7, 1864, for one year.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Joseph L. Deputz.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Isaac Clark.
Corporal John W. Cross.
Corporal Benjamin S. Lukens.
Musician Bascom C. Irwin.

PRIVATES.

John Daniels, jr., John Daniels,
Joseph Daniels, James A. Furguson,
Joseph Hodges, Joseph Johnson,
Charles W. Lewis, Isaac Paterson,
William F. Pickering, Charles Rapp,
James B. Smith, Leonard Swiger,
Samuel A. Selanders, Oscar R. Topel,
Robert Wilson, Franklin Q. Weeks.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant H. B. O'Harra.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Albright, Thomas Albright,
James Bibby, Frank Burns,
John Burke, James Bellinger,
William Bethel, Michael Butler,
Joseph Rives, John Corder,
James Canon, George Clark,
John E. Connell, Harmon Geigenspock,
Alexander H. Dall, John Daly,
Silas Dickerson, Amos Demorest,
Samuel Douglass, William Davy,
Cory Ford, Lawrence Ferguson,
Aaron Fearigu, Irwin Fearigu,
William Glenn, Robert Grant,
John Gray, Silas Johnson,
John James, Samuel Jester,
Andreas Kuhns, Adam Kions,
Lewis Lewis, Peter Murphy,
William Murry, Israel McKitrick,
Samuel J. Miller, Edward Montgomery,
Edward Nolen, Thomas Norton,
Layton Oglesbee, George W. Orders,
William Quinn, John Raber,
Earnest Reest, William Rorick,
Benjamin F. Foberts, Edmond Shaw,
Dewitt C. Switzer, James Scott,
William R. Smith, John W. Shackleford,
Frank M. White, John T. Weston,
Isaac M. Cordrery, John French.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Musfered into service in August, September and October, 1864, for one year.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain W. F. H. Scott.

PRIVATES.

John Canaan, James C. Dobie,
Albert L. Dudleson, James Flora,
Willis Holmes, Thomas Norris,
Hiram N. Russell, Benjamin S. Underwood.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant Matthew Caughlin.

PRIVATES.

D. Lyon, M. Reagan, J. J. Rogers.

COMPANY G.

Privates: Lewis S. Jones, William Tipton.

COMPANY K.

Corporal Rudolph Conghenhour.

PRIVATES.

William B. Curl, John W. Feazier,
Thomas Heuston, Thomas Oliver,
Lucious B. Sulcer, William Summers,
Thomas J. Wright, Adam Vanepool.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY D.

Mustered into service February 19, 1865.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain I. Douglass Moler.
First Lieutenant Joseph A. Blair.

PRIVATES.

William Allen, James D. Bell,
William Burns, John J. Betzdell,
Samuel D. Buck, John R. Blagg,
George Bryan, Joseph Bowman,
Combe Culbertson, John Coho,
William Cain, Thomas Clark,
James S. Dunbar, James Dunn,
Wesley Davis, James Elmose,
Henry Green, Elias Grabil,
Solomon M. Garrett, Thomas Greenwood,
William Hughes, Frederick Hand,
Jonathan Hammel, John Hamlin,
John Huff, Oscar H. Jamison,
Joseph Howard, George Kearnes,
Reuben Lent, Isaac Lantz,
Cephas Larney, Thomas Marlow,
William McDonald, Andrew McGuire,
William Messer, William C. Merrill,
Amos G. McCormick, Henry Newman,
Richard Owens, Nathan O'Harra,
Richard O'Bryan, William Plummer,
John Patterson, JamesRoanes,
John N. Richcreek, Vincent Riley,
William Stewart, John Smith,
David Smith, Henry Shotts,
Eli P. South, William Smielt,
E. B. Stewart, Solon Stratton,
D. C. Thomas, Oscar M. Wheeler,
Henry A. Bernard, David M. Peters.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William I. Widner.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Bletcher, Gottleib Brennenstahl,
John Barclay, Thomas Bates,
Lewis Brooks, John Blair,
John Bowersmith, John H. Conklin,
William Carral, Lee Duncan,
Charles S. Davis, Rudolph Duosakel,
Thomas Dickerson, Casper Elmer,
Reuben R. Fatlig, Frederick Francis,
William H. Fisher, Augustus Geer,
Thomas H. Gibbons, David Hermington,
Martin L. Harsh, Henry Jones,
Horace Lee, Samuel Leahman,
William McCain, James McLaughlin,
Taylor J. McCowen, Samuel Miller,
Joseph McCowen, Joshua Miller,
Henry O. Maarz, Cornelius Marsh,
Miles M. McCowen, Simon J. Noble,
Henry Poole, John Poland,

Joseph Paine,
Jacob Rush,
John Snead,
Brutus E. Stockwell,
John C. Templin,
Walter Wilson,
Jacob Partress,
George Schliech,
John D. Snyder,
Garrett Turner,
John Wolshire,
Joseph L. Watson.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Luman A. P. Folkerth.

PRIVATES.

Robert Armstrong,
Richard Campbell,
William W. Canon,
William Dougan,
Edward B. Groff,
David Howard,
James Likeness,
Daniel H. Roberts,
Gillead M. Shell,
Simon E. Baker,
Peter Clifton,
Samuel W. Cox,
John Guition,
George Harrington,
William King,
Christopher Plumell,
Jeremiah Roberts,
Joseph S. Wilson.

COMPANY I.

Private George E. Flick.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Camp Chase, on February 26, 1865, for the period of one year. Its aggregate strength was one thousand and six men, one-half of whom were veterans. It left Camp Chase February 27th, *en-route* for Nashville, but was detained at Louisville, Kentucky. Regimental headquarters were established at Eminence, Kentucky, and the companies stationed at different points, for the purpose of guard duty. It had no opportunity of showing its fighting qualities, as the bubble burst soon after its entrance into the service. It was mustered out at Lexington, Kentucky, September 26th, and repaired to Camp Chase, where it was discharged, October 2, 1865.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Mustered into service February 21, 1865, for one year.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant Horton Park.

PRIVATES.

Samuel M. Benham,
Charles W. Bryant,
John G. Brann,
William H. Cooper,
John Carter,
Samuel Francis,
Marcellus Gould,
John Humphrey,
Zephaniah Hiff,
William Jones,
Franklin Kalteiman.
Clark M. McFarland.
Samuel D. Minor,
Andrew Perkins,
Alvin Peterson,
Andrew E. Small,
James M. Shull,
John Shull,
Isaac Simmons,
John H. Shull,
William Smith,
Aaron Williamson,
David Wolf,
Samuel K. Williamson,
Anlee Barnett,
William H. Bull,
William S. Bromagen,
John F. Crocker,
Isaac T. Carter,
Jackson George,
John D. Huffman,
Thomas Harris,
James H. Hiff,
William Kelley,
Lemon Langhorn,
Charles Minsen,
John Newhouse,
Thomas M. Patterson,
James D. Robertson,
John Schraeder,
James W. Shroeder.
Franklin Spangler,
William Scanlon,
Felix Smith
John R. Sheets,
William Wolf,
John C. White,
Joseph D. White.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James C. Millis.
First Lieutenant Richard H. Osgood.
Second Lieutenant Romeo Gregg.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anderson,
Charles T. Arthur,
James J. Beard,
Thomas Brenthouse,
L. D. Berney,
William Butt,
William Brewer,
Samuel Bechtell,
Thomas Cowdell,
Edward W. Cummins,
John Connell,
Andrew Clellend,
Edward B. Conklin,
James R. Davidson,
Franklin Davis,
Robert Fulton,
Charles Freeman,
George Guthig,
William J. Goodern,
Abner B. Henderson,
James Hamler,
William B. Holmes,
David Joiner,
Vincent Joiner,
Emanuel Knepper,
James K. Knoderer,
William L. Lillis,
Reason Lewis,
Joshua Mecheny,
William P. Metcalf,
Albert R. Miles,
Nathan E. Milner,
Reason Y. Myers.
Casaden McCloud,
Robert G. M. Nowell,
Elijah R. Osgood,
Martin Powers,
G. H. Rioden,
Benjamin Stanley,
Augustus Schrawges,
Nichals Schubert,
Gaston Sands,
Harrison Stultz,
Charles Shilling,
James Thompson,
John Uncles,
Frederick N. Wilcox,
Daniel C. Wilson,
George Watson,
John Arthur,
William Anderson,
Frank Brewer,
Robert Bell,
Oliver P. Bancroft,
Robert W. Benns,
Jacob Bassinger,
Charles Beard,
John Cloud,
George W. Cheeks,
Corwin Clemmens,
Samuel F. Carey,
Constantine Davidson,
Thomas M. Davis,
John Evans,
John Fox,
Jennet S. Gardner,
Henry Grimes,
Thomas Hart,
Peter Hughes,
David Hughes,
Hosea Jackson,
John Jacobs,
Alonzo Milnes,
Michael Kennedy,
Josh M. Lenox,
Elisha L. Larrowe,
James Larrowe,
Alonzo Milnes,
Lawrence Miller,
William E. Murray,
George W. Medick,
Samuel McMahon,
James McNeal,
Joseph D. Oglesbee,
George W. O'Day,
William Ruse,
Franklin Sellers,
Charles Squires,
John M. Strickler,
Edwin Shoemaker,
John W. Sages,
Joseph Stewart,
Lewis Stoll,
Thomas M. Trook,
Ebenezer W. Wassen,
Charles W. Williams,
John Watson,
William Cox.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant James Terry.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bolen,
George W. Canode,
Jordan Ewing,
William R. Gilbert,
William H. Masters,
James P. Rooch,
John D. Bowen,
Isaac Dotson,
Rufus A. Gilbert,
Thomas J. Masters,
Jefferson Peters,
George Stanley,
Robert W. Thacker.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John I. Vogelgesang.
First Lieutenant John L. Stebzig.
Second Lieutenant Oliver P. Merion.

PRIVATES.

Frederick W. Alther.
Henry Amert,
Charles Albright,
Martin Allmeire,

Matthias Ambrorher,
Christian Benneghoff,
John P. Becker,
Mathias Blum,
Adam Baur,
Frederick Correll,
Henry Drandt,
Peter Daum,
Charles Eichner,
August Fischer,
William Grauman,
Adolph Grasgholz,
Anton Hartring,
John Hemlein,
Christian Herman,
Henry Horch,
Otto Held,
Henry Jungst,
John Kientz,
John F. Kaefer,
Frederick Kemerle,
Lewis Koehl,
Philip Knees,
Henry G. Kannemacher,
Conrad Luft,
Adam Loos,
August Leibfarth,
John Longhenry,
John Moehl,
Oliver Merion,
August Plettner,
Peter Rufing,
Henry Ranke,
Christian Riether,
Charles Stark,
Godfred Sieller,
John W. Stark,
Adam Strewz,
John J. Schneider,
John L. Stelzig,
Christian Schick,
Peter Tratt,
Anthony Vornehm,
Alexander A. Will,
Henry Will,
John Weber,
Christian Weber,
Henry Bleile,
Gustav Boehme,
August Baer,
Peter Becker,
Peter Baker,
John Drahdt,
George Dorbert,
Martin Decker,
John Eichner,
Walter Frankenburg,
John A. Geiszler,
John Gabel,
Rudolph Habestich,
John M. Hochsteder,
Michael Henry,
Frederick Hinderer,
John Hockenmiller,
Julius Krebst,
Herman Krumm,
Frank Kramer,
Christian Kientz,
Ernst Karst,
George Krug,
Adam Konig,
Richard H. Leavitt,
Gotleib Lacheumaer,
David Layton,
John Moore,
George Muhlheim,
Adam Neafang,
Adam Pfeifer,
Jacob Reeb,
Charles Richter,
George Schlalf,
John F. Schaub,
Jacob Schilb,
Louis Schmell,
John Schell,
William Sayne,
Jacob Sohner,
Andrew Trautman,
Henry Thiel,
Frank Wehrle,
Nicholas Wagner,
John Waldschmidt,
Alvin Witter,
Matthias Witsmeir,
Julius Zirckle.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William R. Ramsey.
First Lieutenant William H. Paul.
Second Lieutenant Michael W. Hammond.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Anthony,
Herbert Baker,
Robert Blythe,
Gilbert Barrett,
Frederick Beck,
John Bertsch,
Robert E. Cox,
William Clover,
Leonidas Carnes,
Enos Devault,
Jacob R. Derrick,
Hartman Dabus,
Smith W. Davis,
William H. Fulton,
Joseph Forsher,
Robert H. Graham,
John Glassford,
John Gault,
Allen Hart,
Peter Hoover,
William Hittshumer,
Jacob A. Artz,
Samuel P. Prittingham,
Philip S. Blake,
Andrew Bertsch,
Franklin Brubaker,
George W. Berry,
Russell B. Clover,
Solomon Clover,
Jasper Craig,
Noah S. Daton,
Lewis P. Derrick,
Gustavus Danbert,
George Englehart,
Tillman Frech,
Howard Follett,
William H. Green,
David Goodsall,
Harrison Gibson,
John L. Hale,
Nicholas Hinderer,
Adam Higen,
George B. Hull,
Joseph Irwin,
Jerome B. Kelley,
William Kraft,
Anderson Leonard,
Mortimer Lyon,
Charles F. Myers,
Charles Miller,
Andrew M. Mettle,
Joseph Mutter,
Casper Mix,
Franklin Meyers,
Hiram Magness,
Timothy McMahon,
John Neiberline,
Nelson Ogden,
Nathaniel N. Pinney,
John Rickley,
Charles W. Smeltzer,
Francis M. Smith,
George C. Schnulz,
James P. Stephens,
William A. Stephens,
Charles H. Thomas,
Gentry Van Horn,
Martin Webb,
John Worley,
Rolin H. Williams,
Michael Ham,
Jacob Kurtz,
Daniel Kuhnheim,
John M. Kearnes,
Samuel Lander,
Albert Lawson,
Jacob Morrow,
Alpheus Miller,
Hiram Meiley,
Elias Meeks,
Hugh Murphy,
David Metser,
Charles F. Murray,
Samuel McCord,
Lenhart Neiberline,
John B. Price,
James W. Pearce,
John Rehl,
Henry C. Smeltzer,
Joseph Schneider,
Jeremiah Schirre,
John A. J. Snyder,
William N. Thomas,
Gilbert L. Thompson,
John Willis,
Adam Winkler,
Henry Wisker,
Joshua White.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Ayle,
John W. Neal,
James Hitchens,
John H. Nye,
Wentling Shuh.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY C.

Mustered into service February 26, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

George D. Forney,
Hamer Libbenburg,
Adam Lighty,
David Rankin,
Jacob Wilder.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Aarone,
Dewitt C. Bartlett,
Louis Cox,
John Clover,
Baly E. Clark,
John E. Davidson,
Timothy Donoughue,
James A. Fitzgerard,
George W. Falkner,
Peter J. Fry,
Thomas H. Goble,
Maurice H. Hann,
Hilton C. Hann,
Nelson G. Houseworth,
Dennis Lynch,
Frederick Liender,
George Manor,
Patrick Maxwell,
Robert McCreary,
William Ritter,
Salmon Sager,
William Sinnion,
George Thompson,
George Woodruff,
Amos J. Williams,
Jacob W. Adams,
James Brodstone,
William Caine,
Samuel Conklin,
John S. Craig,
James H. Davidson,
Samuel Eru,
Dennis Foley,
James H. Furrow,
Henry R. Graham,
William George,
Levi Hann,
Albert Howard,
Zacheus T. Leiter,
Ira Lary,
Charles Murphy,
Edwin Miller,
Samuel M. McMillen,
Simon K. Ornst,
Tinman Robinson,
William Solomon,
John C. Tiffany,
George W. Wolf,
William H. Wright,
Lorenzo D. Jones.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

David Allman,
Elijah M. Anderson,
Charles W. Benedict,
Samuel Corbin,
Samuel D. Achor,
John H. Arbokle,
Josiah Corbin,
William R. Crouch.

Jacob Champion,
Solomon Conrad,
Henry Calb,
Ruse E. Darlington,
John H. Dentler,
Alfred Farmger,
John Falks,
Isaac Hamlin,
Carl W. A. Hartung,
Harvey D. Harris,
Ralph Hamner,
John Jesley,
John King,
Cassius E. Kinney,
David E. Lindsey,
Coriolanus S. Landen,
William H. Moats,
George A. McDonald,
Matthew Milton,
Matthew Mauk,
Noah Printz,
William Penntz,
Charles O. Rowske,
Joseph Rife,
Silas D. Strong,
John Smith,
James A. Tanner,
Charles H. Thompson,
William H. Van Aude,
George W. Walters,
Andrew Weimer,
Albert White,
Benjamin F. Corbin,
James C. Coudon,
Charles Donelson,
Thomas I. Elder,
William J. Dennis,
George W. Foster,
William C. Gill,
Matthias Holmes,
John W. Hattan,
Henry Haughey,
Thomas Haughey,
Charles F. Jacobs,
William Kimble,
William Lundergan,
Jacob Lovring,
James Logan,
Lansing B. Moats,
Samuel Merander,
James Muir,
David F. Marander,
Alexander Peterson,
Thomas Ramsey,
Isaac Rees,
Martin S. Seymour,
Jacob L. Shannon,
James Smith,
William B. Turner,
John Ulvey,
Thomas W. Wright,
Robert L. Willis,
Henry A. Warner,
David Wilson.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY D.

Mustered into service March 3, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

William Baker,
Archie Badger,
Peter Bigelow,
John G. Cook,
Zachary T. Claspill,
James H. Cranmer,
Matt. Connelly,
Michael Devine,
John O. Donnell,
Thomas E. Erick,
Caleb Forsythe,
James M. Gordon,
Samuel Hendershot,
Joseph E. Harris,
Frederick Hensell,
Richard Joiner,
William Kelley,
Julius Lenox,
William Larimer,
Thomas H. Larnard,
Robert G. Martin,
Robert D. Moffit,
Timothy Merica,
Frank Niswarner,
Thomas Porter,
Martin Quinn,
Higgins N. Robinson,
Frank Snyder,
William R. Simpson,
Patrick Shea,
William L. Smalley,
James Walker,
Henry Wolbert,
David Yon,
Henry W. Bogen,
John E. Benton,
James Butler,
John Coombs,
Hambill Coombs,
Patrick Connelly,
Joseph M. Cottrell,
Patrick DeLany,
Valentine Eckhart,
John M. Foreman,
Oliver J. Goodwin,
Matthew P. Hamilton,
William E. Horrbage,
Andrew J. Hale,
James Jack,
John Kidd,
Jonah Kibbey,
Lemuel Leist,
James S. Lind,
Christopher C. Miller,
Daniel Maginty,
Thomas Mailon,
Martin McNeal,
Richard Powell,
Samuel C. Palmer,
William Rone,
Matthew Rourk,
George Smith,
Henry Simpson,
Adam Schlik,
Cyrenus Trowbridge,
William Wilson,
George W. Williams,
Andrew McGuire.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Ayers,
Michael Abyon,
Israel Athey,
George Brittinger,
John M. Barber,
John C. Cooley,
John M. Christian,
Edward Davis,
Lewis D. Evans,
Jacob Fisher,
Henry Fisher,
Elias Guisinger,
Thomas C. Hanley,
John Hup,
John Hoover,
Thomas F. Halloni,
William Jones,
John Mooney,
George McClary,
John W. Pennington,
William H. Reese,
Jasse Stanley,
Samuel N. Smiley,
Elz L. D. Tracy,
George Whip,
Oscar Wilcox,
Benjamin Young,
Thomas Jones,
John W. Bevelhymer,
Thomas Cavendish,
William Comstock,
Abraham J. Evans,
Matthew Elliott,
Williams Fragans,
James M. Gould,
George Hubbard,
Joseph Hedrick,
Charles Hoover,
Henry Hoover,
David Jinks,
William E. McCollum,
Theodore Morawack,
Frederick Olney,
William N. Phelps,
Charles E. Smith,
William M. Stoner,
Samuel B. Thatcher,
Isaac B. Wolford,
Lucius Wilcox,
Jacob Wilkens,
Henry Selcott,
George Carmin.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

John J. Collins,
Franklin Merrick,
Charles Sherman,
George Sheldon,
Oscar Miller,
Henry Redenhouse,
Charles Shay,
John H. Valentine.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY B.

Mustered into service March 1, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

James W. N. Armstrong,
Robert Geffs,
Dennis Hurly,
William McFadden,
Josiah M. Doty,
Nelson Guy,
Jeremiah Johnson,
Oliver K. Shadrack.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Peter Hardman.

PRIVATES.

Henry Acton,
Ambrose Ault,
Henry B. Baker,
John R. Baker,
William A. Bowsher,
Joseph H. Coats,
William R. Clark,
Elias Conkley,
David Color,
Jacob Clapper,
Joseph Creighlow,
Charles Donley,
John Downings,
William C. Fry,
Jacob Gill,
Josephus H. Hall,
Steward Howard,
David Heart,
Abraham Halfield,
Franklin Ingmire,
William P. Jackson,
Newton R. Kidd,
Alfred Latta,
John Luzador,
Samuel Morris,
Thomas C. Moss,
Thomas Marshall,
William Mickle,
Nessley V. McDonald,
George W Morgan,
John J. Price,
George Powell,
John Ashbaugh,
George Albright,
Noah Blosser,
Ethan Bassett,
Joshua D. W. Cline,
James Carl,
Hiram Clark,
Leonard A. Cutright,
Chalmers Canaan,
Elijah B. Clouse,
William Creighlow,
Lemuel V. Dayton,
Morgan Devore,
Henry Fedder,
George W. Garrey,
John H. Howser,
John E. Hartman,
Richard Howard,
Samuel Hurlep,
Thomas Jones,
Caleb Jones,
Robert M. Larrimer,
Jacob Leffler,
Ezra Lance,
Hugh McMaster,
Robert Manler,
Williams H. Myers,
Andrew Mettler,
Samuel Morgan,
David P. Newzern,
William H. Posey,
William Robb.

James S. Ricketts, Samuel Roypole,
Lorenzo D. Riggin, John G. Raburn,
Allen Rhodes, Robert Reid,
William A. Sheppard, Jacob Schleich,
John W. Smith, John C. Snyder,
Floyd Schisler, James K. Stelle,
William Tracy, Thomas J. Van Meter,
David Washburn, Parley B. Wolf,
Benjamin Wean, George Wilson,
Joseph Wilson, Charles Woodward,
Richard Wheeler, Edward B. Williams,
Robert Walker, James Weaver,
Carlisle W. Watts, Powell Godick,
William Paxson, Amos S. Valentine,
Mason Ross, John Wilson,
Elijah Roberts, John Groover.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Isaac N. Bennett, James S. Banner,
Leroy Dibble, Marander S. Dibble,
George W. Ephlaud, John Humbarger,
William Myers, Jacob Myers,
William Patterson, James H. Prichard,
Silas Rhinehart, George Schermerhorn,
Joseph Stevenson.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY E.

Mustered into service March 5, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

William G. Catrill, Silas Dales,
J. T. Robb, John Swaghammer.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY B.

Mustered into service March 7, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

John E. Darmor, William F. Englehart,
Alexander Foresman, Thomas Mason,
Francis M. Peel, John T. Starkey.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Sumner T. Smith.

PRIVATES.

Ebenezer Armstrong, John Q. Adams,
John A. Brenbarger, Isaac Brenbarger,
William W. Bulen, Maurice Bradfield,
Samuel Baker, Leven W. Bolenbough,
Horatio A. Brown, William Brown,
William Brant, Martin Benjamin,
William H. Barney, Harrison Chambers,
David Clark, William Clark,
Samuel Clark, John W. Custer,
Ephraim F. Curb, Charles B. Cannon,
Richard E. Crane, John Cummins,
Joseph Derson, Cyrus A. Dague,
Albert Downing, Jacob Danterman,
David Duff, James H. Eastman,
David England, Chaplain Elliott,
Lewis Evans, Thomas T. Furguson,
William Forsyth, Felix Fisher,
John Forst, John F. Geddes,
Nelson Grant, John Graham,
Joseph J. Goldsmith, John E. Goldsmith,
William Gardner, Charles Grossman.
Jesse Howell, Edward M. Harper,
Charles D. Harper, Benjamin F. Hartwell,
John W. Hall, August Hensline,
Montraville Henry, Charles H. Iler,
Jerome Johnson, William Johnson,
John Knogi, Henry Leekliter,
Elijah Lane, Ryan Large,
Curtis Lydney, John Larcon.
William Leird, James M. Leird,
David B. Latimer, John J. Lamp,
Abel S. McKinley, Joseph Martino,
John Mitchell, Jacob W. Mantle,
Charles W. Morrow, Isaac Moore,
Martin S. Matthias, William McLeary,
Loyd Neeter, William Peel,
Ezra C. Preston, Isaac N. Rhodes,
Aaron Rice, August Reibel,
Charles Reibel, James Scofield,
John H. Shirk, Alva Stultz,
Calvin Spangler, Alexander Spangler,
Perry Leeds, Samuel Stough,
John Schranger, John Stump,
Judson Storms, Daniel Thompson,
Enoch T. Thompson, Charles Vioman,
James Wilson, George W. Waldo,
Adin H. Walton, John W. Worthington,
Jacob H. White, Angustus Wiefel,
Abraham Williams.

COMPANY K.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain William T. Payne.

PRIVATES.

William H. Barthalo, Tobias D. Clark,
Theodore Castor, Conrad Grashner,
George K. Cramalett, Andrew Fike,
Rolando Fahustock, George Galagher,
Louis Hoeffley, Edward L. Hudson,
Henry C. Loeffler, Charles Lemrich,
Emerson Longworthy, John McCeese,
Leopold Pope, John A. Ross,
Joseph B. Richards, Rei Rathburn,
Jacob Strohl, John Smith,
Abraham Warldon, John Zechgruber,
George Zin.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY K.

Mustered into service March 10, 1865, for one year.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Columbus B. Mason.

PRIVATES.

Ira Ater, Harrison Augustus,
Isaac Atkinson, Martin Broyles,
James M. Blacker, Asbury Bobb,
George W. Blackwood, David Blasser,
William T. Bowdle, John Banford,
John M. Boutz, Jerome Baker,
Henry C. Bensyl, William H. Banford,
Jonathan Blizzard, James Brown,
Jacob Beachtel, John H. Bucherman,
Wesley Clapper, John Cush,
William Carper, Augustus J. Delong,
John Dunn, Richard Delong,
John L. Doyle, Martin Eckinrode,
Jacob T. Eagle, Franklin Eby,
Henry C. Earnest, Peter J. Fitzgerald,
Gersons Fairbanks, John W. Fairbanks,
John W. Forghan, Isaac Fawver,
James Good, James Heary,
Lewis W. Heistand, Jacob P. Hoover,
Norville R. Hankins, Nathaniel Hankins,
Winfield S. Hurst, George Henniss,
Stephen G. Honsey, William Hott,
John A. Hall, Lewis Hummell,
Jerome Hunsacker, Jacob Hann,
John Hubert, John Laughlin,
Lever E. Lutz, Thomas H. Lutz,
John H. Littleville, James M. Luttell,
Henry Lester, William Lane,
Henry Y. Miller, Samuel W. Moffet,
John H. Michael, John M. Madden.
Michael McGuinnes, Jonn H. McCleary,
William Miller, Mahlon Morris,
David B. Morgan. David C. Moneymaker,

George Nye,
John Price,
Adam Rhoads,
George T. Robbinson
Jacob Shoff,
Madison Sailor,
Elias Strait,
George Triplet,
Martin V. Todd,
David Wheeler,
Stewart Wilson,
George L. Welch,
Humphrey Wells,
Edward Walters,
James Thomas,
Bryan O'Shay,
Michael Powers,
William A. Rife,
Joseph Richard,
William H. Sailor,
John H. Stewart,
Martin V. Thompson,
Nelson Tull,
Samuel Vanlear,
Homer Wilson,
Cyrus A. Watt,
Franklin Welch,
Joseph C. White,
Alanson Goss,
William H. Gilmore.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Watkins Archer,
John L. Chaney,
Samuel Cross,
Asa Carter,
Charles Daniel,
Thomas Davis,
Benjamin David,
Simon Evans,
Hugh Flaherty,
Michael Flynn,
William T. Gardner,
Thomas H. Gardner,
Joseph Gardner,
Edward Gable,
Benjamin F. Howell,
Joseph Haycook,
Lewis Hahn,
Albert Hosterman,
John W. Jones,
Joseph Kemmel,
Oliver C. Knode,
William Kenada,
John Lower,
Solomon Marsh,
Thomas McMullen,
Peter Osborn,
Seth Osborn,
Alonzo Platt,
Levi M. Price,
David A. Roberts,
George Srout,
Augustus W. Studebaker,
George W. Tipton,
John Q. Vincent,
James Bennett,
Harrison Crumley,
Alfred A. Corrella,
John Carter,
Michael Dovle,
David Dailey,
Evan Evans,
Robert Edwards,
Edwin W. Fitch,
John Giltz,
Robert S. Green,
Jonas B. Gray,
Henry C. Griffith,
Chester Hadley,
John Hahn,
Albert Hess,
Charles W. Happ,
John J. Jones,
Owen Kimbrough,
John Kelley,
Peter Hessler,
Morgan Kane,
James Lynas,
Alonzo M. Morris,
James Mills,
William H. Osborn
William N. Ogilvie,
Daniel Peterman,
David Redding,
Martin Suver,
John P. Stern,
McKey Thomas,
Zachary Taylor,
Boman Wolf,
William Woolard.

COMPANY I.

PRIVATES.

Roseline Cannady,
Reuben Nicol,
Isaac Hart,
James Smith.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY E.

Mustered into service March 13, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

William Conner,
John T. Joseph,
John F. Hukels,
Levi Nicholson.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Joseph C. Eckles,
Thomas E. Exby.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES

John W. Cartright,
Henry Dean,
Cass A. Hall,
Andrew Jones,
Francis M. Downs,
John Grider,
William Johnson,
Michael Johnson,

Andrew Martin,
Henry McIntire,
Henry Pry,
George M. Swindle,
Jesse H. Snyder,
Austin Smith,
James H. Wells,
Charles Morgan,
Thorton Monroe,
Peter Speice,
George Smith,
Charles Seymour,
Henry Woalm,
Randolph Whitmore,
Lafayette Wright.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY B.

Mustered into service February and March, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

Oliver Atkinson,
John W. Berry,
Thomas B. Betts,
James H. Blanchard,
William W. Coberly,
Luther Canada,
William T. Cole,
William A. Cramblett,
Joseph Drumor,
Michael Donohue,
Christian Engle,
William Gould,
Mark Gillen,
William Gilpin,
George Halbert,
Benjamin Jones,
Isaac M. Krine,
William Leffler,
Elias N. Leib,
Charles McCormick,
Rody Monoghon,
Jacob Moore,
Charles Morgan,
John Meyer,
Frederick Nickoli,
Thomas Preston,
Samuel Pleasant,
Erskine Pattern,
William L. Ringer,
George Riley,
Michael Stanton,
Nehemiah Selby,
George W. Simonds,
Wood F. Townsend,
James Tyler,
William Willoughby,
John T. Armstrong,
Frank Brophy,
Calvin Beatty,
Alexander Baker,
Edward H. Cranfor,
Lorenzo Casteel,
Thomas Coberly,
Benjamin Dice,
Henry Dolph,
Joshua Evans,
Walter S. Goodhu,
Thomas Grimes,
Charles Gilleland,
Peter Hopper,
George W. Herelryx,
Jacob Kullenbayer,
Jonas A. Leech,
John Liff,
Jacob Lump,
Marshall McWilliams,
Joseph Middleton,
Peirson R. Murphy,
Leopold Maer,
Lewellyn Nickens,
Gustavus Paine.
Calvin Phillips,
John Pitt,
M. L. Peasley,
Benjamin Rochell
Philip Randolph,
John Stanton,
John Smith,
James N. Stine,
James N. Tussing,
William Taylor,
Zadakiah Dever.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant William H. Allbach.

PRIVATES.

Robert Anderson.
Robert Ballis,
Charles Deators,
James Eager,
Gideon Kearns.
Charles Purcell,
John Brown,
Louis Derots,
Wilkin H. Davis,
Sylvester Faddey,
Stephen W. Parker,
Abner Stoppleton,
Colwell Wagner.

COMPANY F.

PRIVATES.

Henry C. Bennett,
William Ryne,
Ephraim Merritt,
Patrick Malone,
Thomas E. Shaugeart,
John A. Smith.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY B.

Mustered into service February and March, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

Frank Britton,
Robert M. Crap,
William Eagan,
Joseph Bacon,
John Day,
Jene B. Gordon.

John B. Grover, George Glenn,
Samuel F. Hunter, William Ingman,
Frederick James, Emanuel Lope,
Joseph Mets, Christian B. Niesley,
James B. Pendleton, R. D. Short,
Jacob J. Slife, Daniel D. Slife,
James Sharman, John Stevenson,
John H. M. Volk, John Wyngler,
Ezekiel Wolverton, Charles Wilson.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

Willlam W. Evans, Hiram Gunn,
William H. Hans, Peter Small.

COMPANY D.

PRIVATES.

Robert Dudley, Levi Floor,
John Heath, Henry McIntyre,
John J. Price, George B. Rouse.

COMPANY G.

PRIVATES.

John F. Brown, Wesley Beam,
Ezekiel Counts, James J. Coneley,
Frank Counts, William Compton,
William Ellars, William Eskridge,
John W. Flood, Charles W. Goodlander,
Jeptha Gosard, William D. Groves,
John W. Hayes, John Ike,
William Johnson, John Murphy,
Theodore Pinkerton, James P. Richardson,
John Rees, John G. Schmuesser,
Andrew J. Timmons, Hugh Workman,
—— Vaughn.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

Nathaniel Bradigan, James Campbell,
John B. Collins, John Davis,
William Dalton, Jacob Heine,
Harry Ingle, Jacob Kling,
Samuel H. Lemar, Thomas H. Lamond,
Thomas Malone, Anthony W. Orrison,
John Ollinger.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. COMPANY A.

Mustered into service April 16, 1865, for one year.

PRIVATES.

Willliam Gould, William Gray,
John W. Heller, Oliver S. Oaks,
Jesse Strayer.

COMPANY B.

PRIVATES.

William Gray, George Sheldon, David Smith.

COMPANY C.

PRIVATES.

David Black, John P. Burwell,
Jeremiah Barton, Wilber F. Cloyton,
Theodore Daniels, William S. Earhart,
George W. Earhart, Erwin Foor,
Cyrus Foor, Michael Graham,
Paul C. Gensinger, William Gillespie,
James R. Glass, Henry Holmes,
Edward D. Haynes, John Hoffman,
James P. Hill, Lyman Hall,
Aaron Julian, Daniel Kepler,
Patrick Little, Martin S. Lindsey,
John W. Moore, George McDonald,
Marcellus Manly, Edward D. May,
Thomas Montgomery, Emamuel Omen,
Charles A. Page, William Patterson.

Adam F. Price, Clarke Reed,
Thomas N. Rea, Frank Smith,
David Snoke, Strother N. Shaw,
John A. Smith, Jacob Sands,
Wallace C. Tuthill, Nicholas Tipple,
William Tipple, Ambrose Thacker,
Cornelius Whitlock, Daniel White,
Joshua F. Whipps, John W. Weltner.
Joseph Whiteside, Peter Pernan.

COMPANY H.

PRIVATES.

George Bryan, Thomas Bowers,
Jacob Conrad, Noble P. Johnson,
Willis H. Townsend.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

These regiments were recruited and mustered into service for one hundred days.

THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF—ELECTED AUGUST 15, 1863.

Colonel William H. Hayden.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. Innis.
Major James M. Clark.
Adjutant William M. Crawford.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William H. Hayden, promoted to colonel.
First Lieutenant Henry Plimpton.
Second Lieutenant O. M. Neereamer.

PRIVATES.

John R. Moll, Robert Wilkinson,
David Deshler, R. A. Emery,
C. H. Hathaway, John Miller,
H. Coit, W. F. Penny,
Amasa Jones, Henry C. Jones,
George C. Case, George N. Hayden,
A. B. Dunbar, Alfred M. Jelleff,
Charles Jacobs, Monroe Glick,
W. H. Noble, D. Shannon,
Charles R. Dunbar, W. W. Medary,
James A. Stockton, John P. Short,
A. J. Evans, S. M. Shedde,
Timothy Allen, William Kidde,
S. E. Samuels, C. J. Winchester,
C. H. Smith, J. Heffley,
Cyrus Taft, Joseph Quin,
William H. Walker, J. B. Berry,
N. B. Marple, George Renicke,
George Gugle, William Evans,
William H. Underwood, R. G. Watkins,
William Freeland, Daniel Otstotts,
B. R. Van Honten, John Bowman,
Frank Osborn, Edward K. Stewart,
C. R. Stephens, J. T. Hayes,
C. K. Davidson, P. Hodgden,
M. Granor, L. G. Thrall,
C. L. Dinne, W. H. Paul,
H. Williams, A. C. Martin,
Charles Heide, John A. Feidle,
Daniel L. More, Genral Henry Wilson,
H. P. Judde, William H. Wilkinson,
John F. Nieseamer, S. B. Ridgway,
B. C. Stratton, M. Kleeman,
M. M. Griswold, Nathaniel Lytler,
William Jacobs, D. C. Coleman,
J. T. Geary, F. T. Snyder,
Joseph Pafts, R. Jones,
Andrew Renner, G. Luchtenburg,
D. Lasarns, John E. Mercer,
Charles H. Field, N. Stevens,
Arthur White, Henry H. Alms,
C. L. Moyes, Jacob Albright,
Samuel Brittingham, A. Bortle.

E. B. Batterson,
William Beepy,
B. Z. Dawson,
G. S. Grate,
E. Farthingham,
L. Faulkhaven,
C. W. Gillen,
M. Griffeth,
J. Samson,
A. M. Morris,
J. Pulling,
F. Ogden,
D. Bropley,
A. J. Frankenburg,
John Dunn,
Calvin Elliott,
C. Willard,
Z. Eichalt,
S. Strong,
J. Hushey,
B. Reynolds,
A. V. Morris,
P. McNulty,
E. Montgomery,
E. Peet.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Cornelius C. White.
First Lieutenant Addison Moore.
Second Lieutenant Charles H. Parsons.

PRIVATES.

Isaac C. Aston,
Samuel W. Williams,
Henry C. McClelland,
George W. Gleason,
William A. Gill, jr.,
W. Rhoads,
John H. Smith,
Robert Wentwater,
H. O. Kune,
G. D. Thannu,
T. G. Field,
P. Taft,
J. S. Anther,
W. O. Hana,
W. H. Lennox,
J. Sitzon,
C. N. Bancroft,
G. W. Einhart,
J. S. Ford,
O. Gates,
A. Ritson,
J. S. Roberts,
G. W. Joseph,
C. C. Bellows,
W. P. Reed,
O. F. Wilson,
W. R. Walker,
J. M. Figler,
B. H. Howe,
W. McCloud,
S. D. Toll,
Robert E. Sheldon,
W. A. Kray,
D. L. Ferson,
G. F. Durall,
F. Stuley,
C. H. Butler,
C. H. Decker,
S. Crosswell,
W. O. Benn,
J. M. Gall,
N. A. Whiting,
W. S. Ide,
H. Miller,
O. S. Jones,
G. M. Maris,
Henry Fraaf,
John A. Sites,
C. Higgins,
H. Butler,
H. C. Darnell,
W. Osgood,
S. A. Decker,
C. H. Butler,
C. W. Shewry,
C. W. Thomas,
Adddison G. McKee,
Edward G. Field,
Thomas M. Cochran,
O. A. B. Senter,
C. B. Alfred,
Russell B. Whitsell,
James N. Howle,
E. O. Jones,
J. A. Jeffrey,
J. H. Studer,
Albert Wharton,
E. D. House,
N. S. Field,
J. L. Champe,
B. Bishop,
I. A. Marlin,
T. H. Rinehart,
C. Scassell,
L. Lesqneraux, jr.,
C. B. Asbury,
L. Whitney,
R. R. Johnston,
E. W. Heyl,
J. Glover,
M. S. Jones,
J. E. Rowell,
W. M. Taylor,
J. Mills,
A. A. Heyl,
M. H. Place,
A. P. Lewis,
J. Snider,
J. B. Rilson,
S. W. Ludlow,
C. F. Pfaff,
W. G. Blynn,
J. O. Kane, jr.,
G. Miles,
J. M. Bamhome,
R. H. Martin,
S. Loring,
J. B. Beauman,
G. G. Moler,
G. Borches,
J. Stoner,
John Helsel,
R. S. Somers,
R. H. Leavitt,
J. B. Williams,
E. G. Savage,
S. Butler,
F. A. Comstock,
W. Hume
C. Engrofl,
H. L. Booth,
H. A. Lanman.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. M. Clark.
First Lieutenant Lones H. Webster.
Second Lieutenant William S. Riderhour.

PRIVATES.

A. Ross,
J. Ridenour,
E. R. Williams,
J. Ault,
C. Holt,
J. Bagshaw,
E. S. Robinson,
G. Krum,
D. Stelzer,
P. Krum,
H. Neiswender,
G. Shiffler, jr.,
W. S. Crieghton,
J. Hartz,
F. Spangler,
N. Starrett,
A. H. Parker,
C. Zane,
W. H. Ross,
S. H. Benum,
H. Washburn,
F. Drake,
G. A. Moore,
W. Moore,
D. G. Dill,
G. W. Dill,
D. Ortman,
J. L. Fishpow,
R. Neiswender,
J. H. Ortman,
C. B. Patterson,
C. Drake,
T. Neiswender,
C. P. Landon,
I. Schrook,
R. D. Dean,
R. M. Peckham,
B. Lowery,
H. Zinn,
Z. Park,
I. Park,
D. Ridenour,
H. Ulry,
G. W. Borman,
O. P. Price,
V. Ault,
S. Buttler,
H. Price,
J. Stelzer,
A. Stelzer,
D. Krum,
A. Arnold,
M. Hays,
J. Wengert,
J. Clark,
L. Stagg,
S. M. Ross,
J. Dill,
E. Harris,
J. Raber,
G. R. Turney,
L. H. Webster,
A. Patterson,
L. G. Stigler,
C. Ginther,
I. Leamon,
W. R. Washburn,
J. Leckrone,
S. Francis,
J. Byers,
E. A. Washburn,
D. Drake,
J. H. Rees,
F. B. Dean,
W. Dill,
G. Rader,
H. Zinn, jr.,
E. Dean,
W. Burwell,
J. Keeler,
H. D. Pinney,
L. Harris.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Job Wilson.
First Lieutenant S. W. Ranney.
Second Lieutenant S. B. Babbett.

PRIVATES.

D. O. Smith,
E. Klick,
J. N. Miller,
L. Cooley,
A. F. Jones,
D. Cooley,
H. Cring,
J. R. Miller,
C. B. Babbitt,
D. S. Irwin,
C. Fravel,
W. Wagner,
D. Hendrickson,
E. Dague,
G. N. Wilson,
J. C. Bell,
I. N. Smith,
M. Ealy,
Q. Fravel,
C. H. Fravel,
J. M. Hogbin,
J. S. Granger,
O. S. Peters,
D. Landen,
L. Hine,
J. Cavendish,
E. L. Osborn,
J. C. Burger,
S. Berger,
G. Cook,
G. Dailey,
T. C. Dodd,
H. H. Smith,
L. Dague,
L. C. Smith,
H. Blanvett,
C. F. Gravina,
J. W. Smith,
L. E. Bobo,
S. Priest,
G. W. Miller,
G. Wagner,

W. Dailey,
H. C. Smith,
J. H. Ranney,
C. W. Johnson,
J. P. Lacroix,
C. Horlocker,
W. S. G. Moore,
L. T. Guerin,
J. W. Swichard,
J. G. Goodrich,
L. Swickard,
A. Doran,
J. Coil,
J. J. Beecher,
W. C. Landon,
J. C. Cook,
J. Roberts,
J. M. Strasburg,
L. Kring.
T. Johnson,
J. Bear,
S. G. Doran,
S. G. Smith,
R. Phelps,
J. D. Landon,
J. Dailey,
N. Wilkins,
W. K. Evans,
J. C. Ranney,
G. McLane,
E. Patterson,
S. Cook,
J. T. McArthur,
J. Logan,
H. Talmadge,
Z. F. Guerin,
S. Doran,
J. Rigal,

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Joseph Steeley.
First Lieutenant Alanson N. Bull.
Second Lieutenant David H. Brown.

PRIVATES.

A. R. Innis,
J. Robins,
J. Innis,
G. W. Gordon,
J. W. Innis,
C. P. Minor,
S. L. Miner,
D. Burwel,
J. A. Fulcher,
Milton Simonds,
F. M. Riner,
W. Innis, jr.,
L. L. Pegg,
J. Kirkpatric,
J. Reader,
J. Webster,
W. Westervelt,
W. J. Genny,
Pat Galiger,
J. Showman,
E. W. Pegg,
T. E. Fritter,
M. Webster,
F. Weber,
G. Walbur,
J. A. Trout,
T. Shafer,
H. Whip,
G. Preston,
G. Lepps,
A. Coe,
J. R. Shrem,
B. Shafer,
D. Coe,
G. Strickland,
D. Millen,
G. C. Lakin,
D. Easterday,
T. Wareham,
F. Ghild,
F. M. Thompson,
J. Mack,
J. Hite,
O. Pegg,
P. Jaxon,
D. Male,
M. Haman,
C. D. Swartz,
I. Simmonds,
G. Shepard,
J. Thompson,
R. Innis,
J. G. Kirkpatric,
S. Wright,
Wm. M. Crawford,
J. M. Ferguson,
S. Ferguson.
D. Brevert,
J. Wilson,
L. Coe,
H. Bull,
H. Hammel,
R. R. Cooke,
J. Walker.
C. W. White,
S. Barkline,
T. O. Phinney,
J. Whetmore,
W. Garner,
S. C. Walker,
C. Garner,
W. Preston,
J. W. Smith,
A. Beech,
A. Spegil,
H. C. Cook,
J. W. P. Lakin,
G. W. Leech,
A. Coe,
J. Bacon,
J. Milfulm,
J. Odenthal,
W. Harris.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain G. S. Innis.
First Lieutenant Edward Fisher.
Second Lieutenant E. White.

PRIVATES.

S. M. Sherman,
G. Glover,
D. Harris,
J. Moore,
Jacob Reeb,
I. Shoaf,
J. R. Shoaf,
H. Shoaf,
M. Spangler,
J. C. Clemens,
O. Merion,
L. Harschl,
J. Merringer,
J. Campher,
G. J. Hook,
A. Stagg,
D. W. Tegard,
C. McCloud,
John Williams,
W. M. Fisher,
A. Shoaf,
D. Haines,
C. Leitner,
J. Flanegin,
H. Edwards,
R. Edwards,
R. F. Cromere,
G. White,
G. Sowers,
H. Classon,
C. W. Keys,
J. M. Armstrong,
T. I. Norton,
R. W. Cloud,
J. Miller,
P. Miller,
W. J. Dutcher,
A. Getscheus,
W. Chasman,
J. Dogeraus,
H. M. Innis,
J. Fisher,
C. S. Merion,
J. Shoaf, sr.,
J. Baiter,
J. Shoaf, jr.,
J. Strickler,
W. T. Spangler,
R. Stumbaugh,
C. Killian,
D. Fisher,
G. Byerly,
D. E. Morris,
C. Harris,
G. W. Williams,
B. Spangler,
H. Sanders,
J. Miller,
J. Hughes,
J. Soliday,
M. Fisher, jr.,
F. M. Stimmel,
J. Woolf,
G. Williams,
R. F. Riggs,
H. C. Bennett,
P. S. Williams,
B. Meeks,
H. Smith,
D. Edwards,
G. Johnson,
J. H. Miller,
P. Miller,
L. Hanshen,
J. Fisher,
H. C. Merion,
J. C. Woolf,
R. Hamilton,
M. Kuhn.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Ewing.
First Lieutenant Jacob H. Rees.
Second Lieutenant J. H. Fearn.

PRIVATES.

C. Wallace,
E. M. Welsh,
P. M. Shockley,
R. L. Willi,
D. Lugh,
W. Chandler,
W. C. Gill,
T. J. Harwood,
P. Williams,
W. Cramer,
W. W. Geisler,
C. W. Williams,
J. Byrns,
J. Sandy,
C. W. Farrington,
S. Smith,
E. P. Decker,
W. S. Hopkins,
C. Black, sr.,
J. King,
G. Davis,
J. R. Harrison,
H. Hill,
J. A. Kile,
G. W. Townsend,
C. Toy,
W. Dennis,
C. Hoftzger,
W. H. Thompson,
O. R. Mansfield,
A. M. Rarey,
M. Zinn,
J. H. Needles,
C. C. Weaver,
G. H. Deldine,
S. Mason,
T. Begg,
J. G. Sharp,
A. D. Kraner,
C. Black,
D. Gutshall,
L. Hedrick,
N. Vance,
G. Mansfield,
A. W. Pawl,
S. C. Riker,
W. T. Hendron,
J. Yarger,
R. T. King,
H. Easterday,
W. Kile,
G. L. Henderson,
R. Hudson,
H. Whitsel,
E. G. Behm,
A. Behm,

J. Saviley,
J. T. Kile,
W. R. Decker,
G. S. Algire,
N. P. Toy,
J. R. Littleton,
H. Sanford
H. C. Swisher,
M. Townsend,
H. J. Conn,
R. E. Burnham,
M. Welton,
W. K. Cox,
J. Cox, jr.,
R. A. Kile,
J. W. Swisher,
R. Hawmer,
E. Coffman,
E. T. Swisher,
W. J. Townsend,
J. Black,
A. J. Smith,
S. Van Horn,
S. H. Howell.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Hiram C. Tipton.
First Lieutenant Henry L. Whitehead.
Second Lieutenant John M. Dickerson.

PRIVATES.

L. Nutter,
A. Dezo,
T. E. Bulen,
J. H. Chenoworth,
A. Spangler,
A. H. Walton,
A. S. McKinley,
A. Clark,
J. W. Timmons,
J. Chaffin,
A. M. Bovenscroft,
W. George,
J. Q. Adams,
J. Dorcy,
A. T. H. Ballard,
E. T. Thompson,
J. Tipton,
T. T. Furguson,
G. W. Waldo,
A. J. Freese,
I. Suver,
R. Smith,
T. W. Freeman,
J. U. Kummer,
W. W. Bulen,
J. Rigg,
J. W. Bulen,
T. Chenoweth,
J. Bucher,
E. Chenoweth,
D. Brasket,
T. England,
H. Brasket,
J. Q. Landers,
J. Edgington,
I. C. Gornerson,
C. H. Freeman,
C. West,
J. Lighter,
A. F. Tipton,
W. B. Chenoweth,
T. B. Fellows,
J. Spangler,
W. Spangler,
C. Spangler,
B. Landers,
D. McKinley,
J. Wilkins,
L. Fleming,
J. R. Shuters,
J. Joy,
D. Clark,
A. F. Kilbury,
D. Thompson,
J. W. Chenowith,
J. Kyle,
J. Manning,
J. Engler,
D. D. Leiter,
H. Gilliland,
E. W. Young,
W. S. Sells,
A. Wiefel,
J. H. Chenoweth,
B. Dickerson,
V. Barthman,
W. Ponlson,
A. Cartwright,
E. Lorse,
C. Vieman,
J. Spangler,
J. Gilliland,
S. Landers,
B. Timmons,
J. H. Adams,
G. Tipton,
J. Pilger,
H. R. Stahl,
S. Hill.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lawrence L. Meachem.
First Lieutenant Harry A. Gintner.
Second Lieutenant George Dusenbury.

PRIVATES.

D. A. Shaff,
R. Ross,
J. Noble,
G. W. Robinson,
J. E. Ranney,
O. G. Stevenson,
J. N. Hutches,
C. W. Phelps,
J. Gill,
E. P. Vance,
M. P. Gillespie,
S. Brinkerhoff,
D. Ranney,
W. S. Winter,
V. C. Cox,
H. Spring,
W. J. Gill,
T. C. Tibbits,
L. C. Rose,
N. P. Grennell,
G. W. Clark,
L. B. Cront,
J. Wagner,
J. M. Carver,
D. Mullen,
J. Ranney,
J. H. Pinney,
E. E. Clark,
D. Johnson,
T. Jones,
J. R. Clark,
W. G. Allyn,
S. Baelen,
C. W. Smith,
C. Rutter,
J. S. Hughes,
C. H. Kisk,
F Burgwitz,
J. Hughes,
J. Walson,
W. Watson,
J. Schrock,
L. P. Hagn,
W. Landon,
L. W. Hensel,
W. O. Tobey,
A. J. Sharp,
A. W. Oldham,
G. Perry,
J. Haywood,
I. W. Dixon,
J. Newcomb,
H. A. Thompson,
Emory Grummet,
F. E. Graving,
C. Dixon,
H. Schrock,
W. Carver,
M. D. Waters,
G. A. Vance,
A. Andres,
J. B. Cornell,
J. Quinn,
H. P. Noble,
C. A. Redding,
J. A. Lawson,
L. M. Beebe,
J. F. Snoddy,
W. Clark,
E. Sammis,
A. Mattoon,
A. Adams,
J. Mitchell,
S. Park,
P. Pinney,
D. Cross,
J. E. Gintner,
W. O. Gintner,
G. Scoby,
J. O. Stump,
J. Page,
J. Getzendamee,
W. Taylor,
W. Beal,
M. Clapham,
J. B. Waters,
J. Weaver,
W. Millar,
W. Y. Bartels.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Colonel H. H. Sage.
Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. Crouse.
Major Peter Lutz.

COMPANY A.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas J. Stevens.
First Lieutenant Joseph Wallace.
Second Lieutenant John T. Oliver.

PRIVATES.

A. Cook,
S. Walters,
N. T. Bradford,
J. R. Haswell,
G. Metzger,
W. Sanders,
T. Orpwood,
H. Campbell,
M. K. Marshall,
H. Cullum,
A. Hirt,
G. A. Irwin,
C. L. Briner,
H. Crist,
J. Brown,
J. R. Maderia,
J. L. Aldridge,
G. Greene,
H. Jennings,
R. H. Moore,
O. Ormsby,
T. Palmer,
J. Metzger,
A. A. Prugh,
T. Wilmon,
J. B. Hain,
J. P. Haselton
R. Fish,
G. R. Miller,
J. A. Hart,
G. W. Downs,
J. W. Irwin,
B. F. Beard.
J. F. Gray,
H. Harris,
D. P. Bailey,
J. B. Rife,
A. J. Trone,
R. C. Bruner,
H. M. Sroeyer,
J. McEwing,
J. Wehle,
S. W. Brown,
D. Colcher,
J. H. Hoover,
S. K. Bowman,
H. Bailey,
B. F. Jenning,
P. C. Smith,
C. S. Bitzer,
A. Morris,
E. Himrod,
G. Hartmeyer, jr.,
J. T. Johnson,
P. Wefler,
A. Fonsmore
J. Harsha,
Jones Metzger,

F. Ruby,
A. Fuhn,
C. Rafstok,
W. P. Berge,
W. P. Jackson,
D. B. Wagner,
C. A. Olds.
F. P. Lutz,
J. R. Wolfley,
W. H. Eaton,
H. A. Reif,
E. Wilmore,
J. G. Reyburn,
A. J. Merz,
J. N. Fortner,
J. Hoffman,
J. Haine
J. Kent,
C. W. Sapp,
E. S. Doll,
A. D. Palentine,
H. Hauk,
W. Miller,
J. Meyers,
W. Hott,
J. N. Harris,
C. G. Bayer,
J. N. Rice.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain S. G. Davenport.
First Lieutenant William Graham.
Second Lieutenant Samuel Boggs.

PRIVATES.

J. Gotschall,
S. Colwell,
J. Taylor,
J. Davenport,
W. B. Baird,
D. Meacham,
W. Morris,
O. Long,
J. T. Sharp,
Daniel Dunkle,
H. Justice,
T. Wrench,
T. Cocke,
M. Plank,
J. Wagoner,
J. Wrench,
J. C. Cocke,
C. Stairs,
A. Rhoudes,
A. B. Rhoades,
F. Wider,
P. Shain,
D. Aukrone,
J. Sims,
W. Syphard,
W. Rush,
G. Washington,
B. Snyder,
L. Riggin,
E. Schwine,
R. Howard,
J. Taylor,
G. Johnson,
J. W. Harding,
J. Schwin,
J. A. Johnson,
P. Scanthire,
W. Lucas,
D. Adaffer,
L. Ely,
H. Colwell,
J. Baird,
C. Merrow,
S. Schoele,
J. McKinley,
G. D. Stulz,
J. F. Kitsmiller,
J. Tammany,
J. P. Steely,
C. Bitz,
D. R. Baird,
I. Trimmer,
H. Wrench,
H. Wood,
W. Morris,
S. C. Sharp,
F. Hood,
J. Wider,
J. Reed,
E. Stephens,
J. Hanson,
W. H. Schock,
H. Kitsmiller,
J. Wagoner,
F. Sims,
B. F. Wolfe,
L. Snyder,
W. Howard,
F. Blosser,
S. M. Howard,
J. Wisler,
M. E. Oresbach,
P. M. Houscholder,
W. A. Harding,
H. Morris,
P. Dunkle,
J. Lenox,
S. B. Hersey,
J. W. Stotson,
A. Hanson.
R. Trayback.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Andrew Boyle.
First Lieutenant Peter Lutz.
First Lieutenant John Hay.
Second Lieutenant James Myers.

PRIVATES.

L. M. Crow,
G. Gleigh,
H. Miner,
S. C. Rodgers,
J. Raub,
S. Bell,
D. Bell.
P. Erstine,
L. Betzer,
G. W. Hall,
H. Driesbach,
J. Parcells,
J. M. Crow,
J. Rice,
A. C. Rice,
J. R. Rife,
J. Williams,
H. C. Earnest,
J. C. Eicker,
J. Bogle,
J. W. Henton,
P. Scanlin,
L. S. Ross,
W. F. Kerns,
A. Roberts,
C. Packman,
G. W. Hurdle,
Edd Hall,
J. Miller,
J. G. Ross,
I. Igo,
P. Warren,
F. Huffman,
T. Brundig,
B. Funk,
R. Sands,
J. Longhry, jr.,
M. Primmer,
S. L. Morris,
W. H. Gruver,
S. Parker,
G. Wollington,
W. Sands,
Jacob L. Morris,
J. H. Lingerell,
W. Rice,
P. S. Lutz,
W. P. Hall,
J. C. Hinton,
J. Sands,
G. S. Wallace,
G. E. Black,
J. A. Dresback,
R. Pontious,
J. W. Ross,
W. Y. Ross,
P. M. Widener,
F. F. Huhn,
H. Bogle,
J. O. Bartlett,
N. P. Rodgers,
D. Russel,
E. Lyon,
G. A. W. Miller,
J. H. Heuton,
L. S. Gardner,
L. Arledge,
N. Farnerberner,
J. Dodd,
L. P. Stollard,
W. L. Caldwell,
G. Shank,
J. Young,
J. L. Morris,
G. A. Wolf,
J. Miller,
H. McCabe,
J. Chenoweth,
R. Fuller,
J. D. Wolf,
D. Hurdle,
J. Wisler.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Philip Warner.
First Lieutenant Chauncy Scutt.
Second Lieutenant William Miller.

PRIVATES.

G. Cook,
J. McNeal,
R. A. Foresman,
J. G. Rasor,
J. A. Bateman,
W. P. Thompson,
S. S. Denny,
W. Prescoat,
W. E. Peter,
J. Wait,
M. Croman,
T. Ryan,
T. Hollowood,
F. Hubbard,
J. Hoover,
G. More,
D. Wiegand,
A. Johns,
E. Painter,
T. Sherron,
J. Gillifillen,
A. J. Guseman,
E. Poindexter,
R. Beaver,
J. Chittum,
J. Sutter,
L. Strawser,
D. T. Snyder,
O. White,
J. Mack,
F. W. Wollington,
W. E. Forerman,
D. Cline,
P. Hanaway,
J. Crable,
J. Hoover,
B. Smith,
P. F. Willson,
E. Weaver,
F. Borden,
S. Pennal,
O. H. Guesman,
E. Hoover,
P. Mack,
J. G. Doyle,
J. Coak,
J. Dowlar,
J. N. Jones,
J. Clark,
E. Thrap,
A. G. Jones,
M. Graffis,
J. Cave,
G. Wright,
C. S. Wink,
B. Murphy,
J. Clark,
G. Crawford,
F. Davis,
W. Chittum,
E. Striker,
J. Gibson,
J. Davis,
W. Tully,
I. D. Miller,
T. Washburn,
J. Beers,
J. F. Ott,
J. Dowler,
G. Hankinson,

G. Ward,
A. Hott,
T. J. Hall,
H. Wells,
W. S. Williams,
J. E. Engle,
D. M. Martin,
H. Waller,
T. Dolby,
G. Ward,
S. Doyle,
G. Mavis,
C. J. Nersmith,
R. Morrow,
J. Chittum,
C. Drake,
S. Smerl,
T. Greenfield,
M. Fisher.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain W. J. Cochran.
First Lieutenant Charles Evans.
Second Lieutenant James Lewis

PRIVATES.

H. Sheflet,
R. S. Gordon,
J. A. Lloyd,
W. W. Gooley,
W. J. Bronner,
N. Goaley,
N. Timmons,
A. O'Laughlin,
A. Lindsay,
A. S. Wadkins,
T. J. Wadkins,
H. T. Goaley,
D. Wadkins,
J. H. Goaley,
J. Penniwell.
W. A. Read,
Benj. Coskwell,
D. Farris,
J. A. Funk,
A. Kinney,
W. Kirkpatrick,
J. H. Porter,
B. A. Grimes,
E. Garrison,
J. Britton,
A. J. Parker,
W. R. Nichols,
A. Hartsha,
J. W. Kirkpatrick,
J. H. Ashur,
P. Everett,
J. Aid,
T. Lewis,
J. S. Cole,
T. Milburn,
W. Bruce,
C. Hickle,
H. Justi,
W. Fleetwood,
J. Rowe,
B. F. Jones,
J. C. Ecord,
M. Barry,
J. Snyder,
T. C. Haggard,
W. White,
C. Heiseman,
C. J. Porter,
J. H. Porte,
C. McCrea,
W. Timmons,
T. Glaze,
T. Dailey,
W. N. Gordy,
I. Snyder,
W. R. Lewis,
O. Timmons,
W. H. H. Timmon,
C. M. Hughes,
D. L. Dundon,
T. Howd,
G. W. Parker,
A. W. Adams,
J. Mongald,
H. Bowdle,
A. Trigger,
S. Carder,
T. Shanihan,
A. J. Howser,
G. Hine,
J. Chaffee,
D. Hoskins,
G. Vlenboam,
S. Hoskins,
A. J. Lewis,
D. Tarabell,
W. Trump,
J. Lewis, jr.,
J. A. Elliott,
T. B. Porter,
W. Maberry,
H. Brittom,
J. Erskine,
A. Anderson,
G. W. Marghim,
G. W. Goodwin,
J. Grimes,
C. Poste,
A. Rowe.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain H. N. Peters.
First Lieutenant V. B. Pricht.
Second Lieutenant Harvey Trone.

PRIVATES.

J. M. Long,
G. Haning,
H. Scothom,
E. Westenhaver,
F. A. Scotham,
E. Broomhall,
I. N. Broomhall,
E. Want,
H. Morris,
S. Q. A. Blue,
W. M. Peters,
L. F. Cole,
M. Morrell,
I. Ward,
L. M. Broomhall,
J. Saxton,
J. W. Gillespie,
J. McCoy,
J. Ward,
J. Payne,
E. Wells,
W. Reber,
G. Brinker,
G. Spindler,
H. W. Reber,
A. McNight,
P. Weaver,
M. Peters,
W. J. Weaver,
J. P. Burwell,
W. Ward,
P. J. Etherton,
O. N. Hedges,
S. Miller,
G. Hankison,
T. Wadee,
Levi Shawn,
H. Wells,
T. Montgomery
G. Ward,
M. Fisher,
J. Cramer,
A. P. A. Blue,
I. I. Crookson,
E. S. Hunter,
J. Sterret,
P. Abbott,
B. F. Groom,
J. W. Merric,
W. H. Hunter,
J. Cole,
T. J. Dimmock,
J. W. Johnston,
J. M. Long,
T. D. Scotharn,
L. F. Widoe,
W. L. Helvering,
S. O'Man,
J. Hott,
B. Wooddell,
F. Allen,
S. Brooks,
D. Ward,
G. Litten,
S. Barcus,
W. Wilkerson,
J. Evans,
J. F. Fisher,
McE. Graphis,
H. Smith,
E. Newton,
J. F. Jeffries,
M. Shaffe,
S. Nagle,
A. Fausnaugh,
H. Miller,
N. Atter,
F. Ward,
J. Hines.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William Scott.
First Lieutenant William Hill.
Second Lieutenant William Magill.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant L. B. Kelso.
Sergeant W. H. Pickering.
Sergeant R. G. Galbraith.
Sergeant W. B. George.
Sergeant F. M. Snyder.

PRIVATES.

J. Yokum,
J. Fuller,
J. Elliott,
J. Swanck,
I. B. George,
A. B. Hughes,
J. Ridgway,
H. Seymour,
W. McKinley,
J. Bolin,
C. McKinley,
W. T. Hewett,
F. R. Coon,
J. W. Hatfield,
L. Halliday,
W. Meesey,
C. Swanck,
S. Mckinley,
T. Henan,
C. Hastings,
G. W. Shipley,
F. Fullen,
M. Syphert,
J. O'Neal,
W. C. Hill,
H. Watson,
W. Hoffey,
J. Shepherd,
J. Slenerock,
G. Row,
J. A. Pritchard,
J. Doherty,
R. B. McKinley,
J. A. Miller,
S. M. Bright,
C. B. Don,
A. Moore,
W. H. Collins,
T. Pasker,
J. M. Maupen,
J. E. George,
E. F. Row,
J. Bassert,
G. Ball,
P. Swanck,
T. Dennis,
W. Stires,
F. Denis,
B. S. Nutter,
W. Hastings,
H. Seatzer,
J. Hines,
D. A. Whitesides,
W. H. Gilland,
H. Sigman,
J. H. Beatherd,
J. Straits,
T. Trimble,
C. Williams,
A. Yokum,

F. M. Johnson, T. Darst,
E. Smith, J. W. Smith,
W. Marsh, T. Martin,
A. P. Ridgway, J. Fullen,
J. Anderson, J. Haffey,
S. M. Fallen, I. Darst,
G. Williams, H. Toakum,
M. Haffey, J. Collins.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

This regiment was mustered into service May 6, 1864, and was immediately ordered into West Virginia. Its aggregate strength was nine hundred and seventeen men. The time was occupied by drill until June 12th, when it reached Bermuda Hundred, and was assigned to the First division, Tenth army corps. On the 16th the division was ordered to destroy the Richmond & Petersburg railroad, and the One Hundred and Thirty-third was assigned to the support of a battery. Some four miles of track was torn up and the division retired in good order. The regiment lost two men wounded in this affair.

July 17th, the regiment proceeded to Fort Powhattan, on the James, where it was employed in repairing a line of telegraph to Swain's Point. In this duty encounters with the enemy were common, in one of which the rebels killed two men in the regiment, whom they shamelessly mutilated and left naked in the public road. A detachment, sent out to avenge the outrage, succeeded in killing the leader of the gang and wounded another.

August 10th, the regiment proceeded to Washington city, and from thence to Camp Chase, when it was mustered out August 20, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Gustavus S. Innis.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Ewing.
Major Joseph M. Clarke.
Adjutant George W. Hayden.
Quartermaster Carl Bancroft.
Assistant Surgeon Chauncey P. Landon.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant Major Wilson Hance.
Quartermaster Sergeant William Chandler.

COMPANY A.

Captain Joseph Steeley.
First Lieutenant James Waltmire.
Second Lieutenant Jefferson Darah.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant A. P. Pegg.
Sergeant J. W. Robins.
Corporal William Webster.
Corporal J. Webster.

PRIVATES.

J. Bacon, G. Butterberg,
H. Bull, D. H. Brown,
J. Furguson, S. Furguson,
W. Garner, H. Hanel,
J. Kirkpatrick, J. Mock,
J. Reader, G. Strickland.
J. Thompson, M. Thompson,
F. A. Webster.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant Oliver Marion.

PRIVATES.

J. Campher, S. Brown,
F. Drake, J. Fisher, sr.,
H. Landon, P. Miller,
Peter Miller, J. J. Miller,
E. Miller, B. Meeks,
C. W. McCloud, G. Marion,
B. Sheldon, G. Somers,
W. E. Wilson.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain L. L. Meacham.
First Lieutenant H. A. Gintner.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant W. I. Gill. Sergeant C. H. Kirk.
Sergeant C. W. Smith. Sergeant T. C. Tibbitts,
Sergeant M. P. Gillesper. Corporal C. W. Phelps.
Corporal W. O. Gintner. Corporal G. W. Robinson.
Corporal J. Ranney. Corporal I. A. Lawson.
Corporal J. B. Cornell. Corporal A. Mattoon.
Corporal L. P. Hager. Wagoner A. Adams.

PRIVATES.

H. Ambrose, T. I. Miller,
J. Alexander, S. Brinkerhoff,
N. Brinkerhoff, C. W. Bryant,
W. Y. Bartels, G. W. Clark,
L. Cront, M. Clapham,
J. Carver, J. R. Clark,
W. Clark, W. Clapham,
C. Dyxon, I. W. Dyxon,
D. Dusenbery, E. F. Davis,
F. Drake, E. Ferris,
J. N. Fonts, J. Gill,
N. W. Grinnell, J. Gailey,
J. Getzendanna, F. E. Gravind,
J. Goldsmith, P. Galiger,
J. L. Gishpan, R. G. Gargrove,
J. Holmes, W. Hawkins,
J. N. Hutches, G. W. Kritzinger,
F. Kinder, P. B. Bartels,
W. Landon, J. Laird,
J. Lackorsin, J. Lousin,
W. Miller, J. Noble,
A. Oldham, G. Perry,
J. H. Prinney, H. D. Prinney,
J. Ranney, D. Ranney,
L. R. Reily, C. C. Rase,
D. A. Shaff, D. Smith,
H. Spring, H. Schrock,
V. Schrock, J. Schrock,
G. Scobey, S. Strong,
W. O. Tobey, E. Vance,
W. Vambaugh, W. Watson,
J. B. Walters, C. P. Weaver,
S. Wright, W. Wilson.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Ellis H. Heagler. Second Lieutenant Geo. W. Lakin.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John E. Price. Sergeant James W. Michael.
Sergeant Samuel W. Lakin. Sergeant Edward S. Churchman.
Sergeant Charles Dantel. Corporal William Woods, jr.
Corporal Edwin R. Delashmutt. Corporal Lucus B. Goff.
Corporal Addison Adams. Corporal John H. Snouffer.
Corporal Robert A. Bredsford. Corporal William E. Gray.
Corporal Joseph H. Fisher. Musician David Snouffer.
Musician John Q. A. Brown. Wagoner William S. Adams.

PRIVATES.

Minor G. Andrus, Hugh H. Ashbaugh,
David F. Barker, Sheldon Bennett,
James Bannon, Israel Berry,
William C. Billingsley, William H. Billingsley,

Newman H. Bowers,
David H. Brelsford,
Emery Bridges.
Marcus Case,
John Cramer,
Asa Davis,
Jackson Elliott,
Reuben H. Fuller,
Henry Gilbert,
Nelson H. Hall,
John Joslin,
Daniel C. Lakin,
John D. Lane,
William McCammel,
Samuel Mateer,
Edmond Payne,
Parker P. Pingsee,
Mathias H. Richards,
Emmit A. Swayne,
Samuel M. Sullivan,
Abraham Stagg,
John T. Tuller,
Robert Walcott,
John B. Warner,
George W. Warner,
Peter Walters,
Joseph Wilson,
Lawrence Wilcox,
William E. Wilson,
Sylvester Butterfield,
George W. Brelsford.
Calvin E. Bristol,
John Campnell,
Morris M. Daniels,
William Engle,
David Eldrick,
Michael Groft,
Abraham A. Grimes,
Henry Hodson,
Harlem F. Johnston,
Benjamin F. Lane,
Charles Mitchel,
Washington Mateer,
Henry Nedds,
David M. Pence,
Charles Presley,
George B. Snouffer,
John B. Snouffer,
George Somers,
Talton J. Thomas,
Henry Vanderwert,
William Walcott,
George M. Warner,
John A. Warner,
John Wilcox,
Washington W. Wilcox,
John L. B. Wiswell,
Fred. F. Wing,
Nathan C. Youel.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain L. H. Webster.
First Lieutenant W. S. Ridenhour.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant O. P. Price.
Sergeant W. H. Moon.
Sergeant A. Ross.
Sergeant F. Spangler.
Sergeant H. Zinn.
Corporal J. W. Ault.
Corporal F. S. Brady.
Corporal R. M. Peckham.
Corporal N. Starrett.
Corporal D. Stelzer.
Corporal G. R. Turney.
Corporal J. H. Rees.
Corporal W. Creighton.
Musician J. M. Hauff.
Musician L. Harris.
Wagoner T. Neiswinder.

PRIVATES.

A. Arnold, W. Burwell, S. Baskwell.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Edward Fisher.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Sylvester M. Sherman.
Sergeant Harris Dimmick.
Corporal Henry C. Bennett.
Wagoner Theodore Wareham.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Samuel W. Williams.
First Lieutenant Charles H. Parsons.
Second Lieutenant William H. Miller.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Charles H. Decker.
Sergeant Leo Lesqnereux, jr.,
Sergeant Alfred Ritson.
Sergeant O. A. B. Senter,
Sergeant Robert E. Sheldon.
Corporal Charles Butler.
Corporal Samuel A. Decker.
Corporal James Glover.
Corporal Marmassa Jones.
Corporal Richard H. Leavite.
Corporal Henry O. Kane.
Corporal Addison G. McKee.
Corporal John S. Roberts.
Musician Robert Dawson.
Musician James M. Goss.
Wagoner Ovis B. Galloway.

PRIVATES.

Charles T. Arons,
Sterne F. Aspinwall,
George Allison;
Alexander Brown,
Charles Barnhart,
George W. Bright,
Philip Bruck,
Howard L. Booth,
William Dawson,
Henry Emrich,
William Fenee,
John Helsel,
William H. Harrison,
Samuel Hennesey,
John H. Hubbard,
Wilson Hume,
William S. Jones,
William McKenzie
Robert Morrison,
Edward Minor,
James Olaham,
John E. Powell,
Amos J. Pickering,
Frank R. Parsons,
William S. Ridgway,
Charles Sietiest,
Henry Scott,
Claudius Thomas,
Tohn T. Tuller,
Henry W. Wing,
Robert M. Westwater,
John Wooley,
Silas Allen,
William H. Andrews,
Nathan Butler,
Charles S. Bergin,
Morris Booth,
Rufus Brown,
George Beamiguns,
Charles Davis,
Jerry Douglas,
Henry Frass,
Robert Fickel,
Henry Hill,
Joseph Howerd,
Edward Hurd,
Benjamin F. Humphries,
Henry M. Innis,
William Lewis,
Robert H. Morton,
Theodore Murray,
Morgan Neville,
Samuel Parks,
Stephen Pierce,
Samuel Peters,
John M. Pace,
Gregory Ropp,
Charles W. Shewry,
Henry Stickney,
Albert Trunnel,
John H. Volk,
Horace W. Wollcott,
George White,
William P. Wooley,
Elijah J. Williams.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Second Lieutenant James A. Stockton.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lucien G. Thrall.
Corporal David Deshler.
Corporal Albert J. Frankenberg.
Corporal John T. Geary.
Musician Henry W. Field.

PRIVATES.

Jacob Albright,
Elbert C. Brown,
John Ender,
Siron Fisher,
Charles A. Howle,
Adam Kinnell,
Jacob Lawson,
Jonathan Looker,
Ogden Mallory,
Otis Neercamer,
Milligan A. Preston,
Gharles F. Ricketts,
Edward K. Stewart,
Francis T. Snyder,
James Stephens,
Sylvester Avery,
Adelbert Dickson,
Herman Erlenbush,
Gustavus S. Grate,
Albert Hymrod,
John A. King,
Nathaniel Lytle,
Cornelius Lisk,
Andrew Noe,
Daniel Olstat,
Samuel B. Rohrer,
Griffin Roberts,
Howard C. Smith,
Lewis Seivert,
Cyrus Tufts,
Charles D. Willard.

COMPANY K.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant John W. Swisher.
Sergeant Adam Rarey

Corporal Charles W. Farrington.
Corporal William S. Hopkins.
Corporal William Kile.
Corporal John P. Sharp.
Corporal Andrew J. Smith.
Wagoner James Sandy.

PRIVATES.

William Cramer,	Ed. W. Cummins,
John Cummins,	George H. Dildine,
James R. Davidson,	Constantine Davidson,
J. W. D. Donaldson,	Jeremiah Ellis,
William Forsythe,	Lawrence Ferguson,
William Fisher,	Edward R. Foreman,
William J. Goodson,	Garnett Gardener.
Joseph C. Gardener,	Robert W. Goodson,
Eli Hitler,	Abner Henderson,
Aaron Jackson,	Albert Kalb,
Robert A. Kile,	James A. Kile,
Andrew D. Kraner,	John King,
Thomas Lattimer,	John C. Loos,
Alfred Lukens,	Philip Lilly,
James Lilly,	Henry McClish,
Louis Morehead,	John Roan,
Ervin T. Swisher,	Andrew J. Smith,
John W. Scott,	Nathan P. Toy,
Milby Townsend,	William J. Townsend,
Nathan Vance,	Robert L. Willie,
William White,	Jacob Yarger.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service May 16, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Lieutenant John Mitchell.
Second Lieutenant Oscar L. R. French.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

J. M. Turner,	J. R. D. Seeds.

PRIVATES.

L. Brown,	W. Blackstone,
H. Blackstone,	E. Baker,
G. Cull,	J. Dance,
Asa Dana,	A. Ennhiser,
J. Gallaher,	A. Goodrich,
E. Hoy,	J. Hoy,
E. Heggins,	D. L. Iden,
M. Iden,	M. D. Klimpetter,
G. Livingston,	J. Maine,
M. Norman,	T. Ozman,
H. Rule,	J. Spens,
W. Taylor,	R. Vannatta,
J. Wibbling,	A. Wensie,
	J. Zugur.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT NATIONAL GUARD.

The Ninety-second regiment and the Forty-fourth battalion Ohio national guard were consolidated at Camp Dennison, forming the regiment named at the head of this sketch.

It was mustered into the service May 1, 1864, and the next day started for New Creek, West Virginia. Upon the arrival there it was ordered to Martinsburg, where it performed garrison duty until June 3d, when it moved to Washington city. From there it proceeded to White House; thence to Bermuda Hundred, and thence to City Point, where it remained until the 29th, when it was ordered to Norfolk. Here the regiment was placed in the entrenchments. July 26th five hundred men of the regiment marched to Elizabeth City, North Carolina, and were here held in reserve, while the cavalry raided the country, securing cotton, tobacco, and horses, after which it returned to Norfolk. On August 19th the regiment was ordered to Ohio for muster out. It arrived at Camp Dennison, and was mustered out of service August 27, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into service May 1, 1864.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Colonel Harley H. Sage.
Major Roswell Shurtliff.
Adjutant Thomas J. Watkins.
Quartermaster Joseph Wallace.
Chaplain Samuel L. Bright.
Sergeant-Major Charles N. Dodd.
Commissary Sergeant Joseph B. Dunlap.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain T. J. Stephens.
First Lieutenant S. G. Davenport.
Second Lieutenant J. T. Oliver.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant James A. Hart.
Sergeant Samuel Schoch.
Sergeant Jacob Huffman.
Sergeant Henry Bailey.
Sergeant C. A. Olds.
Corporal J. T. Gray.
Corporal R. C. Brumer.
Corporal Samuel Walters.
Corporal James A. Johnston.
Corporal John Taylor.
Corporal J. H. Hoober.
Corporal D. S. Bailey.
Corporal John Wehe.
Drummer William P. Jackson.

PRIVATES.

J. L. Aldridge,	B. F. Beard,
S. W. Brown,	Jacob Brown,
Fred. Blosser,	Charles Brindley,
Frank Bitsor,	D. C. Beaver,
Joseph Baird,	W. B. Baird,
Amos Cook,	G. L. Croakham,
Hugh Callan,	Henry Crist,
W. S. Crouse,	Henry Carry,
E. B. Clarke,	Cain Carver,
William Carper,	G. W. Downs,
J. B. Dunlap,	Harvy Downey,
C. N. Dodd,	C. N. Dood,
J. W. Davenport,	M. E. Dreisbach,
William Eskridge,	A. W. Ernheart,
Ed. Fitzpatrick,	A. Foressman,
John Gotehall,	John Haines,
Jerome Hunsicker,	Henry Harris,
Henry Hank,	William Hott,
J. H. Hall,	J. N. Harris,
J. K. P. Hopleton,	William Howard,
P. M. Havseholder,	Fred. Hood,
George Harmount,	G. O. Irwin,
Adam Kuhn,	James Kent,
Joshua Lee,	J. L. Moore,
W. S. McAllister,	James R. Maderia,
R. H. Moore,	A. Morris,
Jonas Metzger,	A. J. Mertz,
Jacob Metzger,	Charles Morrow,
John Needham,	Thomas Orpwood,
Theodore Palmer,	A. A. Prugh,
Fred. Rudy,	John Rayburn,
George Rose,	J. P. Richardson,
Samuel Rowland,	William Stetson,
William Suphard,	John Schwin,
James Taylor,	Fred. Vincent,
John Wolfley,	Jerome Wides
Henry Williams,	J. D. Wright,
C. Robstock,	H. Campbell,
	W. B. Baird.

COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry W. Peters.
First Lieutenant John B. Smith.
Second Lieutenant Van B. Pritchet.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Lavelle H. Battele.
Sergeant Levi Shawhn.
Sergeant Frank Schothorn.
Sergeant John J. Cookson.
Sergeant Josiah Ward.
Corporal James Ward.
Corporal James Reno.
Corporal McElvene Graphis.
Corporal Lenara Widoe,
Corporal Milton Morrel.
Corporal James M. Long.
Corporal Joash M. Long.
Corporal Jasep Pressett.

PRIVATES.

Flavius Allen,
Cyrus Augustine,
John Burwell, jr.,
Isaac N. Broomhall,
Joseph Brown,
Joseph Bell,
William Burnet,
Isaac Bashfor,
Joseph Cole,
Henry Caldwell,
George Etherington,
Andrew Fausnaugh,
Henry C. Fellows,
Thomas N. Fields,
Charles Gilman,
John H. Hott,
Obed N. Hedges,
William Helvering,
George Litton,
Albert McKnight,
Hiram Miller,
William May,
Samuel Morris,
George Morrison,
William Peters,
Benjamin Pontious,
Henry W. Reber,
Jacob Rundie,
Henry Smith,
E. Wrants,
Benjamin F. Wooddell,
James Wananke,
Andrew Appil,
Absalen Blue,
Eli Broomhall,
Lindley N. Broomhall,
George Brown,
John H. Bushnell,
John R. Booth,
William S. Bonnell,
John Cramer,
John R. Davis,
Parcus Etherington,
Fenis Fausnaugh,
Benjamin H. Fowns,
Wilmot Gavin,
John Hedges,
William H. Hunter,
George Hankison,
James W. Johnson,
James Morison,
Samuel Miller,
Joseph Miller,
James McCoy,
John W. Messick,
Emanuel O'Man,
Jefferson Payne,
William H. Riffe,
Elijah Rundie,
Michael Lasff,
J. D. Scothorn,
Daniel Ward,
George Ward,
Emanuel Westenhar,
George Spindler.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Will. Scott.
First Lieutenant William Graham.
Second Lieutenant William H. McGill.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Levi B. Kelso.
Sergeant Robert Galbraith.
Sergeant F. M. Snyder.
Sergeant Joseph H. Pritchard.
Sergeant David R. Baird.
Corporal Samuel Whitesel.
Corporal Ezra F. Rowe.
Corporal James W. Elliott.
Corporal James W. Swank.
Corporal Jackson Fullen.
Corporal W. T. Hewitt.
Corporal John Bolen.
Corporal William McKinloy.

PRIVATES.

Joseph H. Beathard,
John Buzzard,
William Baggs,
George W. Ball,
Charles Betts,
John Dougherty,
Joseph Dolin,
David Dennis,
Samuel M. Fullen,
Isaac V. George,
Morris Hafey,
Thomas Heenan,
John Hines,
Richard Howard,
James J. Johnson, jr.,
Job F. Kitsmiller,
Cornelius McKinley,
William Marsh,
William Moore,
Joseph McKinley,
James O'Neil,
F. M. Peel,
Alexander P. Ridgway,
Adam Roths,
Lorenzo D. Riggin,
Peter Swank,
William Steres,
Mathias Syphert,
John Strait,
John J. Simons,
A. A. Van Honten
Henry Watson,
William Whistman,
Henry W. Warner,
John Wrench,
H. H. Yoakum,
R. S. Yeaington,
James Collins,
Charles B. Dowe,
George Dennis,
Franklin Fullen,
Isaiah Fitzwater,
William Hafey,
Lewis Holliday,
Charles Hastings,
John W. Hatfield,
I. R. Johnson,
William Johnson,
I. N. Manpin,
Samuel McKinley,
Thomas Martin,
Washington Morris,
William McKinley,
Thomas Parker,
George Rowe,
James Ridgway,
Adam B. Roths,
Henry Seymour,
Cyrus Swank,
Henry Slatzer,
John W. Smith,
Howard M. Steward,
James Trimole,
David A. Whiteside,
L. O. Warner,
Hiram P. Wood,
Jacob Wagner,
Abel R. Yoakum,
P. K. Young,
L. Q. Yetzger,
H. J. Yalveldt.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain J. D. Mundell.
First Lieutenant J. M. Clark.
Second Lieutenant Isaac Carfrey.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant H. B. O'Harra.
Sergeant Edward Rayn.
Sergeant J. L. Miller.
Sergeant T. J. Harbor.
Sergeant J. G. Mundell.
Corporal William R. Bunch.
Corporal J. W. Durett.
Corporal W. M. Harlor.
Corporal George C. McKee.
Corporal Mathias Hott.
Corporal John Grove.
Corporal S. C. Holland.
Corporal I. N. Green.

PRIVATES.

R. A. Satch,
T. J. Beckett,
H. C. Bensil,
R. D. Cherry,
Thomas Duffield
John Fairbanks,
B. F. Fulcher,
Isah Green,
Alwir Gibson,
Adam Groves,
Hiram Hill,
A. Hathaway,
Robert Humphreys,
S. A. Johnston,
John Hees,
O. S. Martin,
R. N. Miller,
John McClain,
John Powell,
H. Propeck,
Samuel Beesman,
Thomas Sample,
Mat. Beautherds,
Theo. Beskhead,
John Beers,
Joseph Crabb,
William H. Darrett,
Henry French,
John Fling,
Henry Gochenour,
John Gibson,
Thomas Harlor,
A. P. Hewitt,
R. D. Hudson,
John Johnston,
J. M. Kingery,
William Lerch,
F. McElery,
J. H. McMellin,
Jonathan McKinney,
Lanson Pursell,
J. T. Beesman,
George C. Rigby,
A. Smith,

J. M. Strader, D. W. Strader,
George Simpson, Elihu Spencer,
Samuel Sines, John Sines,
J. H. Thorn, J. R. Perry,
A. A. Van Houten, J. D. Van Fleet,
J. C. Ward, W. H. Wicks,
J. A. Wood, R. S. Webb,
Marcus Welch, Devenport Welch,
Emen Wheaton, J. C. Welch,
Allen Wheaton, Elisha Wilkens,
Alfred Wilkens, Franklin Welsh,
T. H. Wilson.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain William J. Cochran.
First Lieutenant Charles C. Evans.
Second Lieutenant James M. Lewis.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Joseph W. Kirkpatrick.
Sergeant Henry D. Seymour.
Sergeant David Wadkins.
Sergeant Deming Hoskins.
Sergeant Ausmons Rowe.
Corporal William J. Bonner.
Corporal Thomas Garrison.
Corporal Abraham Anderson.
Corporal Isaac Powers.
Corporal Robert McCurdy, jr.
Corporal James Timmons.
Corporal Isaac Snyder.
Corporal Joseph H. Gooley.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Aid, Albert W. Adams,
James Asher, James W. Black,
Jesse Britton, William Bruce,
Hiram M. Bennett, Harrison Brown,
Martin Barry, Benjamin Corkwell,
Samuel Carder, Ezra B. Champlin,
James S. Cole, Timothy Daily,
Daniel L. Dundon, Jacob Everett,
John A. Elliott, John Erskine,
John A. Fank, William Girten,
John Grandstaff, Ransom S. Gerdon,
Henry T. Gooley, Thomas Glaize,
George W. Godwin, Jefferson Grimes,
William J. Grimes, Chris. Heiserman,
Thomas C. Haggard, Carey T. Haynes,
Parley C. Houser, Monroe Hoagland,
Henry Jester, William Johnson,
John Lewis, jr., Andrew J. Lewis,
William R. Lewis, John A. Loyd,
Charles C. Crea, Jacob Mongold;
James A. Milborn, William Moberry,
George W. Maughmer, Samuel Miller,
William R. Nichols, Anthony O'Laughlin,
William Parker, Charles K. Park,
C. L. Patterson, Fred. R. Probert,
Vespacian Phebus, Andrew J. Parker,
George W. Parker, James A. Ramy,
William A. Reeds, James Rowe,
Thomas Shanahan, John Snyder,
David Shears, Marion Strope,
Nathaniel Timmons, Owen Timmons,
Andrew Trego, Riley Tatman,
William Tilford, William White,
Lewis T. Winecoop, Darius Walston,
Wesley Wymer.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service August 30, 1861.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Beroth B. Eggleston.
First Lieutenant Michael J. Alkire.
Second Lieutenant Erastus R. McNeal.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John C. O'Harra.
Quartermaster Sergeant Tarlton C. Collins.
Sergeant A. D. Lutz.
Sergeant Robert C. Manley.
Sergeant Lemuel Dewey.
Sergeant George W. Kees.
Corporal Frederick Walter.
Corporal Jonas Smith,
Corporal Henry E. Rector.
Corporal Thomas Spink.
Corporal Joshua McClintick.
Corporal Patrick Skehan.
Bugler Edward Clark.
Bugler Charles Korninn.
Farrier Andrew P. Kingsbury.
Wagoner James Anderson.

PRIVATES.

LeGrand Anderson, Milton Ater, Alexander Alkins, Jeremiah Barton, John Burton, William Brown, John Bland, Hugh Cochran, Thomas Dugan, Ezra F. Ellis, Barney Foley, Marcus Gilmore, Charles Greene, Elias High, Thomas V. Harper, James Herie, Washington Irvin, Jacob Honkle, William Lomasny, David Medzger, Willis McGath, Alfred McMillen, Joseph Nihiger, Michael Powers, James Quinn, Thomas Sands, Jonas Lees, Reuben Shugart, William Standen, William Stewart, George Vaughn, Charles W. Walterhouse, George Wells, Jacob Yarhouse.

COMPANY K.

Mustered into service October 1, 1861.
Quartermaster-Sergeant Abijah S. Chears.
Sergeant John Lucas.
Sergeant Asa L. Reese.
Corporal John W. Chapin.
Saddler John Leach.

PRIVATES.

David Anderson, Martin Brant, Jarvis J. Calvert, James C. Clements, Jeremiah C. Clements, Tyler Dorsey, Henry H. Hersh, John Hassan, Joshua Hertzell, Daniel Longnecker, William Miller, Elias Medley, David Nedror, Abraham S. Orr, George Peal, Frederick Reef, Samuel H. Reed, Matthew Williams, Frederick Wedo, Francis W. Williams, Christian Zebold.

FOURTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALARY.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service November 12, 1861.

Corporal Thomas Goff.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Bitz, Elias Fink, Edward Loughridge, Hugh McAleer, Lafayette Shadrick.

FIFTH BATTALION OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service July 9, 1863, for the period of six months.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain John F. Ijams.
First Lieutenant Michael Halm.
Second Lieutenant John W. Cox.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant John Nelson.
Quartermaster Sergeant Charles A. Poland.
Commissary Sergeant Emery McDermith.
Sergeant Richard H. Osgood.
Sergeant Jacob S. Metheney.
Sergeant James C. Millis.
Sergeant Robert M. Lilley.
Sergeant Joseph H. Cloud.
Corporal James Gillen.
Corporal Mortimore C. Kerr,
Corporal William Gault.
Corporal Ason Spencer.
Corporal Thomas W. Hedges.
Corporal Homer J. Budd.
Corporal Augustine Starr.
Artificer Godfrey Byerley.
Artificer James Biggs.

Wagoner Robert Chadwick.
Bugler Solomon Timmens.

PRIVATES.

David A. Altman, George Andrew, Frederick Altman, James Alexander, Frederick Blenker, Henry Baker, John Beitle, Robert Bell, Samuel H. Banner, Jacob Basinger, Jacob Bowen, George J. Butler, Mordica Beecher, John Behr, James A. Brooks, Horatio Cox, jr., John Cloud, Jacob Derrick, Harrison R. Dougherty, Charles A. Dean, Norman Dixson, Lewis Dewitt, Simon Fought, John Flickiker, William H. Flack, Abraham Fairman, William Ginder, Isaac Huffman, Charles Hinzman, Charles A. Howle, Charles N. Hafer, Homer Hoover, John Honch, George Hopper, Robert Howell, Thomas F. Jones, David W. Johns, Francis M. Leonard, Samuel L. Kirk, Oliver Kelley, Henry Kanfelt, George V. Lott, William S. Latham, William Little, George Merion, George Merrill, Boston M. McEwen, Perrin Morris, Henry Moccabee, David Meeter, Martin V. Nestey, Nelson Ogden, Samuel S. Peters, Grafton Pierce, William H. Peters, Joseph B. Richards, James B. Rusk, Robert Riordnere, Charles Robins, John Robins, George B. Seltzer, John S. Slade, John W. Sager, William Sharp, Hamilton Scott, Isaac Simmons, Marsden H. Sammis, Lewis D. Slaughter, William Shom, Joseph Stewart, George S. Smith, Henry Thompson, Philip Meyer, Luther S. Woods, Frank Wolf, Alfred D. Wier.

COMPANY B.

Mustered into service August 20, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal Reason H. Walfhill.
Corporal Davidson Constantine.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Baringer, Peter Bates, Cornelius Ditsler, James R. Davidson, Thomas Jones, Jacob McNiemer, Michael Mainy, Alphus Stendebarker, Henry Frontman.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service September 2, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain James B. Rusk.
First Lieutenant John Nelson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James I. O'Harra.
Sergeant James M. Taylor.
Sergeant Thomas W. Hunter.
Sergeant Lewis Smith.
Sergeant Willson S. Worthington.
Sergeant George Croforth.
Sergeant James A. Clark.
Corporal Joseph A. Ruse.

PRIVATES.

George Alkier, Sheldon Bennett, Frank Bloomfield, James Clark, Lester Cooley, Frank Detoel, David Davis, Samuel Fravell, Samuel Francis, John Flickinger, Presley Fields, William H. Gales, Frederick Graul, Lovett F. Gercrin, Wallace Hamilton, James A. Holmes, Jacob Innis, Frederick Kittswater, John Long, William H. Lee, William Londenslagen, John H. Miller, Daniel Miller, Ransselen Martin, Edwin Peters, George W. Bumor, Barnhart Ritter, Lyman Sands, William H. Sherwood, Ambrose Sperry, Furguson Taylor, William Westerville, Henry L. Wilcox, Joel H. Worthington, Edward Watson, Henry Wing, James Japisson.

NINTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service January 16, 1863.

PRIVATES.

John Depew, John Drury, Elijah Harrington, Richard Haslem, Cyril R. Hickman, Peter McDonnell, Hocking H. Smith, Henry Wells.

COMPANY E.

Mustered into service September 4, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry Plessner.
First Lieutenant C. W. Breyfogle.
Second Lieutenant St. Clair J. Fechner.

PRIVATES.

William J. Barnett, Jeremiah B. Donley, John Fricy, John W. Giberson, Edward Hickey, Adam Hasie, Wesley Melling, Samuel McRoss, John Oats, John Pilger, Merritt Rice, Norman W. J. Stomp, Isaac C. Tipton, James Whittam, Mack Wood, John Williams.

COMPANY F.

Mustered into service September 18, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Horace S. Atkins, Amos H. Cole, George Earl, Lucius French, Thomas R. Grant, George W. Meachem, James Maxwell, William P. Moulton, William Ogle, Hiram Walcutt.

COMPANY L.

Mustered into service December 15, 1863.

PRIVATES.

William Ager, James F. Aukram, James M. Boyd, Daniel Campbell, John Davidson, Sampson G. Dowdell, Henry Engle, Francis M. Hinton, Uriah Hadley, Cloyd Johnson, Elliott B. McKeever, Joseph Moore, Richard McMullen.

COMPANY M.

Mustered into service December 16, 1863.

PRIVATES.

Azariah Taylor, Jeremiah Tinsman, John Wines.

TENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service February 10, 1863.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Quartermaster-Sergeant Marcus A. Haymi.
Corporal Jacob Baker.
Corporal Charles T. Pickett.
Blacksmith Christopher Sheeks.
Blacksmith Fred Burns.

PRIVATES.

Samuel R. Banter, William J. Conn, Daniel Potter, Charles W. Right, John Simon.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Mustered into service November 24, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Orange Sells.
First Lieutenant John W. Armstrong.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Daniel H. Converse.
Sergeant George Buckley.
Sergeant Simon C. Gundy.
Sergeant Thomas J. Armstrong.
Sergeant Nelson A. Latham.
Sergeant James A. Wiley.
Corporal Adrian Shaw.
Corporal Henry H. Finch.
Corporal James Macfield.
Corporal Andrew N. McGinnis.
Corporal George Browbeck.
Bugler Enoch Bricker.
Bugler Theodore Legner.
Farrier Phillip Hann.
Farrier Zachariah Lape.
Saddler George W. Wicks.
Wagoner Thomas M. Armstrong.

PRIVATES.

Mandeville Adkins, Bennett M. Arnold, John C. Armstrong, George W. Armstrong, Noah Blowser, Edward Brown, George W. Brown, John G. Bowser, George S. Bailey, Henry Baswell, James Burget, Patrick Conway, James Callahan, George R. Crego, Dennis Clemmins, Daniel H. Campbell, Lewis Claybaugh, Levi Cashdollor, Thomas B. Dulin, Albert Dorsey, John Q. Ellis, William B. Edwards, Jacob Edgar, Alfred Fickle, Michael Flinn, William H. Farshi, Andy Frank, Oscar Frazell, Aaron Foster, Nelson Fickle, Charles Gasson, Isaac R. Garrett, John Green, John S. Graybill, Joseph Hiser, John Harney, Edward Hickey, William Hickson, Thomas Haggard, David Johns, James P. Latham, John Lee, Edward I. Lattison, Peter Matz, Michael Murphy, Mark McClellan, John Moore, William McDonald, Andrew Moore, Robert Patterson, Michael Powell, James C. Rogers, John A. Spencer, John A. Spellman, Henry Seburn, Myers Scofield, Enoch W. Stockwell,

William Stoneriter, Barnett Shafer, Isaac Sinsibaugh, Gabriel Turner, George Vanschryck, Aaron Wycuff, John T. Walcutt, George M. Wagener, Richard Williams, Oliver Woodard, Azariah Wright, William Wallace, George Wickley, James L. Wallcut, George Dixon, Patrick Mathews.

COMPANY H.

Mustered into service November 5, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Thomas K. Parkinson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Elza Z. Davis.
Sergeant William C. Hanna.
Bugler George McCoy.

PRIVATES.

John W. Ader, George S. Bethel, William Beymer, John W. Dillehay, Miller McCollum, John P. Pollock, Joseph Quinby, Samuel Romesberg, Andrew E. Scott, John Shipman, Joseph Wackerly, Lewis Tisdale.

COMPANY I.

Mustered into service November 24, 1863.
Saddler George Discom.

PRIVATES.

Samuel Bartley, Thomas Cresop, George W. Cook, John Downs, John Emrick, John R. Emrick, John H. Godard, Thomas H. Hamilton, Hugh Hamilton, Jeremiah Jones, William Raypoole, Nelson Ross, John W. Stokes.

COMPANY L.

Mustered into service November 12, 1863.
Quartermaster Sergeant James D. Coffman.
Private Jacob Heck.

COMPANY M.

Mustered into service November 24, 1863.
Private Charles R. McCarty.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

COMPANY A.

Mustered into service October 31, 1864.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Francis C. Russell.
Second Lieutenant Charles Parker.

PRIVATES.

George Marqnart, George Modern, Elles McEller, John H. Miller, Granville Russell, William L. Stouch, John Short, Herman Teechman, Charles A. Welsh, George Mertz, Julius Shelly.

COMPANY B.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Benjamin F. Cling.

PRIVATES.

Alexander Bremison, Samuel B. Fate, Robert Hood, Charles C. Shaw, William Shaw, Reynolds Shadwick, Zebedee Tuttle, Joseph Waters, George H. Wickliff, William Watts.

COMPANY D.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Robert C. Campbell.

PRIVATES.

Robert Blackburn, Levi B. Leedy, James W. Parks, Charles Wadig.

COMPANY E.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain W. C. Taylor.

PRIVATES.

Marion Losier, Thomas J. Laws, James Reed, Isaac Van Pelt.

COMPANY F.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain Clayton G. Jewell.

PRIVATES.

George Blenkner, John Cavendish, Elias Long, Christopher Lumper, Philip Londonslager, Jacob Smith, William Siegle, John Williams, Frederick Hesher.

COMPANY G.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

Captain John W. Emmich.

PRIVATES.

Norton B. Anderson, Henry M. Aurlack, George A. Anderson, Joseph E. Belles, William Broomback, Lemuel E. Boler, Charles L. Cosey, Wesley Caves, James Cormick, Abraham R. Fauman, John Faucett, John Geon, Philip Hern, John E. Heafy, William Howard, Edward James, Bartholomew Karg, Lewis Logan, Joseph Long, William Liddy, Isaac Mills, James Morris, William M. Morrow, John Nedley, Stephen Plant, Asa Queen, Peter Resner, Samuel Row, John Ryan, Martin Russell, Harry Sanday, John Sanday, George Turner, Cyrenus Trowbridge, George M. Vincent, Frank Wolf, John H. Winship, Chas. I. Williams, John A. Morrow, Mitchels D. Walters, Adam Miller, Frank Myers, Edward A. Jones.

COMPANY H.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Corporal George Crosbie.
Bugler Joseph H. Porter.

PRIVATES.

Thomas McKinahan, David St. Clair.

COMPANY I.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Jonas Norman.
Corporal Noah B. Dennis.

PRIVATES.

George W. Cheesman, George E. Jones, Alfred D. Sprague, Lucius Sanders.

Roll of Captain Charles C. Walcutt's company of artillery, enrolled in Franklin county, May 22, 1861, and mustered into the service under the requisition of the President of the United States, dated April 16, 1861. Its term of service was three months.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Charles C. Walcutt.
First Lieutenant Isaac B. Potts.
Ensign John Ramsly.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

First Sergeant Louis A. White.
Sergeant Jacob Lohrer.
Sergeant Harvey O'Harra.
Sergeant Charles Richard.
Sergeant Charles F. Clark.
Corporal Moses Dodds.
Corporal Henry Morris.
Corporal James Bulger.
Corporal Reed McCoy.
Corporal Michael Wolf.
Corporal Thomas Swernk.
Carporal Joseph Weatherston.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Angle, Robert H. Adams, John N. Glazier, William Brown, John Beston, Edward C. Beall, Henry A. Barber, Mathias Bertch, John Baughfman, Dan. Connell, Vincent Carroll, Henry Cruse, John Calvert, Henry Dorwart, Charles Dagen, Joseph Elson, John Elfert, Jacob Flickiger, John Faulter, Edward Garrett, Walter Gregory, John E. Hill, John Havey, J. M. Huff, Solomon Hauck, Lewis W. Hampson, George Klittich, Frank Kreitzer, Frank Koons, Henry Kling, Charles W. Laff, Martin McCue, Thomas Morton, Ezra Maynard, John McCoy, Peter McIvers, Daniel O'Lary. Irvin O'Harra, William H. Pence, Francis M. Phillippi, John Parkison, Aaron P. Richardson, Zenis Rice, Michael Simcox, Adam Schott, A. J. Shoemaker, John W. Stephens, Richard Sands, A. T. Selby, James Sailer, W. P. Smith, Edward Slife, William H. St. Clair, John Snyder, Adrian V. Shaw, George Thorn, Edward Trafzer, Nelson Tress, John Thomas, Benjamin Tupper, Joseph Walls, John W. Walls, Henry Williams, James A. Wiley, William Walton, Oliver Wilds, John Yonnk, George Gordon, William McCallister, Duncan McKenzie, Ezra Mock, Thomas Nelson, Henry Norris.

FIRST REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY. COMPANY C.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Lionidas C. Heaton.
First Lieutenant Samuel Bivins.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant William Birens.
Corporal William D. Boydston.
Corporal William H. Towner.

PRIVATES.

Sylvester Ames, James Baldman, William H. Cooper, Henry Conner, William Conner, Joseph N. Delay, Henry Delay, George W. Hawk, William R. Layton, Benjamin Timberman, John Vanscey, George W. Violett, George W. Zimmerman, Abraham Zimmerman, John Zimmerman.

SECOND REGIMENT OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Mustered into service September 7, 1863, for three years. Discharged at close of the war.

COMPANY I.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Thomas A. Stevenson.
Second Lieutenant Hiram C. Holt.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George W. Throne.
Corporal James Fry.
Corporal Frederick A. Schulze.
Corporal John B. Hain.
Musician Jason M. Case.
Artificer John J. Crosson.

PRIVATES.

Isaac Adamson, William P. Berge, John J. Bensyl, William A. Birch, John Carder, Charles J. Delaplain, William S. Eagle, William Emmerson, Frank M. Furguson, Benjamin F. Groom, Henry Hedges, Leonard Keller, James Law, Martin Lewis, James F. Martin, William Miller, James Morris, George Newton, Lewis N. Oden, James Reid, George Smith, Job M. Shoemaker, Lewis Thomas, Thomas Wilmore, Cyrenus Warner.

TWENTY-SECOND INDEPENDENT BATTERY OHIO VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Mustered into service August 10, 1863.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Captain Henry M. Neil.
First Lieutenant Amos B. Alger, sr.
First Lieutenant George W. Taylor, jr.
Second Lieutenant Peter Cornell, sr.
Second Lieutenant Harry Burdell, jr.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant Silas H. Fowler.
Sergeant Jacob M. Sharpe.
Sergeant James J. Walker.
Sergeant John Blessing.
Sergeant Alexander Thompson.
Sergeant John Beer.
Corporal William McCormick.
Corporal Richard C. Holt.
Corporal George H. Fluke.
Corporal Samuel Pearson.
Corporal Daniel Altman.
Corporal William W. Northrop.
Corporal Thomas Hays.
Musician William Weste.
Musician John H. Barke.

PRIVATES.

Elias Anderson, Henry F. Baker, Peter Bickner, Andrew Barker, William H. Bloomfield, Stephen Bloomfield, Eli S. Belknap, Leo F. Brunner, John A. Blakesley, William Browning, William Beker, Thomas Brown, David Buck, John F. Brokaw, George Boods, George Case, Jacob Collins, Isaiah Clark, William R. Chapin, Augustus A. Davis, William Epps, Charles Fleming, John Green, Henry I. Grant, Louis Gladitch, John Growe, James F. Gray, William H. Hudson, Jacob B. Howard, George H. Heard, Isaac Hollister, George W. Harding, Samuel Ingersoll, John W. Johnson, Frederick Jameson, Peter John, Henry Joseph, Thomas J. Miskell, Charles Meiling, John C. Manifold, John R. Morton, Thomas Murphy, John W. Newell, John H. Nelson, Joseph Norris, William E. Oakley, Peter Polin, George H. Purdue, James S. Peacock, James Quinn, Nicholas Ruffing, Albert H. Robison, Alfred W. Robison, John C. Ralphe, John Rush, John Shephard, John Saleskie, John G. Shafer, David Smethers, William H. Stanning, William H. Swiss, Thomas V. Simmons, James F. Spencer, John Shafer, Robert Tanner, Robert White, Jacob S. Winder, James H. Wean, William Whittaker, John Fairbanks, George W. Noice, John Roberts,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. FIFTH U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

William Blake, George Beard, James W. Cole, Luther Chin, Charles Clarke, George Dixon, George Decker, James Douglas, Charles Edwards, James Edwards, Abner Garnes, William Garnes, James Garnes, Jeremiah Hargro, Julius Hunter, Leander Hammond, Palestine Irving, William Johnson, Samuel Julius, Isaac Lucas, Isaiah E. Lowe, John McMann, David Malone, Thomas Myers, Orlando Mitchell, Joseph Murry, George McMann, John McKinney, Samuel Morgan, William H. Napper, Richard Napper, Clem Page, Gibson Phillips, William Quinichott, William Streets, James Securs, Isaac Todd, Charles Thacker, Perry Wyatt, Adonirans Woricks, Richard Wyatt, Charles H. O'Haners, George W. Dunn, Richard H. Fox, Edward Ball, Manel Brown, Alonzo Day, James E. Dickerson, George Dudley, Thomas Grimes, Isaac Miskell, David Quan, William Quan, Joseph Smith, Nelson Spears, Archer Thompson, Charles H. Upthegrove, George Upthegrove, Edward S. Wright, Henry Butcher, Dillon Chavers, John Gails, W. R. Johnson, Winson Lewis, Uriah Lewis, Frederick McClung, Henry Tait, Charles W. Wilson.

TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT U. S. COLORED TROOPS.

PRIVATES.

Thomas Hays, Peter Howard, Samuel Patterson, Jordan Arnich, George Anderson, William H. Burns, Richard Brown, Franklin Beaty, Alfred Chapman, William Clark, William E. Good, William H. Harrison, Benjamin Oweley, Coleman C. Smith, Henry Vincent, George Washington, James D. Bishop, Isaac Hewstad, John W. Lee, John Bailey, Lewis Green, John Jones, James Johnson, Samuel Mackull, John F. Matthews, Robert L. Matthews, W. J. C. Randolph, Thomas Tucker.

COMPANY H.

COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

First Lieutenant A. J. Sampson.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant James Burwell.
Sergeant Charles W. Taylor.
Sergeant Ignitious Newman.
Corporal Daniel Wischal.
Corporal Frederick Gaskins.
Corporal James C. Scott.

PRIVATES.

William Bias, Randall Brooks, Reuben Chambers, William Curtis, David Chambers, Edmond F. Fleming, George H. Goode, David Graves, Charles W. A. Henderson, Alfred Harris, Abraham Highwarden, Albert Jameson, William F. Johnson, Elleck Lezander, Jacob Murry, Lewis A. Mason, John Roberts, Ezekiah Ross, Reuben Strange.

COMPANY K.

PRIVATES.

Joseph Alexander, Sanford Hall, Creth Littleton, Isaac Tilden, Henry White, Anderson Wilson.

SHARP SHOOTERS.

Captain George A. Taylor's company; mustered into service April 7, 1862.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Sergeant George Harrington.
Corporal John A. Kline.

PRIVATES.

George Armstrong, William Brondon, Thomas Farrel, Thomas Mulqueen, W. W. Pengsee, Aaron Padget, Myron Picket, William White.

THE SQUIRREL HUNTERS.

During the autumn of 1862, the Confederate general, Kirby Smith, advanced upon Cincinnati with a large army. Governor Tod issued a proclamation, calling upon all who would furnish themselves with rations and arms to turn out, organize under their own officers, and rendezvous at Cincinnati, transportation over the rail-

roads to be provided by the government. Many citizens of Franklin and Pickaway counties responded to this call. These men, of course, saw no fighting, but their work was cheerfully performed, because they thought their services were needed. Governor Tod caused lithograph discharges to be furnished to those whose names could be obtained. These discharges may be found in many homes in the two counties, where they are doubtless properly prized.

CHAPTER XX.

THE FRANKLIN COUNTY PRESS.*

FRANKLIN county has been prolific in newspapers. Since the organization of the county, no less than sixty-four newspaper publications, of various kinds, have been started and published, for varying lengths of time. Most of them were of an ephemeral character, and had but a brief existence. Started in support of some short-lived political organization, as the exponent of some social or political theory, as campaign journals, and for purposes of a transient character, they passed out of existence when the cause which evoked them disappeared. Some were removed to other points, and are still published there; and others, perhaps the greater part of the whole number, became merged in the stronger journals, and in the newspapers of to-day still have their existence. The *Ohio State Journal* and *Ohio Statesman*, during the many years of their eventful history, swallowed up many of their weaker contemporaries, adding to their own strength thereby. To write the full history of all these journals were impossible, with the space at command. Most of them are forgotten. The generation which knew them, and the issues for which they have contended have passed away. Yes, to write their history fully would be to write the history of seventy eventful years, and the biographies of many men, eminent in politics as well as journalism, and who have left their mark upon the history of the State. The Columbus press has been a powerful factor, in moulding and controlling the politics of the State. Its influence has been powerful, and has been felt beyond the confines of the State. For years the *State Journal* was the central and principal organ of the Whig and Republican parties in the State, as was the *Statesman* of the Democracy. Connnected with both these journals have been men whose reputation is national, and were, in their day, powerful in the political councils of their respective parties. A mere outline of the more important history of these journals is all that is attempted in this work.

THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL

is the oldest newspaper in Franklin county, and its origin dates back to the earliest history of the county. It was started at Worthington, in 1811, by Colonel Kilbourne, one of the pioneers of the county, as a Whig organ, supporting James Madison for the presidency. It was called, at that time, the *Western Intelligencer*. Under this name it was published for three years, and in 1814 passed into the hands of P. H. Olmstead, Joel Buttles, and Ezra Griswold, jr. It was removed to Columbus in the same year, and the name, *Columbus Gazette*, added to the original title. Subsequently, Colonel Olmstead became sole proprietor, when the first part of the name was dropped, and the paper was published as *The Columbus Gazette* until 1825. At that time the office of State printer was established, and George Nashee being elected to that office, he and John Bailhache entered into a partnership with Colonel Olmstead, and the paper was enlarged and improved, and the name changed to *The Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette*. These gentlemen continued the publication until 1827, when Mr. Nashee died, after which Colonel Olmstead and Judge Bailhache remained sole proprietors until 1831, in the meanwhile merging in their paper the *Western Watchman* and other short-lived sheets. In 1831 Colonel Olmstead retired from the partnership, and Judge Bailhache continued the publication until the spring of 1835, when the paper again changed hands. At this time Charles Scott and Smithson E. Wright were publishing the *Columbus Sentinel*, which had been started in 1829 as the *Columbus Bulletin*, by John A. Bryan and John A. Lazelle. In 1835 Scott & Wright bought the *Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette* from Judge Bailhache, and consolidated it with the *Sentinel*. Two years later the consolidated paper again changed hands, and underwent another change of name. Mr. Wright sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Scott, who formed a partnership with John M. Gallagher, who, a short time previous, had started a new paper, called the *Ohio Political Register*. The consolidated concern was known as the *Ohio State Journal and Register*, but after a short time the latter part of the name was dropped, and the paper was thenceforth known by its present name, the *Ohio State Journal*. Mr. Gallagher retired from the firm in 1839, and was succeeded by Samuel Douglas, who, in the same year, sold his interest to Mr. Scott, the other partner, who remained sole proprietor until 1854, when, during financial embarrassments, he made an assignment to trustees. These subsequently organized themselves into a company known as the Ohio State Journal company, and with William T. Bascom as editor, published the paper until 1856, when it passed into the hands of William Schouler & Co. This firm continued two years, and in 1858 the *State Journal* came into the hands of A. M. Gangener, at that time publishing a paper called the *Columbian*, which he merged in the *Journal*. In November, of the same year, it was purchased by John and Henry Miller, of Columbus, Henry D. Cooke and C. E. Bill, of Sandusky; the new firm being known as Cook & Miller, Mr. Cooke being editor. At this time the *Journal* was changed from an evening to a morning paper. The following year the Messrs. Miller retired from the firm, and F. W. Hurtt took their place, the firm name being changed to Cooke, Hurtt & Co. This arrangement continued until July, 1861, when Mr. Cooke retired, selling his interest to his partner, who shortly after disposed of it to Dr. I. G.

* By G. W. Henderson, of *The Columbus Democrat*

Allen, afterward United States consul in China, the name of the firm being Hurtt, Allen & Co., Mr. Allen acting as editor.

October 1, 1864, the Ohio State Journal company was organized, and purchased the paper, W. H. Foster, of Columbus, being manager, but this arrangement only lasted until the following January, when the paper passed into the hands of W. T. Coggeshall & Co. Mr. Coggeshall was editor. Subsequently he went to Ecuador, South America, as United States minister, and died there. November 8, 1865, the *Journal* again changed hands, being published by General James M. Comly, Dr. G. W. Roby and Dr. S. M. Smith, General Comly taking editorial charge. The name was changed to the *Daily Morning Journal*, and it was made an eight-page paper, instead of a folio, as it had been previous. In October, 1866, Dr. Roby gave place in the firm to Dr. Aaron P. Miller, of Chillicothe, who remained with the paper until the following year, when he retired, disposing of his interest to his partners. January 24, 1868, J. Q. Howard became a member of the firm, and remained until March 27, 1872, when he disposed of his interest to General Comly. Some time previous to this, however, in January, 1869, the paper was changed back to its old four-page form, and to its former name, of the *Ohio State Journal*. In January, 1876, General Comly bought Dr. Smith's interest, and became sole owner, and in March, 1877, A. W. Francisco bought a half interest, and the firm became known as Comly & Francisco. In April, 1878, Colonel Geo. M. Ross and S. H. Flickenger bought interests in the *Journal*, and the firm became known as Comly, Francisco & Co., which name it still retains, although, in the summer of 1879, Colonel Ross retired and Colonel W. W. Bond, former supervisor of State printing, took his place. The *Journal* was started as a Whig paper, supporting James Madison for president in 1812, James Monroe in 1816 and 1820, Henry Clay in 1824, John Q. Adams in 1828, Henry Clay in 1832, William Henry Harrison in 1836, and again in 1840, Henry Clay for a third time in 1844, Zachary Taylor in 1848, and Winfield Scott in 1852. When the Republican party was organized, the *Journal* became an organ of that party, and in 1856 supported John C. Fremont for the presidency. Subsequently, it has never wavered in the support of the Republican candidates: Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, Grant 1868 and 1872, and Hayes in 1876.

THE COLUMBUS DEMOCRAT.

The first number of the *Columbus Democrat* was issued December 1, 1878, by Allen O'Myers and Solon L. Goode, under the firm name of Allen O'Myers & Company, Mr. O'Myers being managing editor, and Mr. Goode business manager. It was started as an eight-page morning daily, with a Sunday edition, and, as the name implies, Democratic in politics. In April, 1879, Mr. O'Myers retired, and the paper was published by the Columbus Democrat company, with Solon L. Goode as manager, and W. A. Taylor in editorial charge. The latter remained only until June, of the same year, when he gave place to James L. Goode. In July, the Democrat company purchased the *Ohio Statesman*, daily and weekly, from Captain J. H. Putnam, and the two papers were consolidated under the *Democrat* management, and became known as the *Columbus Democrat and Ohio Statesman*, which name it still retains. At the same time the paper changed its form from a six-column quarto to a nine-column folio. A weekly edition was commenced in April, 1879. It was originally an eight-page paper, but at the time of the consolidation with the *Statesman*, it also was changed to a folio. Of the daily *Democrat and Statesman* two editions are published one morning and one evening.

THE SUNDAY CAPITAL

was started February 17, 1878, by G. W. Henderson and A. H. Isler, under the firm name of Henderson & Isler. It was published as a Sunday paper, Independent Democratic in politics. In August, of the same year, Mr. Isler retired, Mr. Henderson becoming sole proprietor. In December, 1878, the paper again changed hands, going back to A. H. Isler, who associated John Byrne with himself, under the title of Isler & Byrne. By this firm it is still published, Mr. Isler being editor.

SUNDAY NEWS.

In December, 1867, the *News* was started as a six-column, four-page, Sunday paper, independent in politics, by Dr. William Trevitt, at one time United States minister to Peru. W. W. Webb was editor. In 1870, Dr. Trevitt sold the paper to John M. Webb and Charles Mathews, who changed it to a seven-column paper. In 1871, Mathews retired, selling his interest to his partner. In July, 1870, the *News* passed into the hands of W. T. Wallace, who became editor and proprietor. The paper was enlarged, in 1872, to eight columns, and in December, of the same year, Mr. Wallace sold it to E. G. Orebaugh and F. A. Brodbeck, in whose hands it still remains, one of the most prosperous newspapers of the city. Mr. Orebaugh is editor.

THE COLUMBUS GAZETTE.

This paper also had its origin far back in the history of the county, although, in its earlier days, it was known by other names. In 1840, Captain Elijah Glover, who had kept a book and job office, issued a small weekly paper, bearing the name, the *Ohio Tribune*, and from this paper the *Gazette* traces its descent. It was a Whig paper, and under control of various editors, until 1849, when Capt. Glover sold it to Geo. M. Swan, who changed the name to *Swan's Elevator*. He also changed it to a non-political sheet, devoted mainly to local news. In 1853, the name was again changed to the *Columbus Elevator*, and it was a temperance organ. In 1855, it again changed hands and principles, coming into the hands of Gamaliel Scott, who made it a supporter of Free Soil doctrines. In 1856, John Greiner was taken as a partner, and the name changed to the *Columbus Gazette*, the present name. In 1857 Scott retired, giving place to Charles S. Glenn, and was published under the firm name of Greiner & Glenn for several years.

Afterwards Greiner retired, and several other parties successively held an interest in the paper, until in 1876,

when Mr. Glenn became sole owner, and so remained, until his death, in 1877. It is now published by his widow. S. S. Peters is editor. The *Gazette* is a weekly paper, and circulates largely among the farmers

THE OHIO STATESMAN.

Although this journal has passed out of existence as a distinct institution, having been merged in the *Democrat*, yet, as it was one of the oldest newspapers of the county, and was, in its day, one of the best known in the State, the more prominent facts in its history are given. Like most newspapers, it passed through many mutations in the course of its history. Started in 1832, as a Democratic organ, it aided in the election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency of the United States. It was then called the *Western Hemisphere*, and was published by Gillett & Melcher. It passed through troublous times in its early days, and went through many hands. The first proprietors published, in 1834, a daily edition, called the *Daily Advertiser*, which was the first daily published in Columbus. The venture was a failure, however. The *Hemisphere* passed into the hands of Jacob Medary and George W. Manypenny, the latter of whom is still living in Columbus. Mr. Manypenny, in a short time, disposed of his interest to Sackett Reynolds, who continued its publication for awhile, and then it fell back again into the hands of Jacob and Samuel Medary, the latter having been elected State printer. This was in 1842, when the name was changed to the *Ohio Statesman*, and by this name it was known during the remaining years of its existence. In 1845 it was bought by the Harwell Brothers, in whose hands it remained for a year or two, and then passed to Samuel Medary, who continued as its owner and editor until 1853, and during which time it came to be the recognized organ of the Democrats in the State, and a power for the party.

In 1853, S. S. Cox, afterwards eminent as an author and politician, and at present representing a New York district in congress, became editor and proprietor, and in 1855 transferred the paper to H. W. Derby, of Cincinnati, who, at one time, was also proprietor of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and who is now in the book business in Columbus. Mr. Derby, after running the paper for a year or so, transferred it back to Samuel Medary, who sold it, in 1857, to James H. Smith; Charles J. Foster being editor. In June, 1858, Thomas Miller became half owner, and in January, 1859, Col. Geo. W. Manypenny purchased the other half. January 17, 1864, the paper was sold to a company, called the Ohio Statesman company, with Amos Layman and Lewis Baker as editors. There were various changes in the editorial corps during the three or four years following, and November 13, 1867, the paper again changed hands, having been sold to Richard Nevins, State printer, and Col. Charles B. Flood, supervisor of public printing. Col. Flood and E. B. Eshelman were the editors. On the fifteenth of January, 1869, C. S. Medary became associated with Colonel Nevins, Colonel Flood retiring from the firm, but still acting as editor. Subsequently, however, Colonel Flood retired altogether. April 1st, the *Statesman* came into the possession of J. F. Linton and A. J. Dodd, who changed it from a morning to an evening daily. Mr. Dodd retired, after a few months, and Mr. Linton ran the paper himself. In 1873 the daily *Statesman* suspended publication, and transferred its subscription list to the *Evening Dispatch*. The weekly still continued to be published by Linton, however, until 1876, when the publication of the daily was resumed. In the fall of 1878, Mr. Linton sold the *Statesman* to Captain Putnam, who retained possession of it until July, 1876, when he sold it to the Columbus Democrat company, and it lost its identity in the latter paper, which was thenceforward known as the *Democrat and Statesman*. Through all its vicissitudes, notwithstanding its many owners and editors, the *Statesman* was always a thorough Democratic paper, and never wavered in support of the party's nominee.

DAILY COURIER.

In February, 1879, a number of "union" printers formed a company, and began the publication of a five-column evening daily, called the *Daily Labor*, James M. Boyle being business manager, and A. A. Braddock, editor. In April, of the same year, the Labor company was incorporated, James M. Boyle, A. A. Braddock, Frank W. Raymond, James A. Minor and A. H. Handiboe being the incorporators. In the following few months several changes took place in the company, Braddock and Handiboe retiring, and other parties, among whom were Col. W. A. Taylor, formerly editor of the *Columbus Democrat*, Col. George H. Ross, formerly of the *State Journal*. The number of stockholders was increased, and the name of the paper changed to the *Daily Courier*. It was also much enlarged and improved, and gained rapidly in circulation and influence. Under its present arrangements, James M. Boyle is business manager; and W. A. Taylor and George H. Ross, editors. The *Courier* is independent in politics.

DAILY DISPATCH.

The *Dispatch* was started in January, 1871, the first number being issued on the first day of that month. It was published by a company, incorporated June 28, 1871, and called the "Columbus Dispatch Printing Company." The incorporators were mostly pioneers, and were, Samuel Bradford, W. W. Webb, William Trevitt, jr., T. McMahon, James O'Donnell, John M. Webb, J. S. B. Green, P. C. Johnson, L. P. Stephens, and C. M. Morris. Willoughby W. Webb was editor, and W. Trevitt, jr., business manager. In October, 1871, Mr. Webb was succeeded by Captain John A. Arthur, and he, in September, 1872, by John M. Webb.

Changes took place, gradually, in the company, the stockholders retiring, until, in May, 1872, the paper came into the possession of Captain J. H. Putnam, and was incorporated with the *Ohio Statesman*, under the name of the *Daily Dispatch and Ohio Statesman*. Subsequently, the latter part of the title was dropped. In November, 1875, Captain Putnam sold the *Dispatch* to Captain L. D. Myers and W. D. Brickell, who, under the name of Myers & Brickell, still publish it.

The *Dispatch*, from feeble beginnings, has grown to

be one of the strongest and most widely circulated papers in central Ohio. It is Republican in politics. Captain Myers is editor, and Mr. Brickell business manager.

THE WESTBOTE

is a German weekly and semi-weekly paper, with a very large circulation and powerful influence among the Germans. It was started in 1843, by Jacob Reinhard and Frederick Fieser, who still publish it. It is Democratic in politics. Mr. Fieser is editor.

THE SONTAGSGAST,

a German Sunday paper, was started February 24, 1878, by L. H. Hirsch. It has since been much enlarged and improved, and is at present published by Hirsch & Hirschberg. It is a Republican paper.

THE LEGAL RECORD,

a weekly paper, devoted to the publication of legal advertisements and for family reading, was started in December, 1878, by J. F. Linton, former publisher of the *Ohio Statesman*. It is still published by Mr. Linton, who is also editor. It is independent in politics.

THE NEW ERA,

a temperance weekly paper, started in June, 1879, to advocate temperance reform. T. J. Wyscarver, publisher, and Colonel A. J. Bowen, formerly of Baltimore, Maryland, business manager.

THE MUTES' CHRONICLE

was established in 1868, and is published every Saturday, at the institute for the deaf and dumb.

THE DEAD.

The Crisis was a weekly paper, which had an existence during and after the war of the Rebellion. It was started by ex-Governor Samuel Medary, January 31, 1861. *The Crisis* was established as an advocate of the Monroe doctrine. It was essentially a States'-rights paper. Samuel Medary, so well known in Columbus journalism and in State politics, continued to control the paper until his death, November 7, 1864, and edited it with great ability. After his death it passed into the possession of Willoughby W. Webb, who bore the responsibility of its management for a short time and until Dr. William Trevitt became its owner. Webb was associated with Dr. Trevitt in the discharge of editorial duties until his death. The high reputation of *The Crisis* was fully sustained by Dr. Trevitt, who gave it a certain solidity of value which few journals of the State have enjoyed. It was his design to make the paper a compendium of the history of its own times, and it was made a medium for the transmission to the public of all of the important news and opinions of that critical period in which it was established. It contained all of the important public documents of the time and the utterances of high authorities on questions of state. For this reason its files are much esteemed by, and very useful to, the students of politics and civil history. Dr. Trevitt built up a circulation for *The Crisis* which has seldom, if ever, been equalled by that of any weekly paper in the city, and by but two or three in the State. At one time, during an exciting campaign, the circulation reached the great number of eighteen thousand copies. The paper was sold by Dr. Trevitt, in 1870, to Charles H. Matthews and John M. Webb. Soon after Webb sold his interest to Matthews, and, after a very brief period of ownership, the latter transferred the property to R. Nevins and F. H. Medary, who merged it with the *Statesman*.

It is necessary to say something of the papers of the past—those that have lived out their lives, and are no longer published. The list is a lengthy one, as Columbus has been, through all its history, prolific in newspapers, and the mania for starting them has always strongly prevailed. Some of these have an interesting and honorable history; some were merged into other papers; others still continue their existence, under new names, in the papers of the present day; still others were removed to other cities; but most of these sheets were of an ephemeral character, and died and left no record but a name. They can only be mentioned briefly.

The Freeman's Chronicle. This was one of the earliest papers in the county, being started in 1812, in Franklinton, by James Gardner. It was an active supporter of the war of 1812. It discontinued publication in 1815.

The Columbus Gazette was a successor to the *Freeman's Chronicle*, being published in Columbus by John Kilboune, with the material of that paper. It only survived two issues.

The Ohio Monitor was the third paper started in Franklin county, and was the root from which sprung the *Ohio Statesman*. It was begun in 1816, by David Smith and Ezra Griswold, jr. It underwent various changes, and, in 1836, was sold to Jacob Medary, who merged it in the *Western Hemisphere*, and ultimately in the *Ohio Statesman*. It was a Whig paper, originally, but became Democratic in 1828, supporting General Jackson for president.

The Western Statesman was started in 1825, by Zachariah Mills and Martin Lewis, and was published, subsequently, by Cap. tElijah Glover. In 1828 it was bought by the proprietors of the *State Journal*, and merged in that paper.

Ohio State Bulletin. This paper was issued in July, 1829, by John A. Bryan and John A. Lazell. In 1831 it passed into the hands of Geo. Kesling and John H. Wood, and was called the *Columbus Sentinel*. In 1835 it was merged in the *State Journal*.

The Western Hemisphere, as has already been noted, was the immediate predecessor of the *Ohio Statesman*, and lost its identity in that paper.

The Franklin Chronicle was started at Worthington in 1818, and lasted a year or two.

Ohio Register and Masonic Review was an anti-masonic paper, published in the days of the Morgan excitement, by Warren Jenkins and Elijah Glover. When the anti-masonic excitement subsided, in 1833, the paper was discontinued.

The People's Press was a Whig paper started in 1836. It only lived six months.

The Ohio Confederate was commenced in 1838 by John G. Miller. It was a States' rights organ. The name

was subsequently changed to *Old School Republican*, but the paper died in 1839.

The Cross and Journal was a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the Baptist church. It was removed to Columbus from Cincinnati in 1838, and was published there for nine years by Geo. Cole. It was continued another year by Revs. Randall and Batchelder, when it was taken back to Cincinnati.

The Ohio Press was started as a weekly Democratic paper, by Eli T. Tappan, in 1847.

The Ohio Cultivator, an agricultural semi-monthly, was started by M. B. Bateham in 1845. In 1857 Mr. Bateham was succeeded by Col. S. D. Harris, who removed the paper to Cleveland, where it is still published as a weekly.

The Western Agriculturist was first issued in 1851. It only lasted a short time.

The Ohio Standard was a Free-Soil paper, started in 1848 by E. S. Hamlin and Israel Garrard. It was published weekly, and, for a short time, daily. It had a checkered career, starting and stopping several times, but died out for good in the spring of 1851.

The Columbian was also a Free-Soil paper, started by a stock company in 1853, with L. L. Rice as editor. It was merged in the *State Journal* in 1855.

Daily State Democrat was started in 1853, in opposition to the *Statesman*, by Knapp, Osgood & Blake. Subsequently H. W. Derby, of Cincinnati, came into the concern, and it was consolidated in 1854 with the *Statesman*.

Capital City Fact. This paper was started in 1851 by a company of journeymen printers out of work. It passed through various changes, and in 1863 became merged in the *State Journal*.

Thompsonian Recorder. Published as the organ of the Thompsonian school of medicine from 1832 to 1842, when it was removed to Cincinnati. Dr. S. Curtis was editor.

Modern Argo, established in July, 1878, by S. H. Dooley, as a literary and society weekly. In December, 1868, it was removed to Quincy, Illinois, where it is still published.

National Greenback Leader, a paper devoted to the interests of the National Greenback party, was removed from Canal Dover to Columbus in April, 1879, by the Phelps Brothers, and established as a daily and weekly. It only lived until July, when it suspended publication.

The Commonwealth, organ of the Prohibitionists, was started in the fall of 1878, and died in the summer of 1879.

There have been many other papers started in Franklin county, and which had a brief existence, but none others sufficiently important to deserve further record.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE PRESS OF PICKAWAY COUNTY.

REPORT, not so well substantiated as we could wish, has it that there was a small paper by the name of the *Fredonian*, published in Circleville, for a short time, about 1812. It is said to have been started by James Jenny, who, going into the service of the United States, left the newspaper, its appurtenances and fixtures to Robert D. Richardson, who removed to Chillicothe, and, it is alleged, never made any payment upon the property, but continued to publish the paper for his own benefit. Extensive advertising has failed to bring out any facts in regard to this paper, in addition to those above stated, and even its very existence in Circleville is a matter of doubt. If it ever was published in the village, it was only for a very short time, and probably in an irregular way. It bore about the same relation to the subsequent early prints that the irresponsible, semi-nomadic squatter did to the true pioneer or early settler.

THE OLIVE BRANCH

was practically the pioneer of Circleville journalism. This paper, which was the beginning of the *Herald*, now the *Union-Herald*, was issued, for the first time, August 9, 1817. It rejoiced in its name for several years, under varying degrees of success and under various auspices. It was started by James Foster, a book-binder by trade, who came from Chillicothe. He had no other knowledge of the "art preservative of all arts" than that which he had "picked up." The heading of the paper bore the name *The Olive Branch*, and an emblematic design: a small branch, stripped from the parent stem, across which was a scroll. It was printed with small pica and long primer type, and the size of the page, exclusive of the margin, was sixteen and a half by nine and a half inches. Its editor, as we might be led to suppose by the following passage from his "salutatory," and as we know from cotemporary testimony, was a "plain-spoken man." He says:

> "It is customary for editors to introduce themselves before the people by saying that the only object they have in view is the public's good. For my part I am not so disinterested—at all events I am too poor to be a public benefactor. I therefore candidly declare that my object is to make money. In doing this, it is not my intention to injure one man's reputation, while I puff up another's; neither will I do it by departing from those Republican principles, the remembrance of which will always remain warm within me. An American by birth, and a Republican by profession, I will use every honorable effort to support the cause of my country and the perpetuity of the Union."

At the time the *Olive Branch* came into being, there were about fifty or sixty papers in the State. Among those then in existence, which still survive, are the *Scioto Gazette*, of Chillicothe; the *Cincinnati Gazette*, then *Liberty Hall;* the Lebanon *Western Star;* the Warren *Western Reserve Chronicle;* the Steubenville *Western Herald;* the Canton *Ohio Repository*, and the *Ohio State Journal*, then the Columbus *Gazette*.

After a few months the publication of the paper was suspended for six weeks, and, January 20, 1818, the *Olive Branch* re-appeared, under the auspices of Renick, Doane & Co.—Gen. James Renick, Guy W. Doane and Joseph M. Hays. Messrs. Renick and Hays, who formed, at that time, a mercantile firm in Circleville, became the possessors of the type and all the appurtenances of the office, taking them upon a debt. The editorship devolved upon Mr. Doane, a young man of much ability, the

junior member of the bar of Pickaway county. The paper was printed by William Henry Benson for the publishers. Three months after this arrangement was effected, Benson was arrested because of his yielding to the temptation to be better clothed, and breaking into a tailor shop.

Mr. Doane retired from the paper February 9, 1819, and an announcement was made to the effect that the paper would, in the future, be conducted by Joseph C. Olds and William B. Thrall. The latter gentleman was the editor. The motto placed at the head of the paper at this time was, "I was born free as Cæsar; so were you." Shortly after Mr. Thrall became connected with the paper, he was taken sick, and his wife dying, he was compelled, for a time, to sever his connection with the *Olive Branch*. April 16, 1819, an interest was transferred to Silas S. Geohegan, a practical printer. Mr. Thrall, after an absence of six months, returned, much improved in health, and devoted himself closely to the duty of editing the paper. He filled the place with ability, and the journal had a number of years of prosperous life. August 12, 1826, the paper was enlarged to a "super-royal" sheet, equal in size to the *National Intelligencer*, during the war of 1812, and its name was changed to the *Olive Branch and Pickaway Herald*. In 1830 the paper appeared in an entirely new dress, and the title again underwent a change, this time appearing as the *Circleville Herald and Ohio Olive Branch*.

About this time appeared a rival, the *Ohio Observer*, which was the nucleus about which grew the *Watchman*. It was established by Messrs. Bentley, Hedges, Brannan, Fry, Pike, Keffer, Boyle and Brainard. In May, 1834, the proprietors of the *Herald* leased a moiety of the property to Jason Case, and the publication was continued under the name formerly standing at its head, and by Thrall and Case.

The *Herald* prospered, and had a fair patronage. On the thirteenth of May, 1837, S. R. Dolbee, then foreman in the office of the State printer, at Columbus, purchased an interest in the paper. It was enlarged at this time, and vied with the best journals in the State in mechanical execution. New presses and material were purchased, and the office was better supplied than ever before. Mr. Thrall was elected that year to the general assembly, but continued writing for the paper. Mr. Dolbee left after one year's connection with the *Herald*, and removed to Illinois. He was succeeded by Jason Case; the firm name was made Jason Case & Co., and Mr. Thrall retained his position as editor. Mr. Thrall remained in the partnership until 1843, when he sold out to H. H. Warren, who continued in partnership for one year; then Mr. Thrall again became owner of the paper. In July, 1843, W. D. Bailey became interested in the publication, and was succeeded, not long after, by John Hanna. He continued in connection with Mr. Thrall and alone, until he associated with himself T. C. Jones. Still later the firm became Hanna & McFarland (A.), and in 1848 M. W. Doddridge & McFarland. April 30, 1852, the paper appeared with the single name of A. McFarland at the head of its columns. February 25, 1853, he gave place to Gamaliel Scott, who edited the paper for one year, and was succeeded by William Bremigam. He conducted the paper alone until December 3, 1858, when F. A. B. Simpkins became his associate. In 1860 Bremigam disposed of the property to John E. Ray. In July, of the same year, it was announced that after that time the *Herald* would be published in the future by Mr. Bremigam and Samuel W. McCulloch, "but owing to the fact that certain arrangements between the parties interested had not been perfected," it was announced, a week or two later, that the proprietorship remained unchanged. On May 25, 1860, the flag was hoisted for Lincoln and Hamlin. In January, 1861, Bremigam became the owner of the paper, and in February following took as an associate W. D. McPherson. Mr. Bremigam's death was announced in the *Herald* August 23, 1861. He had had control of the paper since 1854, with the exception of only one year. After Mr. Bremigam's death J. A. Lutz, esq., acting as the representative of the family, edited the paper until September 20th, when W. H. P. Denny, of Dayton, Ohio, purchased it and assumed immediate control. The war having begun, the paper was devoted to the National cause, and hence the adoption of the name indicating its true character. On the advice of leading Republicans, its title was changed to that of the *Circleville Union*. It was published by Mr. Denny for four years, and at the expiration of that period, sold to Col. P. C. Hays. April 16, 1869, he sold to E. Z. Hays, who conducted it until March 1, 1872. About this time the paper suffered a decline in patronage and influence. E. Z. Hays sold to B. F. Thomas and E. B. Fletcher, who conducted the journal under the firm name of Thomas & Fletcher; Mr. Thomas being the editor. He was a man of considerable ability, and started upon his work with good promise of success and prosperity, but died October 17, 1872. The paper was then conducted by disinterested parties, for his family, one year. March 14, 1873, the paper was purchased by Alfred Williams, a man of thorough education and great talent. He sold out, July 3, 1874, to Seneca W. Ely and William Leuthstrom. Mr. Ely had formerly been one of the editors of the *Scioto Gazette* (Chillicothe), and was one of the pioneer editors in Ohio. Messrs. Ely & Leuthstrom continued to publish the paper until December 1, 1875, when it became the property of its present proprietor and editor, S. Marfield, jr. The old name of the paper was restored and hyphenated with the new, as the *Union-Herald*. This journal is now in as flourishing condition as ever in its career, and though old in years, is by no means in its dotage. The paper has always been, politically, either Whig or Republican.

THE RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE.

On the twelfth of April, 1834, Rev. John Russell and Jonathan and George Dreisbach, by authority of the general conference of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, bought a printing press in Circleville, and located there the *Religious Telescope*. They bought, also, a lot and two houses for the use of the same. The first number appeared December 16, 1834. It was a medium-

sized folio, and published semi-monthly. Its editor was the Rev. William Rhinehart, a man of much talent. The paper was made a vigorous representative of the principles of the United Brethren church, and its only official organ. In 1839 Rev. William Hanby succeeded Rev. Mr. Rhinehart in the editorship. The paper reached, in 1843, a circulation of two thousand copies, and in 1845 had three thousand subscribers. Rev. David Edwards became its editor in the latter year.

The paper was removed to Dayton, Ohio, in August, 1853, where it is now published. It is now a large, eight-page paper, and has a circulation of nine thousand.

THE DEMOCRAT AND WATCHMAN.

The *Circleville Democrat and Watchman* was started in 1837 as the *Scioto Watchman*. There had been a Democratic paper started in Circleville in April, 1836, called the *Peoples' Press*, but it was short-lived. At a meeting of members of the Democratic party in Circleville, May 27, 1837, it was resolved that one thousand dollars be raised by subscription "for the purpose of purchasing a press, to be devoted to the interests of the Democratic party." The amount sufficient was subscribed, in a short time, by the following, then leading citizens and active Democrats: Valentine Keffer, John M. Alkire, Henry N. Hedges, Nelson Franklin, Elliott Halstead, Samuel Diffenderfer, James Hurst, T. W. Morris, William M. Alkire, Thomas J. Winship, William Gill, M. H. Alkire, James Thompson, John Barnhill, John Allright, James Morris, John Morris, jr., Matthias Myers, Philip Jeiger, John Coffman, John Metzger, Benjamin Stout, Henry Morris, Richard Jenkins, John Bell, Abraham Park, David Rowe, G. Diffenderfer, John Morris, Nathan Perrill, A. L. Perrill, Thomas Duyea, Ezekiel Morris, Moses Morris, Joseph Bonner, D. Kinnear, Samuel Dreisbach, John Irwin, Abraham Halstead, Stephen W. Lindsey. Hon. T. J. Winship was the heaviest subscriber, taking three shares—seventy-five dollars. Of this list of subscribers the following only are now living: H. N. Hedges, sr., present probate judge of Pickaway county; Hon. A. L. Perrill, Hon. Nelson Franklin, of Carthage, Missouri; Ezekiel Morris John Morris, of the vicinity of Circleville, and Joseph Brown, of Illinois.

Nelson Franklin acted as treasurer, and collected the subscriptions. H. N. Hedges was selected to purchase the necessary material, press, etc., and, about the first of August, 1837, the first number of the *Scioto Watchman* was published. It was a six-column paper, and presented a very creditable appearance, for those days. There is no file of the *Scioto Watchman* in existence, and we have to rely upon the recollection of old citizens for information. For some time the paper did not give the name of publisher, publishing company, or editor, but it was run by the association of stockholders, and for a time—how long cannot be ascertained—Col. Valentine Keffer, who, for many years previous, had been conspicuous and influential in the political affairs of the county, was the business and editorial manager, with various local contributors—H. N. Hedges, sr., B. F. Brannan, now of Cincinnati, and Charles Fry, the printer, and others. The association, after a few years, found that the publication of the paper was a losing business, and sold the material, etc., to the late Hon. Edson B. Olds, then "coming to the front" in politics, and, from that time until 1847, the paper experienced numerous changes. In 1842, Samuel Pike, the noted and restless journalist, edited the *Watchman*, and was succeeded by S. P. Brainard, the paper then being the *Circleville Watchman*.

On the ninth of August, 1844, the name was changed to *Circleville Democratic Guard and Pickaway and Fayette Pilot*, and Samuel Pike and L. D. Williard became the editors and publishers. In the following November Mr. Pike withdrew, Mr. Williard continuing the publication. In August, 1845, Jason Case was employed to print the paper, and the name of *Watchman* was restored. Mr. Williard retained the editorial management for some months, when he abandoned the concern, leaving Mr. Case to do the best he could with it, and removed to Washington county, but his name remained at the head of the paper for a year or more thereafter. In the first part of 1846, Wm. McLaughlin was engaged as editor, and May 22d, of that year, was succeeded by Samuel Alburtis, who continued until January 15, 1847, when Mr. Case became the sole editor and publisher, continuing to successfully manage and increase the business of the paper until July 14, 1853, when O. E. Miles purchased the establishment and assumed entire control. In October, 1853, Mr. Case again formed a connection with the *Watchman*, as editor, and in February, 1855, again retired, the duties of postmaster requiring his attention. In February, 1856, Mr. Miles disposed of a half interest in the office to Mr. Case, the firm name being Miles & Case. Mr. Miles, having been elected county auditor, sold his interest to Joseph Gaston, of Belmont county, Ohio, in March, 1858. Mr. Case remained in partnership with Gaston until July 10, 1858, when his connection with the paper finally ceased. Mr. Gaston continued as editor and proprietor until August 1, 1859, when he sold out to John W. Kees, of Springfield, Ohio, who published the *Watchman* until June 29, 1862, when, the paper having become obnoxious to the administration at Washington, the office was seized and the paper suppressed, by order of the war department, and Mr. Kees arrested, taken to Washington city, confined in the old capitol prison, held for a short time and then released. From April to June, 1862, Mr. Kees published the *Daily Watchman*, a small-sized sheet, which proved an unprofitable enterprise. The establishment having become financially embarrassed, was sold at judicial sale, July 2, 1862, and purchased by the late Dr. Wayne Griswold, the principal creditor. To evade the order of suppression, the name was changed to Circleville *Democrat*, and the publication resumed, with William Doane as publisher, who managed it with success until November 13, 1863, when the present editor and proprietor, A. R. Van Cleaf, purchased and entered into possession of the office, and has since conducted the paper, increasing its circulation from eight hundred to two thousand, and it now ranks with the first newspapers in the State. In June, 1870,

the old name, *Watchman*, was restored, as an addition to *Democrat*.

Of those who have been editorially connected with the *Democrat and Watchman*, Valentine Keffer and Charles Fry died years ago, and a sketch of Colonel Keffer will be found in this work.

Samuel Pike, after establishing more newspapers, in four or five different States, than any man in the country, died, only a few years since, in Highland county, Ohio. As an editorial writer, he occupied a high position.

S. P. Brainard removed west, and of his subsequent history we have no information. Neither are we informed of what became of William McLaughlin and Samuel Alburtis.

L. D. Williard, for many years a resident of Washington Court House, Ohio, prominent in public affairs there, afterwards emigrated west.

Jason Case still resides in Circleville, and is the veteran printer of the county. He learned the "art preservative" in the Delaware (Ohio) *Gazette* office, and for several years worked at the business in Columbus, Ohio. For about a year he was foreman of the *Ohio State Bulletin*, and for four or five years was foreman of the *Ohio State Journal* office. In April, 1834, he came from Columbus to Circleville, and entered into partnership with W. B. Thrall, in the publication of the Circleville *Herald*, which partnership existed three years. In May, 1838, he again became connected in the publication of the Circleville *Herald*, the firm being Jason Case & Co., which terminated in 1843. From 1845 to 1858, with two brief intervals, he was either publisher or editor of the *Watchman* a longer period than any other publisher of that paper, except the present editor and proprietor. Mr. Case served as postmaster of Circleville eight years, from 1853 to 1861. He was mayor of Circleville four terms, from 1861 to 1867, and 1875 to 1877. He has been justice of the peace sixteen years, and is serving his third term as coroner.

O. E. Miles, who came to Circleville as a journeyman printer, and for several years was employed in the *Religious Telescope* office, is now one of the principal farmers and shrewdest business men in Pickaway county. He served two terms as county auditor, from 1858 to 1862, and was a member of the State board of equalization, for Franklin and Pickaway district, elected in 1870.

Joseph Gaston removed to Oregon, where he engaged in railroad enterprises, and accumulated wealth.

John W. Kees had previously published the *Democratic Expositor*, at Springfield, Ohio, and was clerk of the Ohio house of representatives in 1858–9. He was partially insane, the result of the war excitement, when arrested in June, 1862. Subsequently, he became totally deranged, and died in the Columbus insane asylum, November 25, 1867. When "clothed in his right mind," he was a writer of force and ability.

William Doane, whose connection as publisher was intended to be only temporary, is now an honored and leading citizen of Circleville, as he has been for years, and is a member of the dry goods firm of Delaplane & Doane.

THE HERALD.

The *Circleville Herald* was founded September 21, 1870, by Winfield S. McCallister and Francis Wolfley, both young men, natives of Circleville, fine practical printers, and with advanced ideas of journalism and the true office of the country newspaper. Both had worked in the office of the old *Circleville Herald*, and that paper having been, on the death of William Bremigam, purchased by Mr. Denny, who changed it to the *Circleville Union*, it occurred to them to christen their new paper with the abandoned name of the old one. The *Circleville Herald* soon began to be recognized, at home and abroad, as a live local paper, and Mr. McCallister received flattering offers of positions on various metropolitan papers, as well as acknowledged rank for his paper at home. In 1873, he bought out his partner, Mr. Wolfley. In February, 1874, his failing health led him to lease the office to Mr. John M. Rae, of Circleville, who conducted it with ability, till August, of that year, when Mr. McCallister again took charge, and remained in harness to the last, failing daily in body, but unquenchably bright in mind, and strong of purpose to the last hour. He died December 9, 1874. His widow, Mrs. Joanna McCallister, daughter of Judge T. N. Howell, retained the paper, as administratrix and guardian of her three young children. It was leased, in May, 1875, to Miss Lillie C. Darst, of Circleville, who had edited it during the interim, and has continued the publication for over four years, the only instance in the State of a regular, first-class newspaper entirely edited and published by a lady. In politics, the *Herald* is Republican, though never merely partisan. It is devoted to the interests of the community, and strives to be a faithful chronicler of local events. Miss Darst has been, for two years, secretary of the Ohio Editorial association, a body which admits no person not an actual editor and publisher of a *bona fide* newspaper, and is the only lady member.

CHAPTER XXII.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

GEOGRAPHY OF FRANKLIN AND PICKAWAY COUNTIES.

Franklin county is bounded on the north by Delaware county, on the east by Licking and Fairfield, on the south by Pickaway, and on the west by Madison. Union county touches it also at one corner, and forms a small portion of the northern and western boundary. It occupies a position in the State which is nearly central.

The principal stream is the Scioto river, which divides the county into two nearly equal parts, flowing through it from north to south. From the north line of the county, almost to the city limits of Columbus, the river has worked out its way in heavy Devonian limestone, leaving vertical walls, which in some places are forty to fifty feet in height, while the real depth of the excavated valley is not less than one hundred and twenty-five feet. Here, and along some of the tributaries of the Scioto, is to be

found the most picturesque and romantic scenery that the county affords. The bottom lands are very narrow, and sometimes entirely wanting. Along the river south of Columbus the banks and the valley are entirely different from those in the northern part of the county. The valley is broad, but indistinctly defined. Widely eroded regions, now filled with heavy and irregular drift, attest the former course of the river at points several miles removed from its present limits. Besides the Scioto river there are several other streams, viz.: Darby creek, which forms the western boundary of Brown and Prairie townships, also of the county, and flows southeasterly through Pleasant township, into Pickaway county; the Olentangy, which flows from the north and empties into the Scioto at Columbus; and Gahanna river, which empties into the Scioto near the southern county-line, and which is formed in the northwestern part of Madison township by the union of the Black Lick, Big Walnut and Alumn creeks, all three of which flow from the north, in nearly parallel courses, through the eastern half of the county.

The topography of the county is much more varied than that of any of the counties that lie along the same parallel to the west of it. The valleys of the Scioto, already spoken of, and its tributary streams, constitute the chief features. The several water sheds between the streams are about nine hundred and twenty-five feet above tide water, or three hundred and sixty above Lake Erie.

Columbus, the county seat, is centrally situated in the county, in north latitude 39° 57′, west longitude 6° from Washington.

Pickaway county lies wholly in the Scioto valley and is bounded upon the north by Franklin, on the east by Fairfield and Hocking counties, on the south by Ross, and on the west by Fayette and Madison.

The general topography of the county is similar to that of Franklin, but the land lies more nearly level. The valley of the Scioto, which, in southern Ross, in Pike, and Scioto counties is narrow, here broadens out so as to include nearly the whole county. There is no abrupt rise from the river, but the lowlands, by gradual and beautiful undulations, blend with the highlands which divide the waters of the Scioto from those of the Hocking. It is among these sloping hills that the finest scenery of the county is to be found, though the Pickaway plains, a broad, fertile table land, lying south of Circleville, and bounded by an elevated horizon, contain elements of beauty very pleasing to the eye. The principal streams affluent to the Scioto, are the Scipio and Little Walnut creeks upon the east side, and the Deer and Darby creeks upon the west. Both of these are streams of considerable size, and have their sources toward the northwest and beyond the limits of the county. Deer creek empties into the Scioto in Ross county.

GEOLOGY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.*

Franklin county has an extended geological scale. In this respect it is surpassed by but four counties in the State, and is equalled by a scarcely larger number. Highland, Adams and Pike counties, to the southward, have a somewhat wider range, the two first mentioned extending from the Lower Silurian to the Sub-carboniferous formation, inclusive, and the last from the Upper Silurian to the coal measures; but none of them contains a greater number of geological elements, after all, than Franklin county, for the Devonian limestones of central and northern Ohio are excluded from this region, by the overlap of the Huron shales upon the Helderberg and Niagara rocks. Pickaway and Delaware counties exactly agree with Franklin, in both the range and composition of their geological column. The following formations, named in descending order, are found:

4, Waverly Group.
3, Huron Shale.
2, Corniferous Limestone.
1, Lower Helderberg limestone, or water line.

These formations represent three main divisions, viz.: the Carboniferous, Devonian and Upper Silurian ages.

THE LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE,

or waterline, is a late found, but important, number of the geological series of Ohio. Its presence in the State was first recognized at the beginning of the survey in 1874. It has been found to occupy a larger area than any other limestone. It makes, however, but a very small contribution to the surface of Franklin county, its outcrops being limited to a few points on Big and Little Darby creeks, on the extreme western border. The valleys of both these streams now lie in this formation, for several miles above and below Georgesville, but on account of the heavy drift deposits the rock is seen at but a few points. The best exposures found in the bed and bank of Big Darby are one mile below Georgesville, and in the sections formed by small tributaries of the stream in the same vicinity. It is also seen in the banks of the Little Darby, one mile above Georgesville. About fifteen feet of this formation is shown in the first-mentioned locality. It is immediately overlain by the heavy and easily recognizable ledges of the Corniferous limestone. This point, therefore, possesses the interest that always attaches to a well-marked boundary in a geological series. The junction of the two great divisions of geological time is found here, the Helderberg limestone, belonging to the Upper Silurian system, and the Corniferous to the Devonian. This is the only point in this part of the State where the line of junction between these limestones is plainly marked.

The Lower Helderberg limestone, as found in Franklin county, presents the same general appearances that its outcrops both to the north and south exhibit. The greater part of it is a very thin bedded, buff-colored, magnesian limestone. It contains here, as well as elsewhere, a notable quantity of bituminous matter. Fossils are, as a general thing, only to be found, after a very careful examination; in the most considerable portion there being no trace of life. Occasional layers, however, exhibit indistinct casts of the characteristic fossil *Leperditia alta*,

*Condensed (as is also the geology of Pickaway county) from the "Report of the Geological Survey of Ohio."

of two or three small brachiopods, and of a small number of corals. Another phase that the formation here exhibits may be called the "concretionary phase." Masses, rudely spheroidal in shape, and which show, in sections, something of a concentric construction, ranging from six inches to two or three feet in diameter, are met with, especially in the lower part of the limestone here exposed. The smaller masses are not unlike sponges of the *Stromatopora* group, but there is no good reason to believe that they are of organic origin. Clay is found in their layers, very fine grained, and homogeneous in quality. The only economical use to which the Helderberg limestone can be turned is to the production of a good quality of lime. The courses of the stone are too thin and irregular to be valuable for building purposes, especially as the Corniferous stone overlying is so finely adapted to this use.

The Corniferous limestone holds a very valuable place in the geology of the country. It covers a wide area, is a very thick formation, has numerous exposures, yields building stone and lime of great value, and is very extensively worked for both. It may be added that it is one of the most remarkable storehouses of the remains of ancient life in our whole series of rock formations. It possesses every element of geological interest. The whole thickness of the formation appears in Franklin county, but there is no one section that contains every element. The nearest approach to a complete section is to be found in the east bank of the Scioto, from Dublin north to the county line. A few feet are here wanting, both at the top and bottom of the series. The actual thickness of the section is about seventy-five feet. A section found at Corbin's mills, and on the adjacent lands of Joseph Ferris, is a fair representative of the series. Beginning at the water's edge, a heavy course of cutting stone appears, the thickness of which sometimes rises to two and one-half feet. This is overlain by eight feet of buff-colored magnesian limestone, which lies in heavy but uneven beds. These courses have a maximum thickness of two and one-half feet, and are raised in blocks sufficiently large to make them valuable as a cutting stone. They are easily wrought, and, on this account, have acquired the local names of "freestone" and "sandstone." These courses are followed by five feet of thinner bedded rock, the thickness of the layers varying between four and eight inches. Two of these layers—one near the bottom and the other near the top of the section—hold flint concretions. These occur in regular nodales, chalk-white on the outside, and often of the same color throughout their substance. They are very rich in the fossils of the formation, and they are in a remarkable state of preservation. The flinty layers in the section are overlain by nineteen feet of light-colored beds, commonly called "white limestone." These beds are crowded with fossils, of which the brachiopod shells are the most numerous. The beds are thin, seldom exceeding six inches, and not very even. They furnish, at the best, building stone, as distinguished from cutting stone, but the most valuable use to which they can be put is the manufacture of lime.

The next division, eleven feet in thickness, is not homogenous. The upper portion is made up of shaley layers, of no value either as building stone or lime burning. The upper boundary is made distinct by a remarkable layer called the cone bed, and this bed is the boundary between two very distinct divisions of this series of limestone—the Delhi and Delaware beds of Professor Winchell. The latter division is locally known as the blue limestone, to distinguish it from the underlying courses. It differs from these courses in color, in style of bedding, in chemical constitution, and in the character of its fossils. The color of the stone is uniformly blue, and the bedding is very even. It contains a notable proportion of silica and alumina in its composition, which militates against its durability as a building stone. Only a few beds are found which resist the weather, and the stone in them is highly valued. The fossils of the Delaware bed are, at this point, chiefly fish remains. Teeth, plates, jaws, and other bones are not unfrequently met with throughout twenty-five feet of this series. The Deleware beds of this immediate section are thirty-two feet in thickness. Their upper boundary is as distinct as their lower, consisting of the blue shales that make the base of the great system of Devonian shales that succeed this, the last of the Paleozoic limestones of Ohio. The two well-marked divisions that appear in the section here described, are known as the Delaware limestone, and the Columbus limestone. The former takes its name from the town of Delaware, where it is extensively used, and the latter name was bestowed by Dr. Newberry, very appropriately, as it is at Columbus that the stone is most largely displayed and worked. A section shown at the State quarries represents twenty-six and a half feet. The lowest course lies below the level of low water in the Scioto, and was only reached when the quarries were being worked for the construction of the State house. It is a massive bed, five and a half feet in thickness, though it splits into two nearly equal courses very easily. It can be raised in large blocks, and furnishes the best stone of the quarry for massive work.

Four other heavy courses, measuring, respectively, two feet ten inches, two feet three inches, two feet six inches, and two feet, come next in order. All are raised in blocks of good size, and all are available for the best uses in building. The prevailing color is light gray, with yellowish and bluish tints intermingled. The bottom hackletooth, which lies just above the courses already named, is the bluest stone in the quarry. It is fourteen inches thick, quite free from flint, and therefore considered one of the most desirable layers found here. Then comes the top hackletooth, thirteen inches thick, used extensively for columns, and upon this there is a nineteen inch course, which furnishes only building stone. The sixteen inch course next above splits readily into "twin eights," and is a very serviceable stone. The ten inch course, which covers this, is raised in long blocks, and so furnishes very convenient stone for steps, to which purpose it goes quite largely. The "rough rock" comes next, and here ends the cutting stone of the quarry. An

interval, varying from eleven to fourteen feet of quite thin layers, useful for lime manufacture, and, to some extent, as building stone, comes in before the horizon of the cone bed is reached. This last division is highly fossiliferous, and contains many of the characteristic features of the formation.

Paleontologically considered, the corniferous limestone is very interesting. Almost all limestones are of organic origin, but this shows its origin in every layer. The substance of the rock is often composed of the exquisitely-formed fabrics of the life of the seas of this distant date. Seaweeds and corals, chambered and univalve shells, bivalves and brachiopods were strewn indiscriminately upon the floor of this ancient sea, and built it up by slow additions. Vast periods of time were occupied in this work. The species that flourished when the earlier beds were being deposited had their day, and in many instances gradually disappeared long before the series was completed. New forms came in from time to time, some of which are identical with species found in widely removed places, while others are peculiar to the locality in which found. Some fossils are abundant through the whole extent of the formation, even entering it from the seas of an earlier age. Others are equally abundant in the one limited horizon which they occupy. The wealth of the formation in this department is not yet appreciated, and cannot be until a greater interest and labor has been given to its study. One strong hold upon the interest of students of nature this formation possesses, is the fact that it contains the earliest undisputed remains of land vegetation and vertebrated animals that are found on the continent. Its tree ferns and its fishes are altogether new types in the world. Special interest is drawn to these earlier forms on account of their bearing on questions of derivation. The remains of ancient fishes contained in the corniferous limestone mark the presence of a higher type of animal life in this formation than any of the strata below it contain. They constitute the lowest and oldest remains of vertebrates met in ascending the geological scale. Many of these corniferous fishes were of great size, and in some respects of quite high organization. Those of the present day which they most resemble are the ganoids, represented in North America by the pike and sturgeon, and the sharks, which are widely distributed in existing seas. The exact stratum in which they appear cannot be pointed out, but it was certainly quite low in the corniferous series—among the heavy course that constitutes the base of the system. The remains that are found of this lowest horizon are the cranial plates, often united in a symmetrical skull of ten great ganoid *Macropetalicthys Sullivanti*. This, then, is the lowest and oldest of the fishes of the Devonian rocks of Ohio. The type specimens were furnished by Joseph Sullivant, esq., of Columbus, to whose watchful and discriminating inspection of the State quarries, when they were most largely worked, science is under great obligations. Quite a number of the most interesting fossils of the formation were gathered by him at this time. The next fish remains found in ascending the scale are those of *Onychodus Sigmoides*, the teeth of which are not uncommon fossils in the middle corniferous formation of Franklin county. These remains extend through a considerable vertical range, and can be followed into the Huron shale. There was a time in the history of the corniferous sea when fishes of this genus constituted its most conspicuous and abundant inhabitants. There was scarcely a square foot of the sea bottom, for hundreds of square miles, that did not contain a tooth or plate of jaw of some fish that had met its fate in the sea above. There were considerable areas that seem to have been the gathering grounds, perhaps the breeding places of these tribes of the sea. Here their remains are accumulated to the exclusion of almost everything else. A six-inch layer is chiefly composed of these remains. This is called the *bone bed*. Recent dredgings in existing seas show that over large areas of the sea-floor the teeth of sharks are of very frequent occurrence. The deposits are growing very slowly, and the dredge, very likely, brings up at one haul the accumulations of scores, perhaps of hundreds of years. The reason why teeth are found so much more abundantly than any other portions of the skeleton, is that they are among the few portions that are thoroughly mineralized, and, consequently, able to resist decay, while the frame-work of the shark is chiefly cartilaginous.

The Huron shale is the next element in the geological scale of the county. This was the black slate of the older geologists. It occupies a much larger area than any other formation in the county, and has affected the physical geography much more. It is easily eroded, and, consequently, the valleys that have been wrought in it are broad, the water-sheds being reached by long and gradual slopes. It makes an important contribution to the soils of the county, and impresses its own character upon considerable areas, notwithstanding the fact that this whole region is covered by drift. It has been impossible to determine the thickness of the shale in Franklin county; it is probably not far from three hundred feet. In Ross county it is known to be three hundred and thirty-one feet thick. At the base of the series in this county, and also in Delaware, there are thirty feet of blue shales, with calcareous bands running through them. Prof. N. H. Winchell proposes for this blue belt the name of "Olentangy shales," which has generally been accepted as both convenient and unambiguous. The Olentangy shale appears to be the statagraphical equivalent of the beds termed "Hamilton shale" by Dr. Newberry. The Olentangy shale of Franklin county is very poor in fossils of any description. This shale is shown in but very few sections in this county. The best of them is in Perry township, in Slate run. The shale proper begins with a boundary as definite as a black mark upon paper. Its lowest layer is as characteristic of the formation as any layer in it, and from this point up, with wonderful sameness of composition, layer after layer testifies to conditions of an ancient sea that remained unchanged until the floor had been covered with at least five hundred feet of fine, and, probably, slowly accumulating sediments. One of the most conspicuous features in the Huron shale is found in concretions, great and small, which it contains in great

numbers. They begin with the formation, and in the lowermost forty feet, all of the varieties of these structures can be seen. The shape which the larger and more regular take is that of flattened spheroids. Not unfrequently, two are joined together by a ligament uniting their centers. They are sometimes disc-like, and many of them lack regularity of outline. In composition, some variety is observable. Very many of the smaller ones consist of the crystallized bi-sulphide of iron, and some of them consist of symmetrical shell or scale of this substance around a softer nucleus, which gives them the appearance of an iron casting. The nodules of this kind are o ten irregular in shape. The larger specimens invariably contain lime and iron, the former substance being found sometimes in the center, in the shape of cole spar, but more frequently occurring in a dark semi-crystalline mineral that is quite characteristic. The iron is always intimately associated with the lime, and gives to the weathering concretions the dark yellow or ocherous color that marks them all in this stage. Rarer substances are sometimes met in the crystalline nuclei of the concretions. Heavy spar is one of these. Organic nuclei are sometimes found at the center of these bodies, and among these are some of the most interesting and remarkable fossils of the entire geological series. Wood is not uncommonly found. A species of ancient pine, *Dadoxylon Newberryi*, Dawson, furnished many of these centers. The great fish bones, however, are the most remarkable forms to be met with here. To Rev. H. Herzer, of Berea, Ohio, the credit is due of bringing to light the bones of the most remarkable of the great series of fish that the rocks of Ohio have so far yielded. *Dinicthys*, the fish to which reference is here made, united, in a surprising way, the characteristics of forms widely separated now. More than any other fossil, it has served to show that the group of ganoids of Devonian time, to which it belongs, "formed the parent stock, from which, by differentiation, the fishes have branched off on one side, and the amphibious and reptiles upon the other." It agrees so closely in dentition with the modern *Lepidosiren*, which most systematists rank as the highest of modern fishes, that the latter can scarcely be doubted to be derived from it by lineal descent. There are two species of this genus described from the Huron shale of Ohio. Both were of great size and power. Aside from these concretions, the Huron shale of Franklin county may be described as nearly non-fossiliferous. Only a few forms occur. On the surface of the layers, star-shaped leaves of marine plants are found occasionally. In some instances, a thin film of coal represents the vegetable tissues. In the waste of the slate, silicified coniferous wood is often found, but it is believed that this is generally derived from the breaking down of the concretions already noticed, of which it often constitutes the nucleus. Towards the upper limit of the slate, in some localites the teeth and rhombic plates of small ganoid fishes have been found, black and shining. They agree almost exactly with the fossils of the same group from the Cleveland shale. The best point for collecting these rare forms (in Franklin county,) is in the fine exposures of the shale in the valley of the Big Walnut, near Central college, Blendon township. A fine specimen of the crest of teeth peculiar to the dentition of onychodus was obtained from the shale of Slate run, in Perry township, by Mr. W. Meteer, and was by him presented to the State collection. No divisions have been established in the Huron shale by which its several sections can be united into one general section. One bed, however, remains to be noticed, which can be distinguished lithologically. It is a red or chocolate colored band, from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness, that makes the uppermost portion of the shale. This red band is best shown at Taylor's station, in Jefferson township, and at several points in Mifflin township, in the eastern bank of Big Walnut creek. The exposure in the slate cliff opposite Central college is particularly conspicuous.

The Waverly group is the next formation in order, and the last in the scale of the county. It is found in three separate bodies, which are situated as follows: I, a small outlier in the southeastern part of Jefferson township; II, the largest body of the county, which occupies all of Plain township, and part of Blendon, Mifflin, Jefferson and Truro; III, a corner of Madison township, south of Winchester, which embraces but a few hundred acres. The first of these is well shown in the Central Ohio railroad cut, at Taylor's station. The stone is generally thin-bedded, the courses not being more than six or eight inches in thickness, except where, by an unknown agency, the material of the layer is gathered up, for a few square feet, into an ungainly mass. The lower side of the lowermost layer is almost always beautifully riffle-marked, and similar indications of shallow water occur again and again through the thirty feet succeeding. The line of junction between the Huron and Waverly formations is shown with distinctness at several points. On the land of E. Compton, adjoining the farm of S. R. Armstrong, in Jefferson township, in the valley of Black Lick the contact of the two formations is plain to be seen. Another point of contact is shown in Mifflin township, on the eastern bank of Big Walnut, extending through several miles, and still another is found on the bank of Rocky fork, one mile east of Gahanna. More than ordinary interest attaches to this boundary. It is the dividing line between two great divisions of geological time—the Devonian and Carboniferous. The Devonian formations were mainly deep sea deposits, or if great depth was not required for their origin, still there are but few traces of shores, or of the life of the land, but in the Carboniferous all is changed. Vast regions of the old sea floor are lifted up to the level, and even above, the present level of the sea. This is shown by the first layer deposited. They are riffle-marked. It is the life of the land that gives interest and value to this great division. The Waverly series, as shown in Franklin county, contains three well-marked elements, viz: The Waverly shale, ten to twenty feet in thickness; the Waverly quarry system, certainly sixty feet, and probably more, in thickness, and the Cleveland shale of Dr. Newberry, or the Waverly Black shale of Prof. Andrews, which does not here attain a thickness of more than fifteen feet. The Waverly shales consist of light blue or drab, non-fossilif-

erous clay shales, which lack the fine lamination of the Huron. The Waverly quarry courses can be seen to the best advantage on the land of S. R. Armstrong, esq., just where the Central Ohio railroad crosses Black Lick. The stone has been quite extensively worked here. The section measures forty-eight feet, but the courses which are of economical value are widely separated and constitute but a small portion of the quarry. The best of the courses are, in color, light blue, quite uniform in texture, and work well under the saw. The Ohio Institution for the Blind, and the foundation of the Union depot at Columbus, are built of this stone. The Cleveland shale is known, as already stated, at but one locality in the county, and that is at Ealy's Mills, in Jefferson township, on the banks of Rocky Fork. The shale is charged with the remains of ancient life, and that, too, of the highest division of the animal kingdom—vertebrates. The surface of many slabs is thickly covered with the teeth and plates and bones of the shark and ganoids of the early day. Two brachiopods also—*Lingula melie*, Hall, and *Discina Newberryi*, Hall,—are abundant. The shale is heavily charged with bituminous matter.

The drift deposits of the county are far more important than the bedded rocks on which they rest, so far as useful applications are concerned, for they furnish its soils and water supply and all of the minor modifications of the surface, upon which drainage and tillage depend, are much more closely connected with them than with the rocky substratum. The drift of Franklin county falls into the two great divisions that appear in so many other portions of Ohio, viz: the unstratified and stratified deposits. The valley of the Scioto was a broad and deep furrow through the central district of the State, and must have formed a favorable line of advance for the glacial agencies. For this reason the drift deposits have been very extensive. The bowlder clay, sand, pebbles, and polished blocks of stone, foreign to the locality by nature of formation, attest the mighty workings of the glaciers and ice floes. Among the other deposits are the peculiar flattened spheroidal concretions of the Huron shale. They are so numerous that scarcely a half dozen cubic yards of drift can be excavated without uncovering one or more of them. The great number of them indicate the devastation, by the tremendous abrading agency of the glaciers, of an immense quantity of the shale in which they were once imbedded. The bowlder clay is generally blue in color, as one of the names by which it is designated implies. This soil is probably pushed forward and worked over by the glacier as it advanced. It is not an uncommon thing to find the trunks, branches or roots of trees deeply buried in it. Most such specimens appear water-worn, or at least there is no indication that they grew where they are now found. They are doubtless of a pre-glacial growth. Wood of the character mentioned has been found, scores of times, in the digging of wells in Jefferson, Truro, Madison, Norwich and Prairie townships. The stratified drift exhibiting all of the characteristics of the drift of the Champlain period, covers a large area in the central and southeastern parts of the counties. The finest farming districts, within the limits of the county, are to be found in thi division.

The Kames, or gravel knolls, are well represented in Baker's hill, three miles south of Columbus, on the Groveport pike. It rises fifty feet above the level of the surrounding country, and consists of well-washed sand and gravel placed here by the action of some great eddy in the lake that formerly occupied the Scioto valley. When Baker's hill was under water there was very little of Hamilton and Madison townships out of water, and the Scioto must have been at least twelve miles in width.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY.

The useful applications of the corniferous limestone are two in number, and of immense importance. The formation furnishes building stone and lime. The supply in Franklin county is indefinitely great. It can be counted by the square mile in areas that require very little shipping. The quarries are *never* less than twenty feet deep, and *often* thirty feet of stone, every foot of which is available for some purpose, lies above the river level. Very much can be said in favor of the stone. It is a dense, compact limestone, with a specific gravity of more than 2.5; is very strong and can bear all of the burdens which architecture demands. Its color is good, and it receives ornamentation to good advantage. As to durability, it can be said that the corniferous limestone furnishes much material decidedly above the average of limestones. The chief drawback is its highly fossiliferous character. The principal quarries now worked are the State quarries and Smith & Price's quarries, though there are numerous others carried on upon a small scale. The other chief use of this stone is the manufacture of quick lime. A large business of this sort is carried on in connection with the quarries above mentioned. The Columbus lime is a very hot, strong, white lime, and can be made to do the best work of its kind in every respect.

The economical uses of the Huron shale are quite limited. It is applied on a small scale to the making of roads and walks, and the clay into which it weathers has been found to constitute an excellent material for sewer pipes. The north Columbus factory depends chiefly on this source of supply for its extensive production, and the Wassall fire-clay works also make use, to some extent, of the same material.

The stone in the Waverly group exposures is also, as has been heretofore mentioned, quite extensively quarried.

GEOLOGY OF PICKAWAY COUNTY.

The whole county is covered with drift, and everywhere, in gravel or bowlders, appear the evidences of an agency which has brought foreign materials and scattered them over the surface. The bowlders are composed of granites, diorites, quartzites, etc., which have come from regions north of the lakes. Occasionally a limestone bowlder is seen, and much of the drift gravel is composed of the same material. The whole surface of the county presents the appearance of having once been the bed of a shallow lake or sea, for the gravel and sand show ripple marks and other modifications, such as water only could

produce. The bowlders were probably dropped from floating ice. They are to be seen almost everywhere, but perhaps more along the eastern border of the county, especially in Salt Creek township, and they may be traced, in diminished numbers, for a considerable distance down the Salt Creek valley. This Salt creek presents to the geologist some very interesting features. It rises in Salt Creek township, within the proper basin of the Scioto valley, but leaves the basin and curves to the eastward for many miles, among the high hills of Hocking and Vinton counties, to come back into the narrowed valley of the Scioto, in Ross county. To make this distance, it has been compelled to work out for itself a deep channel in the Waverly sand rock. In some places it flows in a narrow gorge, with scarcely room enough upon the banks beneath the cliffs for highways. "Some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in the State," says the Geological Report, "is to be found on the waters of Salt creek."

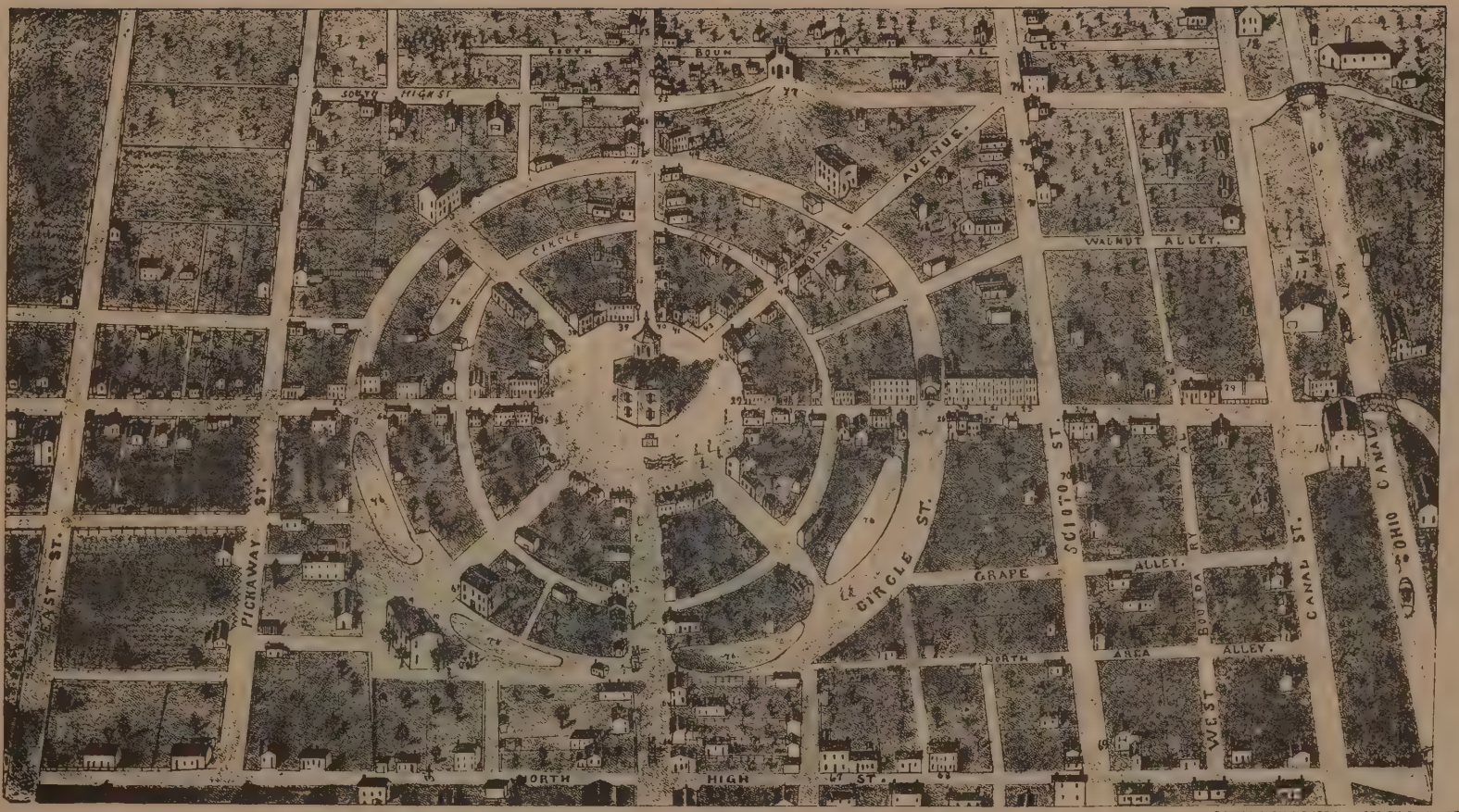
Beneath the surface, in the lower valleys of the county, is to be found blue and yellow-drift clays. In the blue clays are often found fragments of wood.

The soil is of great fertility, and Pickaway is, probably, the richest county, agriculturally considered, in the Second geological district. The alluvial lands along the Scioto river and Darby and Deer creeks, are remarkably rich, while the terraced planes, with their limestone gravels, are scarcely less so. On the uplands the soil is also good. With such soil, with beautiful and clear streams, and a fine climate, the farmers of Pickaway have a "goodly heritage," and may consider themselves well compensated for the want of the more important minerals.

The leading features in the geology of the country are simple, and easily understood. The Waverly sandstone, Huron shales, and cornieferous limestone are all found. The first of these underlies all of Fairfield county, and has its line of western outcrop along the eastern border of Pickaway. Probably all of Salt Creek township is within the range of the Waverley, and wherever, along the eastern borders of Washington, Walnut, and Madison townships, the eastern highlands project themselves westward in spurs, the Waverley will be found. Directly west of the line of the Waverley is the great Ohio black slate of the former geologists; the Huron shales of Dr. Newberry, which dips beneath the Waverley to the east. This slate underlies nearly the whole of the county, but is so buried by the drift and other surface deposits as to be but seldom seen. It appears, however, in the beds of Darby and Deer creeks, and there is a good exhibition of it in Deer Creek township, at Williamsport. If, by some process of baking, this slate might be hardened sufficiently, it would become of economic importance. As at other places, there are found at Williamsport, in this slate, small deposits of iron pyrites, or bi-sulphide of iron, which is of no value except for the manufacture of copperas, for which purpose it does not exist in sufficient quantity. Bitumen exists in the slate, and gives to it its black color. The proportion is from eight to ten per cent.—nearly one-fourth as much as is found in bituminous coal. The conditions under which this formation was deposited involved quiet water, charged with a constant supply of fine sediment, with which there was always commingled organic matter, which alone could have furnished the bitumen. The even distribution of the bitumen throughout the entire mass would imply that the water abounded with the minuter forms of animal and vegetable life, but thus far no trace of such forms has been discovered. The black slate is an evident source of rock oil or petroleum. It affords oil readily by artificial distillation, but abundant evidence exists that it is produced by natural process. At numerous points are found springs of oil at the top of the slate. They are generally in the lowest layers of the overlying sandstone, as if the ascending oil had been intercepted by the sandstone and had found an outlet through its more open layers. Such oil springs abound in the western part of Scioto and eastern part of Adams counties. The black slate is said to answer an excellent purpose for coating roofs, when burned and mixed with coal tar. Wells bored in the slate often strike fissures charged with combustible gas, which may be used for heating or lighting dwellings and factories, as at Painesville and other places near the lake.

Corniferous limestone is found in the western part of the county—the same as that found and so largely utilized at Columbus. It contains interesting remains of fishes, shells, etc. This limestone appears in the bed of Deer creek, a few miles west of Williamsport.

The underlying rock strata in the county are too deeply buried to exert any influence in fertilizing the soil. The soil derives its peculiar fertility from the calcareous nature of the drift materials and from the rich alluvial deposits which border the streams. Such soil is alone a noble endowment for the county. Coals and ores must, in any locality, be exhausted in time, but the soil of Pickaway, with proper tillage, will be a perpetual source of prosperity and wealth.



DRAWN FROM MEMORY IN 1870 BY O. W. WITTICH.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, IN 1836, LOOKING SOUTH.

1, Court House.
2, County Officers.
3, County Jail and Sheriff's Dwelling.
4, Market House.
5, Presbyterian Church.
6, Episcopal Church.
7, Lutheran Church.
8, Methodist Church.
9, District School.
10, Academy.
11, Henry House.
12, Margan's Tavern.
13, Red Lion Tavern, by Jacob Try.
14, Canal Hotel, by Cradlebaugh.
15, National House.
16, Rogers & Martin's Warehouse.
17, Wilkes & Wareh's Lumber Yard.
18, Finley's Warehouse.
19, J. & H. Smart's Provision Store.
20, Block built by James Bell.
21, Block built by M. M'Crea.
22, Block built by N. S. Gregg.
23, Block built by Sam. Rogers.
24, Block built by Francis Kinnear.
25, Bank of C——, H. Lawrence, Chr.
26, Wolfley & Duncan's Grocery.
27, M. Bright's Tin Shop.
28, Howard's Hat Store.
29, Westenhover's Grocery and Bakery.
30, Samuel Rogers' Store.
31, C. B. Crouse's Store.
32, Jacob Lutz's Store.
33, Francis Kinnear's Store.
34, Mrs. Jackson's Residence.
35, M. M. Gren's Residence.
36, Gossler's Tavern.
37, Dr. E. B. Olds' Drug Store.
38, Huston's Residence.
39, Diffenderfer's Grocery.
40, Hurst's Store.
41, H. Sage's Jewelry Store.
42, Jenkin's Grocery.
43, Israel Darst's Residence.
44, H. Sage's Residence.
45, Dr. Luckey's Office.
46, Dr. Luckey's Residence.
47, Geo. C. Gephart's Residence.
48, Wm. McLane Cabinet Shop.
49, Geo. W. Doane's Res. and Office.
50, W. B. Thrall's Residence.
51, Michael May's Residence.
52, W. M'Culloch's Residence.
53, S. Diffenderfer's Residence.
54, S. Marfield's Residence.
55, Dr. E. B. Olds' Residence.
56, Gen. Green's Residence.
57, Wm. P. Darst's Residence.
58, Thos. Pedrick's Residence.
59, Joseph Olds' Residence.
60, James Bell's Residence.
61, James Bell's Tannery.
62, Jos. Johnson's Residence.
63, Hy. Foresman's Residence.
64, Religious Telescope Office.
65, Circleville Herald Office.
66, F. G. Whittick's Book Bindery.
67, M. Myer's Chairshop and Res.
68, Wilkes' Brewery.
69, F. Williamson's Residence.
70, Hays' Residence.
71, H. Lawrence's Residence.
72, Tanus Crouse's Residence.
73, H. Robbins' Residence.
74, Thos. Wilkes' Residence.
75, T. Darst's Foundry.
76, Parts of Circular Ditch.
77, Mount Gilboa.
78, Lutheran Graveyard.
79, M. Arthur's Block, in progress.
80, Ohio Canal.

PICKAWAY COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

THE TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES
OF
PICKAWAY COUNTY.

CIRCLEVILLE.

ORIGIN OF NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF ANCIENT MOUNDS.

The name given to this township (after having first been given to the city which it contains, and which constitutes the county seat of Pickaway county,) is designed to perpetuate the memory of one of the most remarkable relics of a pre-historic age, found by the first European explorers of the Ohio valley. The name Circleville, together with a drawing and description, first published in the *Archaelogia Americana*, in 1820, and reproduced in several historical works since that time, is now one of the few existing memorials of that interesting relic. Being thus associated with the name of the place, it is fitting that a somewhat minute description of it should be given at the very outset of our history of Circleville.

In the centre of the territory now embraced within the corporate limits of the city, once stood an extensive earth-structure, the work of the Mound Builders. It is generally supposed to have been a military fortification, although its design can be only a matter of conjecture. It consisted of two parts; the larger and more important one being in the form of an exact circle, sixty-nine rods in diameter; the other an exact square, fifty-five rods on each side, and tangent to the circle, at the middle point of its western side. It is the circular "fort" (so-called) which occupies the central portion of the city—the centre of the circle being at the point where Court and Main streets now cross each other; and the square extending out toward the city limits, beyond Washington street, in an easterly direction from this point.

The circular inclosure was surrounded by two walls and a deep ditch between them. [Some of the oldest inhabitants insist that there was not, within their recollection, any appearance of a regular wall, or embankment inside of the ditch; but we follow the printed accounts.] It is, of course, impossible to guess how high the walls were originally; since, when first discovered, they had for unknown ages, been gradually worn down by the action of the elements and other causes. But, when first measured, they were somewhat more than twenty feet high, on an average, measuring from the bottom of the ditch, which was about twenty feet in width. On the side not adjacent to the ditch, the walls were, at this time, about six feet in height. They were evidently made nearly perpendicular at first, and were constructed, for the most part, of clay, which was found near by, or thrown out of the ditch, and was of an excellent quality. Some think it was originally made into bricks and dried in the sun. However that may be, it was largely used in making the bricks of which many of the buildings, now occupying the same ground were constructed.

In the centre of the circular work stood a mound of considerable size, with a large semi-circular pavement extending half way around it, on the eastern side; looking toward the only opening in the circular walls. This opening was at the point of contact with the square "fort," into which it formed an entrance. The single wall (which was without any ditch) inclosing the square was, at the time of its discovery, about ten feet in height. It had eight openings; one at each corner, and one at the middle point of each side—that in the western side being the one which led into the circle. Before each of these openings, at a distance of about two rods, on the inside of the square, was a mound, circular at the base, and about five feet in height, except the one before the entrance into the circle, which was considerably larger and higher. The others were about forty feet in diameter, at the base, and about twenty at the summit. The writer in the *Archaelogia* takes it for granted that these small mounds "were intended for the defence of the openings." But this does not seem to us by any means certain. At any rate, the one before the entrance into the circle could not have been so intended, since it is not conceivable that the occupants would have attempted to defend the square "fort" after the circular one had been captured and filled by an enemy.

We notice that in the representation of the two forts contained in the Circleville *Union-Herald* for August 2, 1878, and evidently copied from that in the *Archæo-*

logia just mentioned, the small mound at the opening between the two forts, is placed within the circle. Whether or not this change of position was made because the author of the very valuable historical notice in the paper referred to perceived that that was the only position in which the said mound could be of any use as a defence of the opening we do not know; but certain it is that, in the copy of the original drawing, made by Howe, in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," this mound is inside of the square. Since we have intimated a doubt as to the correctness of the prevalent notion that these enclosures were purely for military purposes, we shall, perhaps, be pardoned for presenting, at some length, our reasons for believing that they were designed mainly for religious or festive occasions.

Mr. Isaac Smucker (who is certainly a very respectable authority in matters pertaining to American archæology), in his treatise on the "Pre-historic Races and Pre-territorial History of Ohio," which constitutes the introduction to the "Annual Report of the Secretary of State" on the statistics of Ohio, for the year 1877, makes the following observations as to the inclosures of the Mound Builders:

"Inclosures are of several kinds; one class being known as military or defensive works; another as parallel embankments, or covered ways; and the third as sacred inclosures. Under the general title of inclosures are also walls of circumvallation, or ramparts, constructed for military or defensive works, while others were doubtless walls surrounding the residence of the reigning monarch; perchance others were erected for the performance within them of their national games and amusements, and perhaps many, also, served a purpose in the performance of their religious rites and ceremonies, and facilitated indulgence in some superstitious practices."

Farther on he says:

"Defensive inclosures are of irregular form, are always on high ground, and in naturally strong position, frequently on the summits of hills and steep cliffs, and are often strengthened by exterior ditches."

Then he proceeds, quoting the American Cyclopædia:

"The walls generally wind around the borders of the elevations they occupy, and when the nature of the ground renders some points more accessible than others, the height of the wall and the depth of the ditch at these weak points are proportionally increased. The gateways are narrow and few in number, and well guarded by embankments of earth placed a few yards inside of the openings or gateways, and parallel with them, and projecting somewhat beyond them at each end, thus fully covering the entrances, which, in some cases, are still further protected by projecting walls on either side of them. These works are somewhat numerous, and indicate a clear appreciation of the elements, at least, of fortification, and unmistakably point out the purpose for which they were constituted."

If this description of defensive inclosures is to be relied upon, it is obvious that the works under consideration must have belonged to some other class. Instead of being of "irregular form," they are so strikingly regular as to make it a matter of wonder how a people as rude and uncultivated as the Mound Builders are generally supposed to have been, could possibly have laid them out. They are not on "high ground," and there are, in the immediate neighborhood, many stronger positions than that in which they are located. In fact, no modern general would think of constructing an earthwork in such a position, unless he had no choice of situations, or unless the immediate presence or threatened approach of an enemy compelled him to fortify that very place. The gateways, instead of being "few in number," are so numerous as to amount to an absolute absurdity in fortification; and the so-called defences of these gateways, or openings, are not "embankments," "projecting somewhat beyond them at each end," but small, circular mounds, apparently of no greater diameter than the width of the openings.

But let us see now what the authority above-quoted says about inclosures which were not designed for military purposes:

"Sacred enclosures," says Mr. Smucker, "are mainly distinguished from those of a military character, by the regularity of their form, and by their more frequent occurrence. They are of all shapes and forms, and when moats or ditches exist, they are invariably found inside of the embankments. Sacred inclosures are generally in the form of geometrical figures, of surprising accuracy, such as circles, squares, hexagons octagons, ellipses, parallelograms, and of various others. They are sometimes found within military inclosures, and evidently had some connection with the religious ideas and ceremonies of their builders. Frequently there is situated in the center of this class of works a mound or elevation, supposed to have served the purposes of an altar upon which sacrifices were offered, or which was, at least in some way, used in conducting their religious services. Within those sacred inclosures were doubtless celebrated religious festivals, and upon those central "high places," or altars, were undoubtedly performed, by priestly hands, the rites and ceremonies demanded by their sacrificial, their idolatrous religion. * * * Some archæologists, however, maintain that many works called sacred inclosures were erected for, and used as, places of amusement, where our predecessors of pre-historic times practiced their national games, and celebrated their great national events; where they held their national festivals, and indulged in their national jubilees, as well as performed the ceremonials of their religion. And it may be that those (and there are many such) within which no central elevation or altar occurs, were erected for the purposes last named, and not exclusively, if at all, for purposes connected with their religion, and are, therefore, erroneously called sacred inclosures. Other ancient peoples, if, indeed, not all the nations of antiquity, had their national games, amusements, festivals and jubilees, and why not the Mound Builders, too? Notably in this regard, the ancient Greeks may be named, with whom, during the period known as the 'Lyric Age of Greece,' the Olympic, the Pythian, the Nemean, and the Isthmian games became national festivals. And without doubt the Mound Builders, too, had their national games, amusements, festivals and jubilees, and congregated within their enclosures to practice, celebrate and enjoy them."

Another quotation, a little further on, must suffice:

"The amount of labor bestowed upon those of their works that were erected in the interest of their religion, shows a strong tendency towards superstitious belief. They doubtless offered up animals in sacrifice, as a part of their religious ceremonies, and it may be that human sacrifices were not unknown among them. Prisoners of war are thus disposed of sometimes by people and nations who have attained to as high a grade of civilization as that reached by the Mound Builders. The sacrificial character of their religion is clearly established. The late Dr. Foster he itated not to say that the Mound Builders were worshipers of the elements; that they worrhiped the sun, moon and stars, and that they offered up human victims as an acceptable sacrifice to the gods they worshiped! He deduced this fact from the charred or calcined bones which cover their altars. Other high authorities also unhesitatingly assert that there is convincing proof that they were fire-worshipers."

So exactly does this account tally with the drawings and descriptions which have come down to us of the ancient works at Circleville, that we were actually surprised to find in it no allusion to those works as remarkable specimens of inclosures obviously designed for religious and festive purposes. Here was the surprising symmetry of form characteristic of such inclosures. Around the square was the one walk, with no moat or ditch on the outside, and perforated by its numerous entrances. Here was the circle, with its deep moat inside of the

principal wall—even if there was, in reality, more than one—for, as we have stated, the recollection of some of the oldest inhabitants, who often passed over the ground before the embankments were removed, is, upon this point, at variance with the printed accounts. And, above all, here, exactly in the center of the circle, stood the "high place," with its semi-circular pavement, composed of gravel and smooth stones taken from the adjacent streams—a mound utterly without significance in a military point of view, but entirely intelligible if regarded as an altar for offering up sacrifices, or for the performance of other religious or festive rites. That it was an altar, and that it had been used for offering up human sacrifices, is rendered extremely probable from the fact that, at different depths below the surface, charred skeletons were found lying upon wood ashes and charcoal, mingled with various articles, such as arrow heads, burnt bricks, plates of mica, etc. It would seem, from the positions in which these relics were found, and from the various depths at which they lay, that, after each burning, the fire, the charred remains of the victim, and whatever else was left unconsumed, were covered with earth; and that the mound had gradually been formed by this process, beginning, perhaps, from the original surface of the ground. How high it may have been when last used by the people who constructed it, we have, of course, no means of knowing. When, however, it was first seen by Europeans, it was about ten feet high, four rods or more in diameter at the base, and about two rods at the summit.

If it be asked whether the theory of the religious and festive character of these works implies that the builders had absolutely no thought of defence in their construction, we reply that this inference is by no means necessary, since the inclosures may have been for the purposes named; while, at the same time, the embankments about both the square and the circle, and the ditch about the latter, may all have been intended, in part at least, to guard those engaged in celebrating their worship or their games from the intrusion of those of their own people who were not entitled to participate in them, and also from the attacks of their enemies. It must be admitted that the thought most likely to be suggested to the mind of one viewing such works for the first time, is that they were designed as military fortifications. But if inclosures were to be made for other purposes at all, it is surely most likely that such a people as the Mound Builders were, would construct them of earth. In the celebration of their religious rites, a plenty of deep water might be necessary for the practice of those ablutions and immersions which, in all ages of the world, have occupied so prominent a place in the religions of various nations. If so, the ditch dug on the inside of the inclosure would furnish both the necessary water and the material for the needed embankment.

For the reasons set forth above, we seriously incline to the opinion that the square inclosure was designed for the celebration of games and other secular festivals; that the small mounds before the openings had some sort of connection with the games celebrated in the inclosure; and that the circle was devoted mainly, if not entirely, to the performance of religious rites.

This will be an appropriate place in which to mention a remarkable mound that stood but a short distance outside of the circle, about forty rods in a southwesterly direction from the sacrificial mound already described. We follow the description made by Mr. Atwater in his Western Antiquities, published in 1833.

This mound was more than sixty feet in height, and stood on the summit of a large hill, to which it was joined so skillfully that the whole appeared to be artificial. It must have been the common cemetery in which the dead of the neighboring people, for several generations, were buried, since it contained "an immense number of human skeletons, of all ages and sizes." The skeletons were laid horizontally, with their heads generally toward the centre and their feet toward the outside of the mound. A considerable part of this work was still standing when Mr. Atwater wrote, uninjured, except by time. In it were found, besides the skeletons, stone axes and knives "and several ornaments with holes through them, by means of which, with a cord passing through these perforations, they could be worn by their owners."

On the south side of this mound, and only a short distance from it, was a semi-circular ditch or trench, some six feet or more in depth, but nearly filled up to a level with the surrounding surface. On being opened, there were discovered in it large quantities of human bones, evidently of warriors who had fallen in some destructive battle. This conclusion seems necessary from the fact that the bones were those of persons who had attained their full size; whereas, in the mound adjoining young and old had been buried indiscriminately; and also from the fact that the bodies had been thrown into the trench without order, and as if in great haste.

The student of archæology will never be able to contemplate the obliteration of all these interesting relics without a feeling of regret, not unmixed with indignation. When land was so abundant and so cheap, why should not the county of Pickaway, among its first acts as a corporation, have purchased the ground covered by these relics, and set it apart for all time as the imperishable monument of a perished race? Overgrown, as it was, with beautiful forest trees, it might, without erasing one mark of its original character, have been changed into a park, more unique and attractive than any public grounds now to be found in the State of Ohio. Here, in the square inclosure, our young men might have met in friendly contest to practice their athletic sports, on the very spot devoted, countless ages before, to a similar purpose. And although it might not have been thought seemly to perform any of the solemn acts exclusively appropriate to our holy religion, within the circular inclosure once set apart to the performance of heathen rites; yet a grateful people might properly have met there to celebrate their national anniversaries, amid scenes and associations which could not have failed to heighten their gratitude to God for the countless blessings which, in these latter days and in this wonderful land, He has vouchsafed to them.

But since the founders of the county had not the far-sighted liberality to do this, the next best thing they could have done was the very thing they did, viz., to locate their county seat on the site of these ancient works—placing their court house in the centre of the circle—making the lines of the two principal streets of the city cross each other at this point, as those of Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues do, at the capitol in Washington, dividing the four quadrants thus formed by two other streets crossing each other at right angles in the same way, but extending no further than the limits of the circle—and finally laying out two circular streets around the court house, within the same limits, but leaving all the rest of the town to be laid out in regular squares, like most other western cities.

This, if the earth-works themselves were to be obliterated, was certainly a graceful and altogether appropriate way of perpetuating a visible memorial of them. But, strange to say, although this plan was adopted and carried out, and the circle built up in accordance with it, after the city had attained its twenty-seventh year and a population of over two thousand souls, the citizens were persuaded to undo the work, to obliterate the circle constructed by the first builders of the city, as the latter had obliterated the circle constructed by the Mound Builders. The history of the "squaring of the circle" (that feat hitherto regarded as impossible in geometery), with the method of its accomplishment and the reasons for it, if any can be found, will be related further on. But we have deemed it proper to relate this much at the outset, by way of explaining why the name Circleville was given to this beautiful and historic (not to say pre-historic) city.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first brick house erected in the city of Circleville, was that now occupied by Harsha's marble works, then a one-story building. Mr. James Greno worked on it as a mason.

The first grocery in town was kept by Joe Strouse, near where Mader's bake shop was later.

The first sermon by a Methodist minister (and probably the first by a minister of any denomination), preached after the town was located, was by the Rev. William Swayze. The precise date is not given, but it must have been soon after the location of the town, which was in the autumn of 1810.

Louisa (Leiby) Myers, born June, 1811, is believed to have been the first child born in Circleville. Her father, John Leiby, a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to this place from Chillicothe, established here the first dry goods store, soon after the town was laid out.

Jacob Try, brother of George Try, killed a deer within the circular earthwork, some two or three years before the town of Circleville was located.

We are not certain that this was the first deer killed there; but the occurrence reminds us to say that dears are now seen in the same locality every day, and nobody thinks of killing them.

The first hotel in Circleville was kept by John Ludwig, now living in the southeast part of the township. It was kept in a log house, which was the first built within the circle, in the fall of 1810.

The first public step toward building the first public school-house in the town of Circleville, was a resolution passed at a meeting called for that purpose in March, 1827. The school-house was built but a short time after, near what was known as the Academy.

The first newspaper published here was the *Olive Branch*, the first number of which appeared on the 9th of August, 1817. Of this paper the present *Union-Herald* is the lineal successor.

The first church edifice built in this town was a Presbyterian meeting-house of brick, whose corner-stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Burton, September 2, 1826.

The first entries of land made in what is now Circleville township, were as follows: Jacob Zieger, sr., entered sections 19 and 20, and fractional section 5, May 7, 1801. And, on the same date, section 29 was entered by Samuel Hill. The only other entry made as early as 1801, was that of section 32, made by Robert F. Slaughter, June 9th, of that year.

The first Sunday school in this town was organized as a union school in 1825, by John P. Davenport.

CIRCLEVILLE DESIGNATED AND LAID OUT AS THE COUNTY SEAT.*

As already stated, Pickaway was erected into a separate county, by act of the legislature, on the twelfth of January, 1810. On the 19th of the next month the same body passed a resolution appointing David Bradford, George Jackson and John Pollock as commissioners "to fix on the most eligible spot for the seat of justice in the county of Pickaway."

"This duty was considered a very important one, and the gentlemen above mentioned were men of character and reputation in the State. They came into the county in the spring and made a thorough examination of all the places which had been mentioned, visiting Bloomfield and some points west of the river. The old Indian fortifications (so-called), with the mound and circle and square, were then intact. The embankment or walls of the forts stood up many feet above the ground, and were, as were the interior, covered with large trees and heavy undergrowth. These fortifications were selected for the county seat in preference to all other places which had been pointed out. The gentlemen, in deciding, no doubt thought they were doing that which would serve to preserve the ancient monuments from demolition and ruin, and that, with a town located here, thay would surround them with an interest which would protect and care for them. As to the wisdom of their predictions, the total obliteration of every trace of the old forts gives sad witness. The commissioners reported their decision to the court, which, on July 25th, appointed Daniel Dreisbach as director, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars. His duties were to purchase the ground for the sight of the new town, lay it out in town lots, and dispose of the same.†

"The lands upon which the fortifications stood belonged to the heirs of Jacob Zeiger, Jacob Zeiger, jr., and Samuel Watt, the circular fort being the property of the former. He at that time resided in a log cabin which stood about where the canal now is, and just opposite the site of Ruggles' slaughter house, there being one of the best springs in the country at the foot of the rise upon which his cabin stood. He at this time had partly completed a new residence a little east of his cabin. This new residence is still standing, and is known as the Williamson house, on the corner of Scioto and North High streets. His wife, who

* For all of the documents, for nearly all of the facts, and largely for the phraseology of this article, we are indebted to the Circleville *Union-Herald* of August 2, 1878.

† Mr. Dreisbach held the office of director until his death, in 1850. One or two others were subsequently appointed by the court, but, there being no further need of such an officer, the office has now become obsolete.

also signed the deed, became Mrs. Shoemaker, having, after the death of Mr. Zeiger, married Judge Shoemaker, one of the justices who first held court in the county. (At the time this was written she was ninety-five years old and in possession of all her faculties. When the editor of the *Union-Herald* called upon her a few days before, he found her reading a book. Unfortunately the last few years had dimmed her recollection of those early days, and she was able to give comparatively little information. She died in January, 1879.)

Dreisbach purchased, as the records show, three tracts and one or two fractions of acres. The first tract contained one hundred and three-fourths acres, fifty of which Zeiger donated, the other fifty being bought at eight dollars per acre. For the three-fourths acre the price was twenty dollars per acre, with a further consideration, in payment for the improvements, consisting of the cabin, etc., to be decided upon by referees. The second tract, purchased of Valentine Keffer, contained seventy-one acres, seven y-eight poles, and was bought for two hundred and eighty-six dollars. The third tract contained twenty-nine acres and was bought for one hundred and sixteen dollars. The whole two hundred acres cost but between eight and nine hundred dollars, many times less than single lots have since sold for.

Dreisbach proceeded at once to survey and lay out the town according to the directions, and by the day appointed for the sale had all complete. We have been able to find no one who could give definite information in regard to the first sale, but we judge from what we have learned that it was a memorable event and celebrated with a grand barbecue, with whole ox roasts, etc. We have been told that a large number of persons from the west side of the river joined in the manufacture of an immense cheese for the occasion, weighing several hundred pounds, and drawn to the barbecue on a large sled. There seems to have been quite a spirited competition for the honor of building the first house in the new town. No sales were made before the second Monday of September, and of course no one had a right to occupy any of the ground before that time. Among others determined to build the first house was John Ludwig, who then lived on what is now known as the Rudy farm. He had his lumber all prepared before the sale day, the logs hewn and fitted ready for framing, and all loaded on wagons and ready to start into town, as soon as his purchase should be announced. Laborers were ready and stone for the foundation was in waiting with David Leist, as mason, prepared to lay them. What the result of so much preparation was, or whether he got his house up first we have not learned, but it is certain that the sun had not gone down on the day of the sale when several habitations had been reared, in a temporary and hasty manner, of course. On the first sale day Dreisbach disposed of twenty-nine lots, and on the next day eleven. The houses were rapidly pushed to completion, and by winter about forty families had taken up their residence in the new town. Dreisbach's first report to the county commissioner, in which he gives an account of his stewships, reads as follows:

"Daniel Dreisbach, director, made report of his proceedings, which was sanctioned by the court and ordered to be recorded verbatim, viz.: and that the plat returned of town be recorded in the recorder's office.

Proceeds of sales of lots in the town of Circleville, public and private sales, from the tenth to the twelveth of September, 1810:

To 29 lots sold, first day's sale	$2,276 50
11 " second "	611 00
17 " private sales	762 50
Sale of timber on streets and alleys	44 50
Total amounts	$3,694 50

Valuation of Jacob Tegar's improvement, appraised by Charles Bodkin and Aquilla Justice, duly sworn and both parties chosen:

The house appraised to	$275 00
Six and three-fourths acres of cleared land at $6 per acre	40 00
Well of water and other improvements	15 00
	$330 00

Which sum is to be paid to the said Jacob, on or before the first day of May next, 1811, or he, the said Jacob, will take the house back at the valuation, and purchase the lot on which the house is erected.

D. DRIESBACH.

CONTRA CREDIT.

By cash received from the tenth of September to the twelveth of November, 1810, inclusive	$897 61
By cash received as forfeit money of two lots	10 00
	$907 61

Expenditures from the commencement until the twelveth day of November, 1810:

To cash paid for one hundred and three-fourths acres of land	$414 00
Cash paid David Kinnear, surveyor	50 00
Cash paid out for cleaning alleys and streets, and other necessary expenses	159 44
	$623 44
Balance remaining in my hands	$284 17

I do hereby certify the foregoing statement to be accurately and justly stated with all the proceedings from the tenth of September to this twelfth of November, 1810.

DANIEL DREISBACH, Director.

[P. S.] William H. Puthuff's bill for recording and other services is not included in the above statement of expenditures, but will be presented next court. D. D., D.

This day came Daniel Dreisbach, director, etc., and produced here into court a statement of the sales of lots in the town of Circleville. Which said statement is in the words and figures following:

Sales of lots in the town of Circleville, Pickaway county, from the twelfth of November, 1819, up to August 5, 1811, to 44 lots at private sales, amounting to	$1,864 01
To sales of timber from the twelfth of November, 1810, up to August 5, 1811, amounting to	9 50
	$1,873 51
Total amount of the sales of lots from the commencement up to August 5, 1811, 57 lots sold, first report amounting to	$3,650 00
44 lots sold, second report, amounting to (101 lots sold)	1,864 01
Sales of timber, total amount	54 00
Total amount	$5,568 01

CONTRA CREDIT.

By cash and county papers received from the twelfth of November, 1810, up to the fifth of August, 1811, amounting to the sum of	$ 694 22

CASH EXPENDED.

November 26, 1810, to cash paid David Kinnear, in addition to the former bill of surveying of the town, and three days' clerkship at the sales	$ 8 00
To cash paid Charles Bodkin, one day's work cleaning off streets	.75
	$ 8 75
Balance of county orders and cash remaining	$ 685 47

I do hereby certify the above to be a true and accurate statement of the sales of lots in the town of Circleville, Pickaway county, and moneys received from the twelfth of November, 1810, up to August 5, 1811.

DANIEL DREISBACH, Director.

CIRCLEVILLE, August 5, 1811.

The commissioners' first duty, after the town had been laid out and the lots had been sold, was to prepare a place for the meeting of the court, and to provide a jail. For the first purpose, Zeiger's new residence, still unfinished, the upper floor not being partitioned off, offered suitable accommodation, and a contract was entered into with him, by which the building was used as a court house. The jail was provided for in a contract, which was made some five months before the one above mentioned, with Andrew Broner, who, for the sum of fifty-five dollars, was to erect a building twenty-two by sixteen feet, of good, sound lumber, and have it ready for occupancy in four weeks from April 14, 1810.

SQUARING THE CIRCLE.

Although the site for the capital town of Pickaway county was chosen on account of the ancient circular inclosure found there, and the central portion of the town was laid out in circular form to coincide with that pre-historic structure, and to perpetuate the memory of it to future times, yet not many years elapsed, after the town began to be built up, before dissatisfaction with this unique arrangement showed itself in certain quarters. Various objections were made. Some thought that the original design was a piece of childish sentimentalism; others that the shape of the lots was awkward and inconvenient; and others still that the open circular space about the court house became a nuisance in being used

by people from the country as a hitching and feeding place for their teams; thus attracting to the same center the hogs and other domestic animals which were allowed "the freedom of the city," and making the Pickaway seat of justice a rather poor gem in a worse setting.

But with however much of sincerity these objections may have been urged, and however important they may have seemed to those who urged them; it is not at all probable that any change in the town plat would ever have been made, if it had not occurred to somebody that by laying out the circular portion in a square form, several acres of waste ground—in the center of the circle, in the four angles where the square portion joined upon the circle, and in some of the avenues and alleys—would become available for building lots, and yield a fair profit over and above what the county would charge for it.

It was doubtless a fair business transaction, and not to be censured (however much it may be regretted), except upon æsthetic grounds. An act of the legislature, authorizing the change of plat, had first to be obtained; and then it could not be made without the consent of all the property owners within the space affected by it. Many of the lots were purchased out and out by the parties making the change, and then resold after it was made. Of the lots unsold, some were increased in size, and others diminished by the change; and the owners of the former made, and those of the latter received, suitable compensation.

The buildings fronting the streets or avenues which were to be vacated (and which, of course, made acute angles with the main streets), were either removed, torn down, or changed in position, so as to face the new streets. One only, of any prominence, remains in its original position, as a memento of old times. This is the fine brick residence of the late Dr. Hawkes—still owned by his widow. It originally fronted on "Bastile avenue," which seems to have been the aristocratic street of the old town, and which ran at an angle of forty-five degrees with West Main street. When the now Franklin street was laid out parallel to Main, it passed the front of the building at the same angle. This gives to one of the finest residences in Circleville a very singular, but by no means unpleasing, appearance; and it is pointed out to strangers, with much apparent satisfaction, by the present generation, as a proof that the name of their town was not *always* a misnomer.

Two "enabling acts" were passed by the legislature to authorize an alteration of the town plat of the town of Circleville.

The first act was passed by the legislature March 29, 1837.

Nothing, however, was done toward the squaring of the circle, during the year named. We conclude it was found difficult to obtain the consent of all the property owners, in all the entire circle, to the proposed change; for, in the next year, March 1, 1838, the legislature was induced to pass a supplementary act, authorizing the friends of the measure to proceed as soon as the consent of all the owners of any part (meaning, doubtless, any *fourth* part), of the circle should be obtained. This act, as did the former, provides for the reservation of ground for the erection of a court house.

Soon after this, viz.: on the twenty-third of March, 1838, on application of Andrew Huston, Edson B. Olds and Thomas Huston, the southeast quarter of the circular portion of the town was vacated by order of the court of common pleas, and Daniel Dreisbach, director of the town, was directed to convey to the said parties all the interest of Pickaway county in said part of Circleville, for the consideration of seven hundred and fifty dollars. The next day they filed their plat in the recorder's office; and, on the thirtieth of the same month, the director conveyed to them, by deed, the interest of the county, as directed.

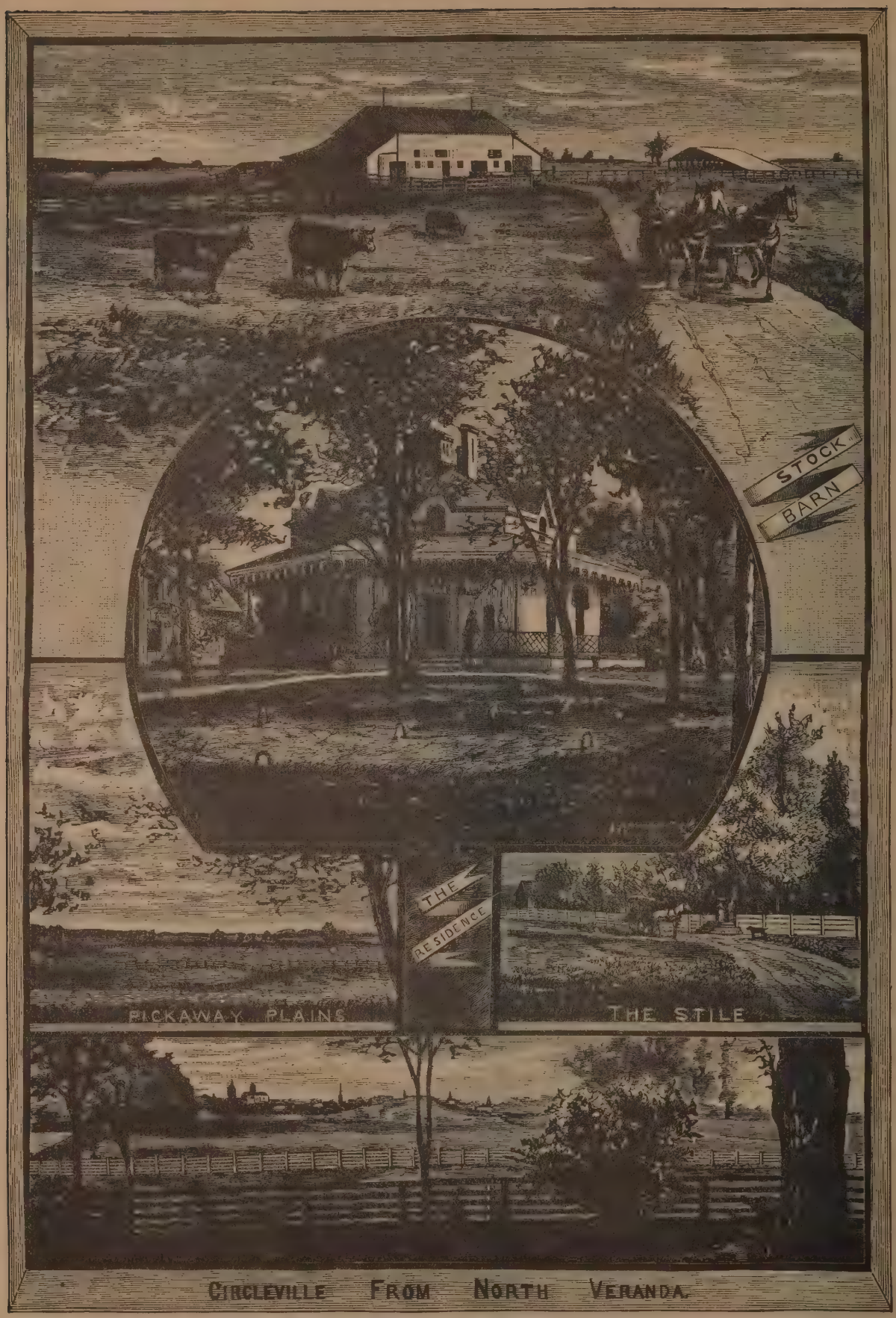
On the fifteenth of the following September, similar steps were taken by the same parties, for squaring the northwest quarter of the circle, receiving their deed from the county October 4th, for the same consideration as above.

The process of building the town in the new form must have gone on slowly; for after the steps taken (as described above) for squaring the southeast and northwest quarters, eleven years elapsed before anything was done toward squaring the remainder of the circle. The parties at length undertaking it were John Cradlebaugh, E. B. Olds, Francis Kinnear, and others, known as "The Circleville Squaring company." After they had made a satisfactory arrangement with the property holders in the northeast quarter, they obtained a deed from the county for its interest in the same, August 17, 1849, for seventy-five dollars, and then proceeded to lay it out in lots of rectangular form. Why the consideration was so much less than that paid for each of the other two quarters, is not stated; but the commissioners doubtless decided that that was all the purchasers could afford to pay.

The squaring of the southwest quarter was undertaken by W. W. Bierce alone. He secured an order from the court for that purpose, and filed his plat in the recorder's office, September 1, 1854, but did not obtain his deed until March 6, 1856. No mention is made of any consideration allowed for it, and doubtless the price was merely nominal, since it was from this quarter that ground was reserved for the new court house.

It will thus be seen that it took eighteen years to square the circle, even on paper; and how long it was after the date of last deed, till the final change was made in the position of the buildings and in the form of the lots, we are not informed. The account of taking down the old court house, and the building of the new, will be found elsewhere.

The grading of the streets and of building-lots has gradually effaced every trace of the two ancient inclosures, with a slight and solitary exception in regard to each. A short distance in the rear of the court house is a deep hollow, which is undoubtedly a remnant of the circular ditch, and at the southeast corner of Franklin and Pickaway streets (as mentioned below) is a piece of the square embankment, perhaps three or four rods in length. With



RESIDENCE OF GEORGE W. GREGG, CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO.

these two exceptions, every relic of those celebrated works is lost.

The line of the two inclosures, as marked by existing objects, is thus described in the *Union-Herald* of August 2, 1878, from which we have already quoted:

"The center of the circle was the center of the square at the intersection of Court and Main streets. The circle and square were joined, or rather the gateway, as the opening between them was called, was in the street a little west of the point where the alley crosses Main street at the Central Presbyterian church. Starting at this point, the ditch, which was the circumference of the circle, ran under a part of the church, under the rear of Mr. Scovil's house, curving around to McClaren's livery stable and Bauder's carriage shop, crossing the street between Bauder's and the Foresman corner and Pinckney street diagonally to T. K. Brunner's, through the rear of the Jones lot, on West Main street, through Jesse Ward's and the Tibbs barber shop, through the Steele-Jones block, and the Martin property, and diagonally to Jerome Wolfley's, north of the court house, crossing to Mrs. Nightengale's residence, through the Brobeck carriage shops, and diagonally across Franklin street, to the rear of Ruggles' lot, and through it to the beginning.

This circuit was the line of the ditch described above, and which was full of water to a depth ranging from three to ten feet. The banks were very steep, and only at a few places was the ditch fordable. The embankment was overgrown with immense trees, and so thickly covered with vines and bushes that it was almost impenetrable. Here and there the cattle had made trails down to the water and at these places horsemen were in the habit of crossing, the path winding down sidewise. Within the circle the growth of timber and bushes was quite dense.

We now go to the square, the limits of which we can not so clearly define, but sufficiently so to give a fair idea. The face next to the circle was on the line of the alley next to the Central church, extending south to Franklin street (lower side), and north to Watt street. The south line ran along parallel with the south side of Franklin street, extending to a point a few rods east of Washington street. The only remains of the old embankment now visible is the elevated ground near which the little cabin known as Mrs. White's house, stands, at the corner of Pickaway and Franklin streets. The north line ran along Watt street east from H. R. Heffner's residence, a distance of fifty-five rods. The eastern boundary running north and south, crossed Main street a little east of Washington street, the old elm tree, well remembered by many, which stood in the pavement, being just inside of the embankment."

The people of Circleville are indebted to Mr. G. F. Wittich (who came to this place, with his parents, from Germany, in 1836) for the only pictorial representation that was ever made of the old town. It is a bird's-eye view in water colors, painted mostly from memory, but pronounced very accurate by all the old inhabitants. Considering that Mr. Wittich never had any instruction, and but very little practice, in drawing and painting, the work is highly creditable to his taste and skill. It has been lithographed, and doubtless, in coming times, copies of it will possess an antiquarian interest and value. [See page 174.]

INCORPORATION OF THE CITY.

As already stated, Circleville was laid out as the county seat of Pickaway county, and a nucleus of the future city was formed early in the autumn of 1810; but it was not until more than four years after this time that an act was passed by the legislature of the State, erecting the youthful village into a town corporate. Of the growth of the community, during this brief anti-municipal period, no records remain. Its population, at the end of this period, can be only a matter of conjecture; but as it appears to have had about forty families at the start, if we allow it the same, as an annual increase, for the next four years, it must have comprised, at the time of its incorporation, about six or seven hundred souls.

We have not been able to find any record of the election held in accordance with an act passed by the legislature, December 24, 1814, authorizing an election to be held, nor can any of the old residents give us the names of any of the officers then elected. But in order to contrast the machinery of the old town organization with that of the city to which the corporation was afterwards changed, we append the names of the officers elected under the old *regime* several years later.

The town officers elected in 1830 were as follows: Mayor (then properly called president), W. B. Thrall; recorder, E. B. Olds; trustees, William McArthur, George Crook, Joseph Olds, Jacob H. Lutz, and Erastus Webb.

The organization formed in 1815 continued for thirty-eight years; that is to say, until 1853, in which year, on the twenty-first of March, the town council passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the town of Circleville, by its council, does hereby determine and elect to be classed as and to become a city of the second class, under the provisions of the act of the general assembly of this State, passed May 3, 1852, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporate villages, and the act amendatory thereto, passed March, 1853."

The city records, containing the account of the election which was held in accordance with this resolution, have (as it seems to us, with most strange and culpable carelessness) been lost or destroyed. But we have been so fortunate as to find a file of the Circleville *Herald*, from which we learn that, on the fourth of April, 1853, the following officers were elected under the new city organization: Mayor, Z. R. Martin; treasurer, W. Baker; solicitor, H. N. Hedges; marshal, S. Barncord; councilmen, William Van Heyde, William Doane, W. W. Bierce, and Allen Myers.

To show how much more complex the municipal government has become since that time, we conclnde our notice of the city corporation with the following official directory of the city of Circleville for 1879:

Mayor, I. P. Todd; marshal, Jacob Brown; solicitor, J. Wheeler Lowe; civil engineer, C. C. Neibling; street commissioner, Thomas Heiry. Members of Council: First ward, James Brobeck, Michael Hoover; second ward, C. A. Helwagen, Charles E. Groce; third ward, Edward Smith, E. P. Strong; fourth ward, Thomas Hamilton, Fred. Warner; fifth ward, George May, George Krinn; president of council, Ed. Smith; vice-president, C. A. Helwagen; clerk, R. P. Dreisbach; treasurer, county treasurer. Standing Committees: Streets, alleys and nuisances, James Brobeck, C. A. Helwagen, E. P. Strong, Thomas Hamilton, Fred Warner; public grounds and buildings, C. A. Helwagen, Thomas Hamilton, George Krinn, Charles E. Groce; market house and markets, George May, C. E. Groce, Fred. Warner, M. Hoover; fire department, Charles E. Groce, James Brobeck, George Krinn, Thomas Hamilton; claims, C. A. Helwagen, Thomas Hamilton, George Krinn, M. Hoover; gas posts and lights, George May, Fred Warner, George Krinn, E. P. Strong. Fire Department: Chief engineer, W. H. Nicholas; first assistant, T. N.

Caskey; second assistant, Charles McLain; first engineer, steamer Circleville, Louis F. Dresher; second engineer, steamer Buckeye, Andrew Rudel; fireman, William M. Todd. Board of Health: Mayor I. P. Todd, president *ex officio*, Dr. E. D. Bowers, George H. Fickardt, William E. Bolin, George Davenport, John Boyer, William Doane. City Library Board: Citizens, W. M. Anderson, W. B. Marfield, W. M. Drum; members of council, Charles E. Groce, Charles A. Helwagen, Michael Hoover.

Council meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

THE CHURCHES OF CIRCLEVILLE.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As early as the beginning of the present century Presbyterian services were held within the bounds of what was then Mount Pleasant, now Kingston, congregation, by ministers of the old Washington Presbytery, the territory of which embraced a part of Kentucky and southern Ohio. One of these ministers, Rev. James Robinson, a student of the well-known Dr. McMillan, organized, in 1808, the Pickaway church of Ross county, to which he ministered in connection with Mount Pleasant. He preached also occasionally to the Presbyterians of Circleville, holding services in the court house.

In 1822 Columbus Presbytery was constituted from the territory covered formerly by the Washington Presbytery, and at its first meeting the congregations of Mount Pleasant and Circleville were reported as united and able to sustain a pastor. Rev. William Burton was appointed to the charge of the same, and installed as pastor September 13, 1822. At this time the Circleville church had twenty members and two elders, Jacob Hughes and Benjamin Cox.

In 1828 the congregation was incorporated by act of assembly as the First Presbyterian Church of Circleville. Lots one hundred and nine and one hundred and ten were deeded by Andrew Huston to Dr. Finley and Dr. Luckey, trustees, for the purposes of a Presbyterian church, in consideration of one hundred dollars. A plain, one-story brick edifice was erected on the site thus provided—the same now occupied by the congregation. The building had sittings for some two hundred and fifty worshippers.

In the winter of 1830-31 both the Mount Pleasant and the Circleville congregations were visited by a thorough and extensive revival, which added fifty-six members to the Circleville church. Thus strengthened, the members extended a call to Mr. Burton for his whole time, and he was installed as pastor of the First church of Circleville, April 8, 1831. The elders of the church at this time, from which it dates its separate existence, were Matthew McCrea and James B. Finley. The number of communicants was one hundred and ten.

The pastorate of Mr. Burton continued until the spring of 1835, when he resigned his charge to accept one at Piketon. He was a native of Massachusetts, a graduate of Dartmouth college, studied theology with his uncle, Dr. Asa Burton, of Thetford, Vermont, and was a man of fine logical and rhetorical powers.

From May 2, 1836, until March 21, 1842, the pastorate was held by Rev. Franklin Putnam. During this period the division of the Presbyterian church into Old School and New School took place, and the First church of Circleville voted, August 13, 1838, to adhere to the exscinded synods. The vote was forty-eight for to nine against such action; and, after a brief interval, the minority peaceably withdrew and organized the Central Presbyterian church, in connection with the Old School assembly. In 1842 Mr. Putnam, after a prosperous pastorate, resigned his charge because of ill health, and the church resolved that "we feel it our duty and privilege to follow him and his family with kind remembrances and prayers."

March 11, 1844, the congregation extended a call to Dr. James Rowland, who ministered with great acceptance and success, and with the favor of the entire community, until his death, in 1854. During his pastorate the present commodious and convenient church edifice was erected, at a cost of about fourteen thousand dollars. The committee on subscriptions were, N. S. Gregg, S. Marfield, Dr. C. Olds, Dr. Rowland, W. W. Bierce, Chauncey U. Olds. During the erection of the building the congregation worshipped in the seminary. The first services held in the audience room were those connected with the interment of the pastor, Dr. Rowland. His remains repose under the belfry, and a suitable mural tablet in the vestibule expresses the affection of his bereaved parishioners.

Rev. P. M. Bartlett, now president of Tennessee university, was pastor from January 29, 1855, until April, 1857.

December 20, 1857, Rev. Henry Calhoun, formerly of Coshocton, Ohio, began his labors as pastor. That winter was one of deep religious interest, and thirty persons, mostly heads of families, were added to the church at the spring communion. After a prosperous pastorate, Mr. Calhoun resigned December 20, 1865.

June 2, 1867, Rev. H. R. Hoisington entered upon his duties as pastor. His services were highly acceptable to the church and the community. In 1870 the Old School and New School branches of the church were formally re-united in the city of Pittsburgh. This step brought the First and Central churches of Circleville into the same ecclesiastical relations, and the subject of a union of the two was agitated. April 28, 1872, Mr. Hoisington resigned and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, that the way might be clear for such a union. But the Central church having declined to accept the resignation of its pastor, the union was not consummated.

June 10, 1873, Rev. S. H. McMullin, formerly professor of church history in the theological seminary at Danville, Kentucky, was installed pastor of the church, and is the present incumbent.

The officers of the church at present are: trustees, J. A. Hawkes, Thomas Miller, W. M. Drum; session, Otis Ballard, H. A. Jackson; treasurer, William M. Drum; superintendent of Sunday-school, William M. Drum.

The number of communicants is one hundred and sixty-four; and of children in Sabbath-school, one hundred.

The church is free from all indebtedness, provides for an annual expense list of two thousand eight hundred dollars, and contributes an average of three hundred dollars to missionary agencies.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

Among the earliest churches of this place and vicinity is the one called Methodist Episcopal. We only refer to what is historical, in saying that Methodist itinerants were among the first in bearing the gospel to those finding homes in the West.

Very early, in this century, a place of worship was established about a mile and a half east of this, near the old Lancaster road, at the house of a Mr. Burget. Before preaching was established here, a few members, moving into this place, were in the habit of going there to worship. This town was laid out in 1810, by Mr. Daniel Dreisbach. The first sermon preached by a Methodist minister in the newly-opened town, was by the Rev. William Swayze. Passing over the country, he made this a place of rest. Proposals having been made for stated preaching, the question of place arose. After consultation, the public house of Mr. Andrew Ensworth, standing on the east side of the circle, in the locality now occupied by the corner of Court and Main streets (some say where William Albaugh's house now stands, others, upon the ground occupied by Philip Warner), was offered and accepted.

About 1812 to 1815, a local preacher, by the name of Emmet, living west of this, in company with another, whose name is forgotten, was accustomed to visit this place and hold occasional services. In process of time, during that period, a class was organized under the supervision of these local ministers, consisting of eight persons, namely, Louisa Hare, Elizabeth Burget, Margaret Botkin, Margaret Davis, John Eli, Sarah Burget, and two colored women—Lydia Smith and her mother, Venice. Only one of the original class survives, she who is familiarly known among the membership as mother Hare.

Through the instrumentality of Lydia Smith, commonly known as Aunt Lydia, a Methodist church was raised here among the people of her own color. She died in 1875, having witnessed, according to the testimony of both white and colored people, a good confession for Christ upwards of eighty years, dying peacefully, at the extreme age of ninety-five or ninety-six.

The surviving member, Mother Hare, is the daughter of one who was a pioneer Methodist in Ohio—Nimrod Bright. She is now in extreme feebleness, being in her eighty-eighth year. She, too, for more than sixty years, has enjoyed among her acquaintance the reputation of being a firm, consistent, and devoted christian.

In the year 1815 or 1816, the class was regularly taken under the care of the traveling ministry of the church. Soon after William McArthur, subsequently known as Judge McArthur, was appointed leader. The society formerly meeting at the house of Mr. Burget, east of the town, was transferred to this place. The names of John Burget, John Wright, Mr. Hasselton, and others, are remembered as being early added to the original number; also, William Moore, father of S. A. Moore, well known to our citizens, who lived where his son now lives, was among the early additions, and proved a devoted friend of the church and the general interests of religion.

The first places of meeting were school-houses and private dwellings. Mother Hare says the first place of preaching was in a log school-house, with slab seats; then in a better school-house, more nearly in the center of the town. When the court house was built, worship was transferred to that building, which was used in common by nearly all the religious denominations; then from the court house to the academy, continuing there until a church edifice was put up, which was about the year 1830. Two lots, numbered one hundred and seventy-one and one hundred and seventy-two, near the academy, were purchased of Charles Shoemaker, for two hundred dollars. The church was built of brick, doubtless made of clay from the old circular earth wall, near which it was erected; but neither the cost of the building, nor the length of time taken in the work, is remembered.

This church remained as the stated place of worship until it was destroyed by fire, in 1851. The fire is supposed to have occurred through a defective flue. This disaster was under the ministry of the Rev. J. A. Brunner. The first Presbyterian church was kindly offered and accepted for preaching services, and the basement of the Episcopal church for the Sunday-school. The pastor and members immediately went to work to secure another building. The people of all denominations generously responded to the appeal for a new church. Because of the town extending southward, it was thought best to change the location. The old site was abandoned, and the present one, on the corner of Main and Pickaway streets, was secured.

The building committee of the present edifice consisted of Jacob Welter, Joel Franklin, and William C. Taylor, the latter recently deceased. The cost of the present building, according to Mr. Welter's recollection, was twelve thousand dollars, or upwards. The bell was the gift of a former merchant of this city, Mr. Frederick Cogswell, now deceased. He also endowed a pew for the pastor's family. This house was dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. Dr. Trimble, now of Columbus. It was several years from the time the church was first occupied until the audience room was fitted up for worship. From time to time sundry improvements have been added; recently, in new windows and renovation, at a cost of two thousand dollars. An indebtedness of two hundred and fifty dollars remains, which the ladies are devising ways and means to remove. The roll of membership now numbers over three hundred.

This church, after being regularly established as a preaching place, so far as can now be ascertained, was included in what was known as Pickaway circuit—a part of the old "Scioto district." While in a circuit, it was served by the following ministers:

* Taken mainly from a paper read by the Rev. J. Mitchell, during the centennial exercises at the church, Sunday evening, April 9, 1876.

In 1816 (most likely while he was on Fairfield circuit), by Michael Ellis; 1817 (Pickaway circuit), Michael Ellis and Samuel Brown; 1818, James Quinn; 1819, Michael Ellis and John Solomon; 1820, David Davidson and Michael Ellis, 1821, Cornelius Springer and Peter Warner; 1822, B. Westlake and Andrew Kanier; 1823, Jacob Hooper and Whitfield Hughes; 1824, Wm. Stevens and J. T. Donahoe; 1825, Z. Connel and M. Ellis; 1826, Richard Brandriff and S. P. Shaw; 1827, Jacob Delay and William Reynolds; 1828, Benjamin Cooper and J. Young; 1829, John Ferree and Jacob Hooper; 1830, Solomon Minear and James C. Taylor; 1831, David Lewis and H. Baird; 1832, David Lewis and Jacob Dixon; 1833, Z. Connel and W. T. Snow; 1834, J. Delay and Abraham Baker; 1835 (now Circleville circuit), S. Hamilton and E. B. Chase; 1836, S. Hamilton and E. T. Webster; 1837, Isaac C. Hunter and Harvey Camp; 1838, Isaac C. Hunter and P. Nation; 1839, J. A. Reeder and P. Nation; 1840, A. M. Lorraine and T. A. G. Philips; 1841, A. M. Lorraine and C. C. Lybrand—making thirty-nine different pastors in twenty-six years. In 1842 (half station), J. C. Bontecue; 1843 (full station), J. C. Bontecue—J. M. Trimble, presiding elder; 1844, Joseph J. Hill; 1845, A. B. Wombaugh; 1846 7, David Warnock; 1848, E. D. Roe; 1849, John Dillon; 1850, Jacob Dimmett, who remained only six months, the year being filled out by Rev. John Dreisbach; 1851–2, J. A. Brunner; 1853 4, J. M. Jameson; 1855, G. W. Brush; 1856 7, C. E. Felton; 1858–9, A. Brooks; 1860–1, A. Byers, who went into the army—his place being supplied by Rev. E. P. Hall; 1862 3, I. Crook; 1864 5, S. M. Merrill; 1866 7, T. R. Taylor; 1868, W. T. Harvey; 1869 70, H. K. Foster; 1871, C. D. Battelle; 1872–3, T. H. Philips—his son Howard supplying his place for the last year; 1874 6, J. Mitchel; C. M. 1877–9, Bethauser, who is, at the present time, visiting his relations in Germany. It will be seen, therefore, that sixty-four different ministers have been employed, since the first organization of the society.

Two annual conferences have been held here, one in 1834, presided over by Bishop Soule; the other, in 1861, presided over by Bishop Janes.

ST. PHILIP'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.

The twenty-sixth day of May, 1817, the Rev. Philander Chase, who had recently been rector of Christ church, Hartford, Connecticut, afterwards bishop of the diocese of Ohio, conducted service according to the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, and preached in the town of Circleville, at which time the present St. Philip's parish was organized, with the following instrument of parochial association:

"We, whose names are hereunder written, deeply impressed with the truth and importance of the Christian religion, and anxiously desirous to promote its influences in the hearts and lives of ourselves, our families and our neighbors, do hereby associate ourselves together by the name, style and title of St. Philip's church, county of Pickaway, State of Ohio, in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States of America, whose liturgy, constitution and canons, we do hereby adopt. [Signed]

GUY W. DOANE, JOSHUA JOHNSON, JOS. G. NOXON,
THOMAS WHITING, S. M. MORGAN, JOHN E. MORGAN,
JOHN EVANS, WM. SEYMOUR, NEIL MCGAFFEY,
DANIEL WRIGHT, WALTER THRALL, J. T. DAVENPORT,
WILLIAM B. THRALL.

In September, 1818, at a parish meeting, presided over by the Rev. Philander Chase, the following gentlemen were elected, to serve until Easter, 1819: Wm. Seymour and Guy W. Doane, wardens; John E. Morgan, Jos. G. Noxon, Joshua Fulsom, vestrymen. Wm. Seymour was elected to represent the parish in the convention to be held in Worthington on the first Monday in January, 1819. On the eighteenth of June, 1819, the parish was visited for the first time by the Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, as bishop of the diocese of Ohio.

The first regular minister was the Rev. Ezra B. Kellogg, who commenced his parochial labors in Circleville, and conducted services one Sunday in four weeks. Previous to this time, the services were conducted by lay readers and occasional supplies. How long the Rev. Mr. Kellogg remained as minister in charge, the records do not show. December 23, 1829, six years after the last recorded vestry meeting, there was a meeting of the parish, at which a vestry was elected to serve until the Easter following. This vestry immediately opened negotiations with St. Paul's church, Chillicothe, and the Rev. Mr. Bausman, minister in charge of St. Paul's, which resulted in his conducting service here one Sunday in every four weeks, during the two years following.

The Rev. R. V. Rogers took charge of the parish, September 12, 1832. On the twenty-sixth of December, of that year, it was resolved by the vestry that G. W. Doane, W. B. Thrall and John L. Green, be constituted a committee to petition the legislature for an act to incorporate the wardens and vestry of St. Philip's church. The vestry further resolved, that they accept the proposition this day made in writing by Mr. R. Douglas for lot number one hundred and one, on the Mound, for which they were to pay three hundred and fifty dollars, in seven annual instalments, without interest; and that a committee of six be appointed to draft and circulate a subscription for the purpose of raising funds to build a church, and that the following persons constitute said committee: Wm. B. Thrall, R. H. Hopkins, Robert Larrimore, G. W. Doane, J. W. Finley and Wm. McColloch. At a parish meeting at the house of Mr. G. W. Doane, May, 1833, Messrs. J. G. Doddridge, Wm. B. Thrall and Robert Larrimore, were elected a committee to design a plan for a church, of the relative proportions of the Episcopal church in Columbus, with a seating capacity of three hundred; to contract for materials, and have in charge the building of said church, which was completed in the year 1834, and was a comfortable and commodious brick building. The Rev. Mr. Rogers resigned the rectorship to return to his home, in England, the eleventh day of March, 1836. Previous to the erection of this church, the services seem to have been conducted in the court house and the First Presbyterian church.

The following were the ministers in charge from this date to the eighth day of October, 1865: Revs. W. F. Halsey, W. W. Aruat, Anson Clarke, Alex. McLeod, Chas. B. Steret, A. D. Benedict, H. N. Bishop, R. L.

Nash, D. Risser, C. W. Fearns and Thos. W. Mitchell. October 8, 1865, the Rev. E. Owen Simpson took charge of this parish, in connection with St. John's, Lancaster. During the month of April, 1867, he resigned St. John's, and took full charge of St. Philip's, and remained in charge until Easter, 1870. During his administration the parish greatly prospered; the original church was torn down, and the present very commodious, substantial and beautiful stone church was erected, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, paid for and consecrated. Rev. E. Owen Simpson and Messrs. Wm. B. Marfield and Alfred Williams were the building committee. The corner stone was laid August 16, 1866, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, and the church was consecrated April 23, 1868, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Bedell. During the erection of their church, the congregation worshiped in the First Baptist church. Since 1870, the following have been the ministers in charge: Revs. W. C. Mills, H. C. Camp, J. T. Franklin, C. A. Bragdon and J. H. Logie, the latter having been ordained deacon in the church by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jaggar, of the diocese of Southern Ohio, on the twenty-third day of February, 1879, and at the same time he was appointed, by the bishop, as minister in charge of the church.

In 1874, a rectory was purchased, at a cost of four thousand dollars, which makes the total value of the church property about nineteen thousand dollars.

LUTHERANISM IN CIRCLEVILLE PRIOR TO 1859.

The early history of the Lutheran church in this place is involved in much obscurity. A division occurred in 1859, resulting from differences in theological opinion, since which time there have been two separate congregations, each claiming to be the rightful successor of the original organization. We have received, from representatives of both congregations, historical sketches, from which we condense the following brief history of the church, down to the time of the separation.

Among the heads of families attached to the Lutheran church, who emigrated, principally from Pennsylvania, and settled in Circleville and its immediate vicinity, early in the present century, are recorded the following: Jacob Zieger, sr., George Zimmer, Samuel Watt, Philip Zieger, Jacob Zieger, jr., Frederick Zieger, John Valentine, Peter Apple, Valentine Keffer, Peter Trees, Heinrich Trees, William Moyer, Peter Herbster, Heinrich Ely, "Old Father Try," Anthony Weaver, John Weaver, John Row, Mr. Earnhart, sr., and others.

In the year 1811 the Evangelical Lutheran synod of Pennsylvania delegated the Rev. Jacob Leist to go to Ohio and organize congregations. He preached his first sermon here on the 28th of August, 1811. As this was less than a year after the town was laid out, it must have been one of the first sermons (if not the very first) preached in the place. For a long time he held services once in four weeks. All the members being familiar with German, the services were held exclusively in that language for several years. There was no church building in town, and the meetings were held in such places as could be obtained. After the court house was built in the old circle, this denomination, as well as others, used it for their meetings. It is claimed that the Rev. Mr. Leist organized a church in due form; and, judging from the amount of material which he found here at the time, as well as from the nature of his mission, nothing can be more probable. And yet, if such an organization was effected, two things are very remarkable: first, that no scrap of record can be found to testify of its existence; and second, that it should, by common consent, have been entirely ignored in the forming of a new organization to take its place, some twenty years later. However this mystery is to be explained, it is certain that records, apparently authentic, exist, which show that, in May, 1831, a congregation, taking the name of "the English Evangelical Lutheran Church," was organized, with the Rev. N. B. Little as pastor. Of the meeting at which this organization was effected, Mr. George Wildbahn was chosen president, and John Marfield secretary. Following are the names of the gentlemen present and taking part in the meeting: George P. Kephart, Henry Try, George Hammel, Adam Pontious, Robert Hays, James Carlisle, Gershom M. Peters, Moses Dawley, Michael Pontious, Joseph Landes, Daniel Funk, Michael May, John Valentine, Henry Triece, Samuel Watt, U. P. Kerr, Philip Zieger, John Groce, William B. Thrall, Valentine Keffer, Dr. William N. Lenker, John A. Wolfley, James Kepler, and John Ludwig.

The three last named having been appointed a committee to examine the credentials of the Rev. Mr. Little, made a favorable report, and he was thereupon chosen as their pastor. At the same meeting, or one held very soon after, a committee was also appointed to confer with the Rev. Mr. Leist, who, quite advanced in years, was still residing in the vicinity. The object of the conference with Mr. Leist does not very definitely appear. It is evident, however, that he gave at least a tacit assent to the organization, and thenceforth the venerable missionary drops out of view.

The Rev. Mr. Little continued in charge about two years and a half, when he resigned; and, on the 23d of February, 1834, the congregation gave a call to the Rev. J. A. Roof, who labored for them acceptably twenty-one years, preaching partly in German and partly in English, when he resigned and moved to Iowa.

In the fall of 1831, soon after Mr. Little commenced his ministrations, steps were taken to build a church; the sum of two thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars being raised for that purpose by subscription, part of which was paid in money, and part in materials or work on the building. The south half of the "area on Bastile avenue" was obtained as a site, and the corner stone was laid in the spring of 1832. The building contained a basement and audience room, the dimensions being sixty-five feet in length and forty-five in width. The basement was occupied till 1839, in which year the audience room was completed.

After the resignation of Mr. Roof, there was a vacancy of about two years in the pastorate, when the Rev. Joel Swartz, of Shenandoah county, Va., accepted a call in the latter part of March, 1857. He also preached in Ger-

man and English. It was during the administration of Mr. Swartz that the church was permanently divided. We should have no heart, even if we had time and space, to write the history of the painful theological controversy which culminated in this unhappy division, nor of the still more painful lawsuit by which the party that felt themselves compelled to withdraw from the church, sought to regain possession of the property. Suffice it to say that, at the annual meeting which was held on the 7th of March, 1859, the party corresponding to what is known as "old school," or "high church," in other religious bodies, retired, leaving the "new school," or "low church" party, with Mr. Swartz at their head, (whom they retained for another year) in possession of the church. Each party elected officers, claiming to continue the original organization. The so-called old Lutherans brought suit against the so-called new Lutherans, for the possession of the church property, both parties claiming their right to it.

The decision of the court of common pleas, in which the case was tried, was in favor of the so-called old Lutherans. The case, however, was appealed to the district court, which (in effect, at least) reversed the decision of the court below. The old Lutherans could have brought suit by another form of action, but concluded not to do so. They were served for a time by neighboring ministers, and remained in the Ohio synod. Mr. Swartz and his congregation connected themselves with the Miami synod. Thus two congregations existed. The party that adhered to Mr. Swartz took (or retained) the name of

THE ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The Rev. Mr. Swartz continued in charge one year, when he resigned, and the Rev. Thomas Hill was elected in his place, May 21, 1860. He was succeeded by the Rev. M. L. Wilhelm, March 31, 1866. During the administration of Mr. Wilhelm, a new brick church was built, at a cost of about eight thousand dollars. He remained till the church was finished and dedicated, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. H. B. Miller, December 29, 1868. Mr. Miller remained a little less than a year—then resigned and went to Tarleton, Ohio.

The names of the ministers who succeeded him, with the length of the ministry of each, are as follows: The Rev. Thomas Hill (second term), one year; Rev. E. W. Sanders, three years. Then there was a vacancy one year, and the Rev. J. M. Ruthrauff was elected, September 13, 1874, and continued a year and a half. The present minister, Rev. J. W. Swick, accepted a call to the charge of this congregation, April 6, 1879.

The party that withdrew from the church took the name of

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In June, 1859, the Rev. C. Albrecht received and accepted a call to the pastorate of this congregation, and remained until April, 1860, when the Rev. John Wagenhals was called. Then the Trinity congregation obtained, by order of the court of common pleas, from the director of the town, W. W. Bierce, a lot known as the "public," or "city," or "Presbyterian" burying ground; and built thereon a neat brick church, at a cost of about five thousand dollars. It was dedicated May 27, 1866. A commodious parsonage was built on the same lot, about the same time.

In 1868 the Rev. Mr. Wagenhals resigned his pastoral office, on account of feeble health and advanced age, having served eight years. In the same year the Rev. B. M. Lenker accepted a call from the church, and remained until 1870.

On account of a diversity of opinion in the Ohio synod, on certain doctrinal points in dispute among the clergy, a division took place in the English district of said synod. Unfortunately, it also caused a division in this congregation. A number of older families withdrew, as they were not willing to make these questions a test of true Lutheranism, having previously been considered open questions, left to the discretion of pastors and congregations. The members remaining in the church after the resignation of Mr. Lenker, were served first by the Rev. E. L. S. Tressel, and subsequently by the Rev. A. H. Schultze, who resigned in May, 1879—the pastorate being still vacant.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

At a general conference, in May, 1833, it was resolved that the United Brethren church should have a printing establishment of its own, and that said establishment be located at the town of Circleville. So, to carry out this resolution, the conference appointed a board of trustees, consisting of George Dreisbach, Jonathan Dreisbach and Rev. John Russel. On the twelfth day of April, 1834, the trustees bought a printing press, together with type and cases; and also a lot and two houses of Mr. Z. R. Martin, on North Main street, and on the thirty-first day of December, 1834, the first number of the *Religious Telescope* was issued, with Rev. W. R. Rinehart as editor. The publication of the *Telescope* was conducted for several years without any church organization, there being no members of the society in town except the editor, and perhaps some of the employees of the office.

In the spring of 1837, Rev. William Hanley, with his family, moved to Circleville, and during this year regular preaching, on alternate Sabbaths with the Universalist preachers, was kept up in the old court house, standing in the center of the circle, where the two main streets now cross. In the winter of 1838, services were held in the academy, instead of the court house, a building situated in the northeast part of town, close to the lot occupied by the old Methodist church. During this year [1838] a very interesting meeting was held, during which penitents were often seen on the streets enquiring for the United Brethren prayer meeting, and in some cases, as soon as they entered the enclosure of the meeting, they would fall upon their knees and beg for an interest in the prayers of God's people. This meeting resulted in the conversion of a number of persons, and the organization of a United Brethren society of about one hundred members. The tide of public sentiment was turned in the direction

AARON R. VAN CLEAF

was born at Arneystown, Burlington county, New Jersey, March 20, 1838. When he was about three years old his parents removed to Monmouth county, New Jersey, where they now reside. His ancestors were of the pioneer settlers of New Jersey, on the paternal side, of the early Holland emigration, and among the first settlers of Monmouth county. On the maternal side he is connected with the Reeves family, one of the oldest and most respected families in Burlington and other counties of south Jersey. Several of the Van Cleafs served in Jersey regiments during the war for American independence, and are specially mentioned among the patriots of that day. His paternal great-grandfather owned an extensive body of land in Monmouth county, New Jersey, which was divided among his large family of children.

Aaron Van Cleaf was educated in the common schools near Freehold, New Jersey, until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the Monmouth *Democrat* office, at Freehold, as an apprentice to the printing business, remaining there, as apprentice and journeyman, until April, 1859, when he emigrated to Georgetown, Brown county, Ohio, and for a few months was connected with the *Democratic Standard*, which paper was soon after merged in what is now the Brown county *News*. In November, 1859, he became editor and publisher of the *Democratic Citizen*, at Lebanon, Ohio, which was published in the face of many difficulties. On the twelfth of August, 1862, the office was destroyed by a mob of political opponents, but he re-established the paper and continued its publication until May, 1863. In November, of the same year, he purchased the Circleville *Democrat and Watchman*, and has since conducted that paper.

In 1871 he was nominated for representative in the general assembly by the Democratic party of Pickaway county, and was elected by four hundred and seventy-seven majority over James Langhry, Republican, who was then extensively known and popular. He declined a re-election. In 1877 he was again nominated for representative by acclamation, being the first Democratic candidate for that place in Pickaway county, nominated without opposition, for many years. He was elected by nine hundred and forty-six majority over Frederick Thorn, Republican, and in the house was chairman of the committee on reform schools, and a member of the finance and printing committees. On the third of June, 1879, he was nominated by acclamation, in the Democratic senatorial convention, to represent the counties of Franklin and Pickaway in the State senate, and at the October election following, was elected by one thousand six hundred and thirty-four majority.

He has taken an active part in the politics of Pickaway county for fifteen years past, and has been chairman of the Democratic central committee of the county for thirteen years.

SAMUEL MARFIELD, JR.

THE MARFIELD FAMILY.

John Marfield was a resident of the mining town of Bardenburg, on the lower Rhine, Germany, and was probably in some way connected with mining interests. He was married to Elizabeth Spies, and at the latter end of the last century emigrated to America with his family, consisting of his wife and two daughters—Penelope and Hannah. He located, soon after reaching this country, in Baltimore, Maryland, and successfully engaged in merchandising. In Baltimore were born five more children—William, Catharine, Samuel, John, Henry, and Elizabeth. All were reared in the school of domestic discipline and economy The head of the family was a man of unbending will, severe honesty, and simplicity of character. The wife was a kind, warm-hearted, gentle, christian woman. The father ruled with the rod—the mother with love. Before the children grew to maturity their father died, but they enjoyed the love and affection of their mother until, ripe with a good old age, she passed away, in 1851. The boys, as they grew to manhood, became scattered. One of the daughters—Hannah—by marriage, became Mrs. Benson; the others lived in maidenhood, in the home their parents had left to them. Elizabeth, the youngest, is now the only survivor. Of the sons, William, a mechanical engineer, located in Virginia; Henry in Galena, Illinois; John in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he built up a fine fortune and an enviable business reputation; and Samuel in Circleville, Ohio. Henry and Samuel are the only sons now living. It is with the latter and his family that this sketch has to deal.

Samuel Marfield was born in Baltimore, Maryland, January 17, 1808. When a youth he was apprenticed to the saddlery business, which he learned. Self-depending from childhood, he branched out in business for himself before he became of age, and rapidly built up a handsome trade in domestic and imported saddlery hardware in Baltimore. January 3, 1833, he was married to Harriet M., daughter of Samuel and Sarah Wright. Mr. Wright was a Maryland farmer, of Welsh extraction. To Samuel Marfield and wife were born, in Baltimore, two sons—William B., November 19, 1833, and James T., January 29, 1838. Captivated with the inviting opportunities of the West, Samuel Marfield moved to Ohio in 1839, and located in Circleville, engaging in the general hardware business. Here, in Circleville, April 20, 1844, another son was born, and named after his father—Samuel. In his business Mr. Marfield made a success, and in a few years, in 1848, was enabled to establish a private banking house, which he called "The People's Bank," afterward's "Marfield's Bank," and which continued in operation until May, 1877—twenty-nine years.

Harriet M. Marfield was a faithful and devoted wife, and a tender, loving, patient mother, the memory of whose sweet affection is the treasured heritage of the surviving sons. After several years of bodily affliction, she passed away, April 27, 1865.

The three sons were all given generous opportunities for acquiring a good education—William, at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, where he passed through the first two years of the classical course; James, at Greenway academy, Springfield, Ohio, and Samuel, jr., at Harcourt school and Kenyon college, where he graduated in 1864.

William, after leaving college, was associated with his father in the bank, and remained with him until 1877. He was married January 15, 1861, to Mary F., only daughter of N. S. Gregg, of Circleville. To them were born six children: Elliott, born December 4, 1861; Harriett, born March 2, 1863; James, born January 1, 1865; Nannie, born June 24, 1866; Delano, born March 8, 1869; Mary, born February 4, 1872. They are all living but James, who died in infancy, September 13, 1865.

James T., commencing as a farmer, also finally took a position in the bank, until 1862, when he entered the Union army, as second lieutenant of company B, One Hundred and Fourteenth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry. He was then in his twenty-fifth year, a powerfully-developed and magnificent specimen of manhood.

The regiment was largely recruited in Pickaway county, and contained the flower of the youth of the community. It was organized in August, 1862, and soon after being mustered in, was ordered to the front to join the army which was being massed to operate against Vicksburg, Mississippi. On December 28th, General W. T. Sherman, in command, embarked his forces on the Yazoo river above and in rear of the rebel army protecting that strongly entrenched citadel, and on the twenty-ninth charged their lines. It was a day of slaughter and defeat. Lieutenant Marfield fell, and was buried by his comrades near the battlefield. The army retreated; but six months after, when General Grant captured Vicksburg, the same faithful comrades sought out and recovered the remains of their friend and officer, and they now rest in the beautiful Forest cemetery. The name of Lieutenant James T. Marfield is held in dear remembrance, for he was, in every true sense, a man.

Samuel, jr., the youngest son, whose portrait heads this sketch, after the completion of his collegiate course spent some time in foreign travel, visiting France, Switzerland, Germany, and the British Isles. From 1866 to 1875 he was engaged in commercial pursuits as a wholesale grocer and produce merchant. December 18, 1867, he was married to Florence L., daughter of Dr. A. W. Thompson, of Circleville. To them have been born five children: Dwight S., born December 11, 1868; William T., born August 30, 1870; George R., born August 2, 1872; James T., born March 24, 1874; Elizabeth Spies, born February 28, 1875. James T. died in infancy, September 13, 1874.

December 1, 1875, Samuel Marfield, jr., assumed editorial direction and general management of the Circleville *Herald and Union*, shortly afterward changed to *The Union-Herald*, and April 1st, following, was appointed, by President Grant, postmaster of Circleville, both of which positions he occupies at this time.

of the new organization, and the people were generally anxious to hear what the newcomers had to say on religious subjects. The academy building was becoming entirely too small for the attendance; hence, during the year 1839, a church house was erected on East Main street, sixty-six by forty-six feet, made of good material, and, at the time, the largest, and perhaps the best, in the town.

On the nineteenth day of October, 1839, the first quarterly conference was held in the new church, with the Rev. J. Coons as pastor. The official members of the first conference were Rev. J. Coons, Rev. Elias Vandemark, Rev. William Hanley (being then editor of the *Religious Telescope*), William Freman, W. R. Rinehart, Robert Levering, Samuel Hargus, James Moodey and Abraham Hostteton. During this year the church did not meet with any very flattering success. A few, however, were converted and joined the church.

At the annual conference of 1840 Rev. W. W. Davis was sent to Circleville as pastor. He had some success, but received such a small salary that he would not stay longer than one year. It would be well to remark here that the reader will have to excuse the writer for not giving the salary of the early pastors, as there is no record of it. At the next conference, in 1841, Rev. P. Brock was appointed as pastor, and labored for one year, with little encouragement. He was assisted during the year by the Rev. W. B. Jarvis. In the spring of 1842 Rev. L. Davis, now Dr. Davis, of Union Biblical seminary, Dayton, Ohio, was placed in charge. During this year there was quite a falling off in the membership. In the year 1843, Rev. Davis was succeeded by the Rev. E. Vandemark. During this year the church was much embarrased by debt, and, as a result, had little or no prosperity. In the spring of 1844 Rev. D. Edwards was appointed as pastor. In May, 1845, the general conference of the whole church was held in Circleville. At this conference the pastor, Rev. D. Edwards, was elected editor of the *Religious Telescope*, and was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. I. Kretzenger. During this year the Scioto conference changed its time of meeting from spring till fall; hence, in the fall of 1845, Rev. Kretzenger was succeeded by Rev. R. Hastings. In October, 1846, Rev. J. M. Spangler was called to the station. He remained its pastor for two conference years, and his labors were blessed with good results. At the close of 1847, Rev. H. Jones was appointed as pastor, and served one year. In the fall of 1848, Rev. Spangler was again appointed. In 1849 Rev. William Fisher was appointed, and served two years. During the last few years the church had been gradually decreasing in membership, and its success, as a separate congregation, was despaired of. Rev. J. Swarence succeeded Rev. Fisher in 1851, and Mr. Swarence was succeeded, in 1852, by Rev. T. Sloan. At the close of this year it was admitted that it could not succeed alone, its membership being of the poorer class and unable to support a pastor; consequently it was attached to Pickaway circuit, in charge of Rev. W. W. Davis. During this year, parties holding claims against the church became impatient, and the sale of the church was threatened; consequently at an annual conference held at the Moris church, Pickaway county, it was resolved that a vigorous effort must be made to lift the claims. The conference appointed Rev. William Hanley to solicit funds for that purpose, and on the twenty-fourth day of September, 1854, after a debt of over two thousand dollars was provided for, the church was solemnly and joyfully dedicated to the service of almighty God, fourteen years after it was built.

At the conference above named (1854) Rev. Mr. Fisher was again appointed its pastor. This year the salary was exceedingly small—indeed, smaller than ever before, owing to the removal of the *Telescope* office to Dayton, Ohio, which had occurred the year previous. In the year 1855 we find the Rev. J. S. Davis as pastor. Rev. Mr. Davis was an excellent man, also a good pastor and preacher. He filled his own pulpit with credit, and had frequent invitations to exchange pulpits with other ministers of the town. But alas for the church! just when his success in building up her interests seemed a fixed fact, the Master called him from labor to reward.

In the fall of 1856 Rev. E. Vandemark was again placed in charge. During this year the church and pastor became involved in a difficulty about his salary and secret societies, that resulted in almost the entire overthrow of the church.

From July, 1857, to January, 1862, we have no records whatever upon the journal of the proceedings of the church. At the last-named date we have Rev. Mr. Fisher again as pastor. From the close of 1862 to 1866 we find another gap in the records. I believe there were no services kept up during this time.

At an annual conference in September, 1866, it was resolved that Circleville church be called a mission station and receive an appropriation from the conference funds to sustain it. Rev. D. Bonebrake was then appointed to take charge of the congregation. In coming to the work he found the membership reduced to twenty-nine members. His labors were greatly blessed, and a number added to the faithful few. Rev. Mr. Bonebrake received a salary of five hundred and forty dollars. In October, 1867, Rev. J. H. Dickson was placed in charge, and received a salary of four hundred and sixty dollars. Mr. Dickson remained in charge three years, receiving about the same amount of salary each year. His labors were blessed with fair results. In October, 1870, Rev. William Brown received the appointment. This year there was considerable decrease in the membership by removals. Mr. Brown received four hundred dollars. Rev. Mr. Bonebrake, in 1871, was again returned. His labors, however, were not so successful as before. His salary, this year, was only three hundred and twelve dollars. In 1872, Rev. D. A. Johnstone received the appointment and was continued for three years, with fair success, receiving a salary of five hundred dollars each year. In October, 1875, Rev. Peter Wagner was appointed, receiving a salary of three hundred and twenty-five dollars. Rev. Mr. Wagner was succeeded, in 1876, by the Rev. J. Everhart. Owing to ill health, Mr. Evarhart had but little success. He received

for his services a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars.

The annual conference of 1877 appointed Rev. J. M. Mills. Mr. Mills took charge of the congregation when it was in a very weak condition. He had, however, some success the first year, and received a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars. At the conference of 1878, Mr. Mills was again returned, and at this writing—July, 1879—is still laboring successfully, and is well received by his church and community.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and ten; Sabbath-school scholars enrolled, one hundred and seventy-five; average attendance, one hundred and twenty.

Present official board of the church: J. M. Mills, Stephen Miller, Henry Pontious, Samuel Denman, E. Cave, A. Moris, James Sims, and George Denman.

THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized with about twelve members, by the Rev. L. Davis, in the year 1834. The succession of pastors since that time is as follows: The Rev. Messrs. Burd, Adkesson, T. Lawrence, L. Davis, Tilman, Coleman, Peters, Arnold, Gibbons, J. Tibbs, W. Lewis, W. D. Mitchel, W. Davison and R. H. Morris, who is the present pastor. Its membership numbers, at this time, one hundred and sixty-three.

Mr. Morris and his band of faithful workers are now in the midst of a great struggle to build a new church edifice, the corner stone of which was laid only a few days ago, with appropriate ceremonies. It is to be a very fine building, forty by sixty feet in dimensions. The congregation have insisted on calling it "Morris Chapel," in honor of their present beloved pastor.

THE FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1838, a number of persons holding letters from Baptist churches in different States, especially Virginia, decided to organize themselves into a regular Baptist church. For this purpose, on the twenty-seventh of July, the following persons met at the house of Abram Van Meter: Gershom M. Peters, Jacob Van Meter, Acker King, Thos. B. Godard, Milton Peters, Samuel Creighton, Enoch Lamb, Nahum Newton, Maranda Peters, Emily Van Meter, Maria Van Meter, Mary Van Meter, Adelaide Newton, Amy A. King, Eve Everett, Agatha Menear, Priscilla Lamb and Eliza Lamb, and adopted articles of faith and a church covenant. They were recognized by a council, called on the eighteenth of August, composed of the following persons: Dr. Jonathan Gonig, president of Granville college, who addressed the church; Rev. T. R. Cressy, who preached the sermon; Rev. Jacob Drake, who made the prayer, and Rev. Ezra Gonig, who gave the hand of fellowship. There was also a Mr. John Rees present, from Granville church.

Of these original members, six died in the fellowship of the church; three were excluded; one joined the Presbyterians; one, Acker King, is still an active member, having held the office of deacon from the organization of the church to the present time. The recognition services took place in the Presbyterian church, which was kindly offered for this purpose. On the day following the recognition services, Charles Dean was received and baptized by D. E. Thomas.

The first pastor was Rev. Isaac K. Brownsen, who had just graduated from the Theological seminary, at Hamilton, New York, and who, after his ordination at Petersboro, New York, was sent, under the auspices of the Home Mission society, to the then western State of Ohio, and through the influence of Rev. T. R. Cressy, of Columbus, came to Circleville, and took the oversight of the church, October, 1838, and remained with them fifteen months. A portion of this time he was joint pastor of the church at Frankfort, so giving each church but half the time preaching. A few were added by baptism, but several familes moving away, the church was much weakened.

The young church took hold of its work with zeal, and at a time when the question of anti-missions was agitating the churches throughout the State, took decided grounds in favor of missions, and the first Sabbath evening of each month was devoted to prayer and contribution to that object. The tenth day of November, 1838, was observed by them as a day of fasting and prayer; thus the work began in humble reliance on God. They were too poor to erect a house of worship, so they met in the octagonal court house, a portion of the time, and another portion in the Atheneum building and public school building. They were not left without a pastor when Mr. Brownsen went away, as Rev. John A. Peters had moved into the neighborhood, to be near his brother, G. M. Peters, and, though in feeble health, he undertook the pastoral care of the church, and preached, not only in the town, but at Grey's school house, five miles north of town, and at Mrs. Pancake's three miles west of town.

In September, 1840, they joined the Scioto association, and in May, of the next year, organized a Sunday school, which was not a common thing in those days, commencing with forty scholars, and soon increasing to seventy-five, a number which has not been greatly exceeded since. G. M. Peters was the superintendent. The pastor's health was gradually failing, so that the preaching and baptizing were mostly done by neighboring pastors. In November, 1841, the pastor died, greatly regretted by all the church. Shortly after his death, two of the neighboring pastors, W. D. Woodruff, of Frankfort, and T. R. Cressy, of Columbus, held a series of meetings that resulted in much good to the church, and ten persons were baptized, and at a communion season that followed, thirty-two persons sat down to the Lord's table together. The church was desirous of securing a pastor, and applied to a Rev. M. Wheaton, of Columbus, but failed to secure his services. Rev. (afterward Dr.) J. L. Moore visited the church and preached a few weeks, but not with a view to the pastorate. His labors were very acceptable, and several were added to the church. At the June meeting, a committee, consisting of G. M. Peters, A. King, J. H. Welsheimer and J. Haswell, was appointed to inquire into the expediency of building a house of worship. At about the same time Rev. Henry Billings was called to the pastorate, preaching two Sabbaths in the month. He remained

with the church one year, and when he left, the church abandoned the idea of building a house of worship, though the committee had gone so far as to lease a lot for six years. The cause was in rather a discouraging state, and what made it still worse, they were unfortunate in calling a young man named Edward Lyons, and at his urgent request called a council to ordain him, February 21, 1844. He stayed with them but six months, and left them, weakened by his influence, which was not good. He was published in the *Cross and Journal*, by vote of the church.

The next year, in March, Rev. W. D. Woodruff became pastor, and the Sunday-school was revived, and E. P. Peters elected superintendent; but he did not hold the position long, for in November L. L. Woodruff was chosen to that office. At the end of two years the prospects of the church were so low that Mr. W. D. Woodruff resigned the pastorate to go to a more hopeful field. After this, for three years, no regular meetings were held. Still, a few members held on to the cause, and were not willing to give it up. In August, 1850, the few members came together at the house of J. H. Welsheimer where a vote was taken appointing Eli Todd, L. L. Woodruff, John H. Welsheimer and A. King a committee to purchase a lot on which to erect a house of worship. Mrs. Catharine Brower, of Pennsylvania, was here at the time, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Anna B. Darst, and took a lively interest in the work, and volunteered to raise funds among her friends east, which was greatly appreciated by the little church, for with that timely aid, and by borrowing fifty dollars, they were enabled to build the house in which they still worship: a small but comfortable house, twenty-five by fifty feet, which was dedicated October 19, 1851. Rev.—now Dr.—D. A. Randall was called to the pastorate, but after preaching six months he was obliged to give up the work on account of ill health. The church was loth to part with him, as his preaching and work were very acceptable, indeed, to all. Through Mr. Randall the church was induced to extend a call to Benjamin Bedell, a recent graduate of Granville college, who was invited to preach to them six months, with a view to final settlement. Mr. Bedell arrived in Circleville the last of January, 1853. Before the end of February it was deemed advisable to call a council to ordain him, which was done March 2, 1853, Rev. Dr. H. Davis, Rev. S. T. Griswold, Rev. W. D. Woodruff and Rev. D. A. Randall participating. This pastorate was the longest the church ever had, being three years and eight months. During that time the church enjoyed two revival seasons, and more than doubled its membership.

In the spring of 1855, after a very interesting work, in which the pastor was assisted by Rev. H. A. Brown, it was decided to proceed to put up a parsonage on the church lot. It was quite an undertaking for the church, but by much personal sacrifice, and with outside help, it was accomplished and the pastor moved into it on the third day of July, the same year. That was a very joyful period for the church, and it was hoped its dark days were over, but it was not be be so. The Scioto association met with the church that year, in August, and during the session of the association the pastor was laid aside by sickness from which he did not sufficiently recover to resume labor for several weeks, and when he did resume labor the interest had sensibly diminished. The heart of the young pastor was discouraged, but he did not decide to leave the field until September, 1856, when several families, that had been good helpers, having moved away, and the congregation being reduced to a very small number, the pastor gave in his resignation and went to Wilmington. The church was greatly enfeebled and disheartened, and suspended meetings, and for a period of sixteen years the church stood idle, only as it was rented to other denominations, who occupied it while they were building their own houses of worship. It was thus occupied by the Episcopal, English Lutherans and Evangelical churches. In June, 1872, Rev. J. Kyle, a missionary of the Scioto association visited the place and found the few old brethren that were left, together with quite a number who had moved in, ready to resume work, and as they could have preaching only occasionally, they chose Mr. A. C. Elster a leader of the meetings. Rev. Dr. S. Talbot, president of Dennison university, and Rev. A. J. Lyon, of Lancaster, preached for a few times till, in November, they called Rev. J. Chambers to preach for them half the time. There was no especial growth, but they kept together and sought to regain the ground that had been lost. They moved the house of worship to the side of the lot on which it stood and purchased an organ, so that, when Mr. Chambers left, after two years' labor, the church was in condition to go right forward, and they called Mr. J. Adams, just from Chicago Theological seminary, to the pastorate. In the meantime the house of worship had been repaired and gas fixtures introduced. Mr. Adams began his work in August, 1875, and was ordained the next month, September 16th, Rev. Dr. D. A. Randall, Rev. G. G. Harriman, Rev. E. W. Dannells, Rev. J. Chambers and Rev. W. W. Sawyer taking part in the services. The pastor addressed himself to the work before him with characteristic energy, and his work told for good. The cause rose sensibly under his ministration. The membership increased from twenty-seven to sixty-one during his three years and one month pastorate. When, at length, he felt compelled to resign and leave the field [September, 1878,] it was a great grief to many members of the church. The church then recalled Rev. B. Bedell, a former pastor, who returned to this, his first pastorate, and began his second term of service in October, 1878. The first work that was done was to repair the parsonage, so that it was made a very comfortable home for the pastor.

In this review of the forty years' history of the Baptist church of Circleville, we find that over twenty years of that time they had no pastor and no regular service. There have been connected with them, from first to last, two hundred and eight members. They have had nine pastors—I. K. Brownson, J. A. Peters, H. Billings, E. Lyons, W. D. Woodruff, D. A. Randall, B. Bedell, J. Chambers and J. Adams; four deacons—A. King, G. M. Peters, J. J. Bugh and F. L. Lemon; thirteen clerks—N. Newton, S. K. Greenleaf, E. Lamb, E. P. Peters, G.

Dalton, W. C. Gildersleeve, C. T. Emerson, L. L. Woodruff, W. H. H. Stone, W. H. C. Dodson, A. C. Elster, S. Ward and L. D. Lyon; seven Sunday-school superintendents—G. M. Peters, E. P. Peters, Dr. S. H. Potter, L. L. Woodruff, A. C. Elster, S. Ward and F. L. Lemon. For the year 1877 and the present year [1879] they have maintained mission Sunday-schools; of the school for the year 1877, which was located three miles in the country, L. D. Lyon was superintendent, and of the school established this year, in town, Dr. J. C. King is superintendent.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1838, just after the disruption of the Presbyterian denomination, the Central Presbyterian congregration was formed. In the old church, known as the "First," the minister, Mr. Putnam, and a majority, voted to join the New School branch. They retained the old site and building. The minority withdrew peaceably and came down town to organize an Old School church—the one now called the "Central." Of the sixteen or seventeen persons who formed it, only one is now remaining. They held a meeting in "'Squire" Bell's parlor, in the house now owned by Mr. L. S. Scovil. Dr. James Hoge, of Columbus, organized them as a church. In various parlors they worshipped. It was "the church in the house." Out on one of the streets called East street, which started from the center of the town like the spokes from the hub of a wheel—for the town was circular—stood the old brick academy. Here, for a time, the Old School Presbyterians worshipped.

Rev. George Wells, a young man, became the first pastor. He was ordained and installed at a meeting held in the Lutheran church. The audiences increased, the house became too small, and the Rev. Mr. Roof, of the Lutheran church—a warm personal friend of Elder Matthew McCrea—tendered the use of the Lutheran church. For two years the congregation worshipped there every two weeks. Subsequently they rented a large room in the building called Olds' block—a room over the Wallace dry-goods store. The lower room was occupied as a liquor saloon. Hon. Samuel Galloway, one evening, beginning a temperance address in the church room above, rose and gravely said:

> "There's a Spirit above and a spirit below;
> The Spirit above is a Spirit divine—
> The spirit below is a spirit of wine."

But the people were not satisfied with a room merely; they wanted a house and home of their own for worship. Elder Matthew McCrea said he would build a church on his own lot, if they could not get one elsewhere. They leased ground where now is Wagner's grocery store, and reared a little frame church. A thankful company they were. They put a little bell up in the cupola, and elders and ladies' hands pulled that bell rope and rang the people to worship. A noted revival came upon them in that little house. But their five years' lease expired. Their house was purchased and moved across the street. It is now the hardware store of Mr. Ensworth. The congregation moved again into Olds' block, and worshipped in the lower room. Mr. Wells, their pastor, died, and Mr. McKennon became their next minister. Soon he was succeeded by Rev. Milton A. Sackett.

Mr. James McCoy donated to the church the lot of ground whereon their present edifice stands. A subscription of one thousand six hundred dollars was made, and the congregation began to build. Six thousand five hundred dollars were finally expended on the building. For two years the basement only was used for worship. Then the upper room was finished, and, in 1865, June 3d, the church was dedicated to the service of God. The ministers present, besides the pastor, were Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., of Chillicothe, Rev. Josiah D. Smith, of Columbus, and Rev. J. M. Lowrie, of Lancaster. The dedication sermon was by Mr. Smith; text—"We have thought of thy loving kindness, O Lord, in the midst of thy temple."

Mr. Sackett, the pastor, removed, and Rev. George L. Kalb, now of Bellfontaine, succeeded him for ten years.

In the autumn of 1864 Rev. William McMillan, the present pastor, assumed the charge. The congregation increased, and the Sabbath-school, under the superintendence of Mr. A. McCrea, so enlarged that there was not room enough in the lower chamber. It was the largest school in the synod of Columbus, Old School.

In January, 1869, the building was enlarged by twenty feet in length. In 1873 repairs again were needed, and the entire roof was removed, the walls heightened, and the present elegant architecture finished.

ST. JOSEPH'S (ROMAN CATHOLIC) CHURCH.

The first religious services held in this place, according to the forms of the Roman Catholic communion, were, in the spring of 1841, at the house of Mrs. Turner. The next were in the fall of the same year, at the house of Andrew Lynch.

The old church was situated on Franklin street, directly north of the spot where the first Presbyterian church now stands. The ground (which was purchased of Thomas Huston for a small sum) was partly covered by the ditch and embankments of the old circle. The people turned out *en masse*, Protestants as well as Catholics, to fill up the ditch and prepare the ground for the building. This was commenced in 1843, but not finished till 1846.

When this church was begun, there were only four permanent families connected with the society, viz.: Barnard Riley, Andrew Lynch, George Myers, and John McLane. A good many new families were brought in by the building of the first turnpike, which was commenced about this time. The parsonage, connected with the old church, was built in 1854, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. The whole was sold in 1868 for about two thousand five hundred dollars, and the price was put into the new church.

The ground for this fine brick edifice, which is situated on Mound street, was bought of Henry F. Page for about fourteen hundred dollars, and presented to the church by one of its most liberal benefactors, Edward Smith. The building was commenced in the summer of 1866, the foundation only being laid that year. It was enclosed and roofed the year following. Services were first held

S. N. Hedges Sen.

[For biography of Judge Hedges, see History of Pickaway Bar.]

in it in 1868, although it was not then plastered. That work was done in 1869. The pews, altar, pulpit, etc., were put in in 1870, and finally, in 1874, it was brought to its present state of completion. The entire cost of the building was about fifteen thousand dollars, which was raised by the liberal contributions of many outside of the church, as well as by the self-denying liberality of all those in it.

The elegant and commodious parsonage, adjacent to the church, was built in 1871 or '72, at the cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars.

The priests who have ministered to this church are named (in the order of their service) as follows:

Father Young, Father Junker (both of whom afterwards became bishops), P. Tschieder, Michael Ford, I. N. Thisse, I. D. Duffy, Edward Fitzgerald, C. L. Pindar, Sergius Stchoulepnikoff, A. M. Marzeand, D. B. Cull, and A. O. Walker, who is the present incumbent.

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH (AFRICAN)

was organized in the year 1856, by the Rev. William Norman, with three communion members, namely, Lucy Winters, Enoch Weaver, and Sarah Hollinsworth. For some time their meetings were held in the houses of the members, but before the first year was ended they had purchased a lot for a church, with a dwelling house on it, which was used for their religious services till 1869. This lot is on the corner of Water and Mill streets. It was bought for six hundred dollars, and was paid for by the end of the fourth year.

Their present substantial brick edifice was built in 1869, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars. Quite a heavy debt was incurred in the building, which was secured by a mortgage on the property; but this debt, also, was wiped out by the end of the fourth year, and they are now even with the world, as every church ought to be.

The succession in the pastorate is as follows: William Norman, Grayson Jones, Elder Day, from Springfield; Jesse Meeks, Andrew Hunt, Wm. Norman (second term), Andrew Hunt (second term), Wallace Shelton, and William Nash, whose ministry began October 23, 1878, and who is still serving. The membership, at the present time, numbers one hundred and twenty-nine.

We cannot help thinking that this is a very creditable record for a people who have so much to struggle against as the Africans have in this country.

William Norman, the patriarch of this little flock, has long enjoyed the confidence and esteem of this community. He is a mulatto, with almost Caucasian features, and as he evidently does not regard cleanliness as the chief of the moral virtues, he might pass for a European of rather untidy habits. He was born near Richmond, Virginia, about the year 1815, his father being a slave and his mother a free woman. At the age of eight years he was taken to Tennessee and "bound out" to a certain Dr. Calhoun. Being cruelly treated, he ran away from his master at about eighteen years of age, and, after passing through the usual experiences of a fugitive slave, he found himself, in 1833, in Chillicothe. There he remained till 1856. About the year 1841 he became converted and was baptized. Two years later, having "picked up" considerable education, and being somewhat gifted in discourse, he was ordained to the ministry of the Baptist communion by Elder W. Shelton. He settled here in 1857, having been here a year before in the capacity of missionary, and assisted, as above stated, in the organization of the church of which he was the first pastor and has always been the main pillar. He has acted as the financial agent of the congregation in the purchase of their property and in the building of their church; has raised most of the subscriptions collected here and elsewhere to aid in paying their debts, and has contributed largely from his own earnings for the same object. Even when acting as pastor of the church, he has always followed some temporal calling. Like the early apostles, he believes in immersion and deals in fish. By industry and the closest economy, he has amassed a nice little property of about four thousand dollars. Long may he live to enjoy the fruits of his labor.

CALVARY CHURCH OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This church was organized by the Ohio conference, in 1869, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Wm. Whittington, missionary. In 1871, Rev. Jesse Lerch succeeded Rev. W. Whittington, and labored for three years with success and acceptability. In May, 1874, Rev. Vandersall became the pastor, and labored for three years with success. In April, 1877, Rev. S. S. Condo was stationed in charge of the church, and is now spending his third year successfully.

Since the organization of this church it has continued to prosper, year after year, and is the most prosperous church in the city. At the close of the two years' labor of its first pastor, its membership was sixty-two. Its present membership is two hundred. Its sustains a Sunday-school of two hundred and sixty scholars, and a Young Mens' Christian association. Pastors cannot remain longer than three years, according to the laws of the church.

CIRCLEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.*

Previous to 1820, according to the recollection of the oldest inhabitants, all the schools held in Pickaway county were sustained entirely by subscription, and the only branches taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. The school-houses, even in Circleville, were log houses of a single room. These were made comfortable by seaming the cracks with tempered clay, and light, by pasting oiled paper over the latticing in the window-holes, cut through the unhewn logs. Slabs, on rude legs, supplied sittings, and other slabs along the walls, supported on pins fixed at a proper slope in the logs, beneath the windows, were the convenient "writing benches" of that day.

Dilworth's spellers, readers and arithmetic, were among the first text-books used here, unchanged from before the adoption of our federal currency. The first reading

*Written by Superintendent M. H. Lewis for the Centennial volume entitled "Historical Sketches of Ohio Public Schools."

classes began with the New Testament. The introduction, later, of Webster's speller and the Columbian orator, helped greatly to a more definite grading of classes. Lindley Murray's works afterwards gave an impetus to improved teaching.

Johnston Hunter was a successful teacher of this earlier time, down to 1818. He taught in a log house, of the kind described, just south of the present market space. In another similar building, not far south of the present High street building, Hans Hamilton kept school. Hugh Hannagan is spoken of as a teacher of excellent parts, but as often partaking too freely of the "liquid hospitality" of the country.

Marked improvement in the schools took place after 1820, when teachers of a superior class, and of professional pride, were employed. Of these, we name Hon. Joseph Olds, Dr. Edson B. Olds, Dr. M. Brown and Hon. J. C. Groom.

No common schools, entirely free, can be said to have been established here until after the passage of the school law of 1838. Soon after, the Little academy was built by the district. It stood beside the Circleville academy, the best private school here at that time, or afterwards, and consisted of a single room. By the boys who went to the pay-school, it was mockingly denominated the "kitchen school." Pine desks ran around the walls, behind which, raised a step or two above the floor, sat the larger scholars, while the little ones were seated on benches ranged in front upon the floor, and facing the middle of the room. Other district schools were held in rooms about town wherever they could be had.

Till 1849, male teachers were mainly employed, at about twenty dollars per month. The county examiners tested them by law, only in the three R's, but added their qualifications in other branches if they desired to teach them. For such extra teaching the scholars were required to pay.

There were three directors elected by the people. George Gearhart, of whom mention will again be made, was a director from 1838 to 1849. The school funds were derived from the State school tax creating a State fund of two hundred thousand dollars; from township school lands, and from interest on proceeds of "section sixteen." No special provision was made for the books or tuition of indigent pupils. The charity of the benevolent afforded some help of this kind. Judge H. N. Hedges, George Gearhart, esq., and the *Ohio Common School Director*, conducted in 1838, by Hon. Samuel Lewis, first State school commissioner, are the sources of the facts narrated under this topic.

[This account of the early schools of Circleville is so meagre that the editors feel bound to add the few facts they have been able to glean in regard to them.

In the *Circleville Herald and Ohio Olive Branch*, bearing date September 11, 1830, we find the advertisement of a "female seminary," taught by the Misses Streeter, who, having rented two rooms in Mr. McCracken's brick row of buildings, and fitted up the same, were prepared to teach all the branches usually taught in female schools. The terms of tuition were certainly sufficiently moderate, varying from two to four dollars per quarter.

The facilities for obtaining an education must have been ample in those early times; for we find that, eight years later, when Atwater's history of Ohio was published, the town of Circleville contained (as stated in that work) "four churches and about *twelve schools*—one or two, for young ladies, deserving great praise, and receiving it."

Ten years later, that is, in the spring of 1848, Mr. C. C. Neibling, a native of Lancaster, Ohio, came to this place and opened a select school for boys only, under the patronage of some of the best citizens of the town. His school consisted of about forty scholars, the maximum number that he would receive. His charges were four dollars per scholar, for each quarter of sixty days, payable in advance. The enterprise continued to flourish very successfully for about four years, or until the union schools were inaugurated. The free system soon taught the professor that his "occupation was gone," and he therefore left the profession and went into other business. He was a good mathematician, a laborious teacher, and very pains-taking with his pupils. As a consequence, his school achieved a high degree of success. He still resides in Circleville, and is now the city engineer.

In an old paper of 1850 we find an advertisement of the "Circleville female seminary," taught by Benjamin M. Ludden and wife, with three other teachers. These were succeeded, in the same year, by the Rev. W. S. Spaulding and wife, with two other teachers.

In the same paper of about a year later, we find a notice of a select school taught by Lucy M. Atwater, who was afterward associated in the same school with R. A. Foster.

We are painfully aware that this is a very imperfect showing of the early educational history of Circleville; but it is all we can find room for, and, at the same time, insert, as we desire to do, the full and complete history of the graded schools which follows.—EDS.]

On September 11, 1849, John Cradlebaugh, S. A. Moore, Joseph G. Doddridge, Jacob Rutter, Chester Olds, and seven others, issued a call to the qualified electors of the town of Circleville to assemble on the 22d prox. and "then and there to vote, by ballot, for or against the adoption of an act for the better regulation of the public schools, etc., passed by the general assembly of Ohio on the twenty-first of February, 1840." Ninety-seven ballots were cast on the day designated, of which "eighty-seven were for school law, nine against school law, and one blank;" whereupon the act of assembly aforesaid was declared adopted by the town of Circleville.

On the fourth day of October following, six directors of public schools were elected. This board, in the succeeding December, resolved that it was "inexpedient to open free schools in this district until such time as the board of directors can procure or build a suitable house to accommodate the scholars."

During the two or three months succeeding the passage of this resolution, a somewhat sharp division of views seems to have arisen, in and out of the board, as to whether it were better to erect a small school-house in each ward, suitable to accommodate its scholars, or to "erect one school-house in this district of sufficient size

DAVID B. WAGNER.

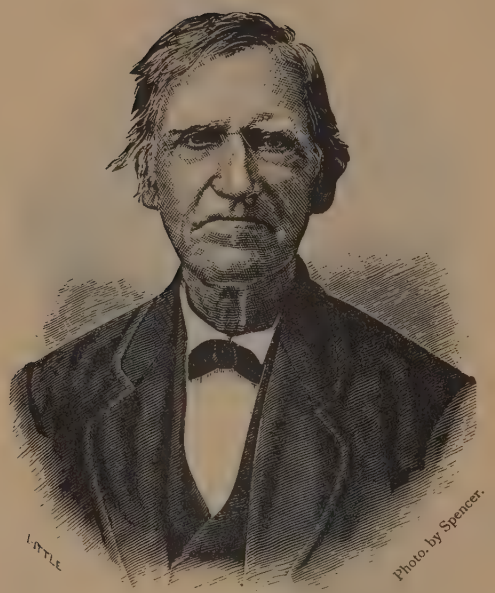
The life of the subject of this brief biography illustrates the success that attends quiet, honest endeavor and well-directed industry, without the assistance of early advantages or the aid of particularly favorable chance or circumstance.

David B. Wagner was the son of Jacob and Mary (Bryant) Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania, and among the earliest settlers of Greenfield township, Fairfield county, Ohio. They were the parents of ten children, five boys and five girls, of whom the subject of this sketch was the first-born. Fairfield county was the place of his nativity, and the time, November 14, 1822. He passed his boyhood days in the manner common to the youth of the farm, and attended the common district schools of his neighborhood, receiving the best instruction attainable at that time and in the locality where he lived, but not enjoying the advantages of an advanced education, which most of the young are now offered. He acquired, however, through his own endeavors and by close application and diligence, a fair knowledge of books, which he has, during his whole life, been supplementing with what he has obtained from reading and observation. In the early years of his manhood he taught school eight terms—three before and five after his marriage—giving very general satisfaction. His regular occupation, however, was farming, and he followed it until his removal to his present place of residence, in 1854.

Mr. Wagner married, January 19, 1845, Leah (daughter of the famous Evangelical preacher, the Rev. John Dreisbach), who is still living. The offspring of this union were four children, all of whom are living except one. The eldest, John D., was born January 23, 1846—married Elizabeth Feller, and is now living in Hancock county, Ohio; Jacob was born July 25, 1847, and is living with his parents, in Circleville; as is also Jennie, the youngest, born September 18, 1859; Mary Francis, the third child, was born March 25, 1851, and died September 6, 1852.

Mr. Wagner's life, since 1854, has been identified with Circleville, and he has been, during all the years that have passed subsequent to that date, one of the town's representative business men and substantial citizens. He commenced his mercantile career immediately on coming to Circleville, in the dry goods and grocery business, as a member of Einsel, Wagner & Co. Louis Einsel was the senior member, and the junior, Jacob E. Dreisbach. Mr. Wagner remained in this firm, which did business on West Main street, where Joseph Wallace now is, until September 5, 1859, when he opened, in partnership with Martin E. Dreisbach, a grocery store. When this partnership was dissolved Mr. Wagner conducted the business alone until 1865, when he associcted with himself Andrew Nonnamaker, under the firm name of D. B. Wagner & Co. Just at this time the war coming to a close, prices went suddenly down, and, in common with most of the merchants of the country, Mr. Wagner suffered a loss. Although he had just associated with himself a partner, he bore alone, by his own voluntary proposal, the entire loss occasioned by the falling of values on goods which they had in stock, previously invoiced. After the partnership of Mr. Wagner and Mr. Nonnamaker had existed four years it was dissolved by mutual consent, and Mr. Wagner took into his business Mr. B. H. Moore, who remained with him one year. At the expiration of that period Mr. Wagner and his son John formed a partnership, and remained in business together five years. After that the firm name became D. B. Wagner & Co., the company being Jacob Rife, and, as a silent partner, M. E. Dreisbach. The business was continued for five years under this name and style, and then changed to that which at present exists—D. B. Wagner & Rife. Mr. Wagner, ever since his first business partnership, has been, through the several changes, the senior member of the different firms, and has furnished the greater part of the capital used. He has been popular as a tradesman, and successful in his business. During all of the years since he began, Mr. Wagner has given the business he has been engaged in his personal attention and supervision. He has taken no part in public affairs, except that which every good citizen does, and has not been connected actively with the political movements of the times, though he has had much interest in them, and been an intelligent observer of men and measures. He originally was a Democrat, but left that party at the time of the free soil issue, and afterwards became a Republican. His vote has since been, on all questions of National or State importance, with that party.

Mr. Wagner's religious affiliation is with the Evangelical Association. He has been for forty years a member of this church, and is one of its class-leaders. He is a prominent Sunday-school worker, and has been superintendent of the Calvary Sunday-school of the Evangelical Association ever since its organization—nearly ten years. It is not inappropriate to add, in this connection, that this school was organized by Mr. Wagner as a mission school. He expected and endeavored al secure assistance in the labor and expense of conducting it, but was unsuccessful, and not wishing to have the project prove a failure, continued it alone. He purchased the library at his own expense, and virtutoy gave the entire support that the school received in its inception and infancy. It is now in a very flourishing condition.



GEORGE HITLER,

son of George and Susannah (Gay) Hitler, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1798. His father was a native of Maryland, but removed with his parents to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, when young; and in 1793, having then a family of wife and two children, settled in Somerset county, in the same State, where the subject of our sketch was born, as already stated. In April, 1799, Mr. Hitler sr., emigrated to Ohio. His family made the journey down the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Scioto, on a flat-boat, Mr. Hitler himself bringing through a number of horses for himself and others. From the mouth of the Scioto the journey was with team and wagon, the wagon being said to have been the second that ever came up the Scioto valley.

At this time there were but two log houses in Chillicothe, and the country was almost a complete wilderness.

Mr. Hitler, sr., settled on the lower plains, in Pickaway township, but subsequently located on Scippo creek, on land then owned by Benjamin Duncan. In 1804 he bought and settled in Washington township, section thirty-three, where he died, April 2, 1818, and his wife, September 16, 1848.

In 1819 George Hitler, in connection with his brother Jacob, purchased a quarter section of land in the south part of Washington township, which land is now owned by his son, Thomas L. Hitler. Upon this farm they raised wheat, which they manufactured into flour and shipped on flat-boats to New Orleans. This they found far more remunerative than to sell the grain at home, which brought at one time only twenty-five cents per bushel. The first trip was made by Jacob, in 1819, and each of the brothers subsequently made five separate trips, covering a period of ten years. George Hitler, on one occasion, was fifty days in going from Boggsville to New Orleans. He returned on a steamer, and was about three months in making the round trip.

Mr. Hitler was married June 14, 1829, to Hannah Ludwig, daughter of Thomas and Catharine Ludwig. He settled on his first purchase, and resided there until 1838, when he located where he now lives.

Mr. Hitler's occupation has been that of a farmer, and his career has been a very successful one, owning at this time about one thousand acres of land. While practicing a wise economy in the expenditure of his means, he has always been liberal in his support of every object which he considered worthy of it.

Mr. Hitler has reached the good old age of eighty-one, and few, if any, of the inhabitants of Pickaway county can date, as he can, their first residence here back to 1799. Save a little rheumatism, his health is almost as good as it ever was. He is a man of energy, of character, and of strict integrity.

His wife died July 3, 1863. They had seven children, as follows: Eliza, born July 4, 1830—died August 21, 1831; Mary, born October 30, 1831—married Daniel Hosler, and is now deceased; Catharine, born December 16, 1835—became the wife of Amos Hoffman, and died November 25, 1858; Eleanor, born November 22, 1833—died January 21, 1837; Susannah, born March 29, 1840, is the wife of Alexander Ross, and resides in Indiana; Thomas L., born April 4, 1842—married, December 14, 1876, Martha A. Lindsey, and lives in Washington township; George W. married, February 21, 1878, Ida Lutz, and occupies the home farm.

and capacity to accommodate all the children of the town." Finally, it was decided to hold a meeting of the people at the court house, March 18, 1850, to decide by ballot "for or against levying a tax to build a school-house." Three hundred and eighty votes were polled; one hundred and sixty were for tax and two hundred and twenty against tax, being a majority of sixty against the tax. This result, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, did not spring at all from opposition to taxation for the support of free schools, but entirely from opposition to the evident purpose of the board to build but one house in a central location. It was deemed by the stronger party impracticable, if not absurd, to attempt to gather six to eight hundred children into one edifice for daily instruction. So many could not be profitably and healthfully provided for under one roof, nor could there be efficient government of such masses on the school grounds. Other reasons, no doubt, of a local nature, operated to strengthen the popularity of the decentralizing policy of the opposition.

Determined in their original purpose, the board now took measures to enlighten the people on this question. In May, of the same year, William C. Taylor and George Gearhart were selected by the board to visit Massillon, Akron, Cincinnati, and other towns and cities, for the purpose of "examining school-houses, and any and all matters connected therewith." Besides, Dr. D. A. Lord, then superintendent of the union schools of Columbus, was invited to address the citizens of Circleville, at the Lutheran church, on education and the organization of public schools under the law of 1849.

Messrs. Taylor and Gearhart returned from their tour of the cities full of enthusiasm in behalf of the union school-house plan, and armed with facts and figures which wrought a speedy change in the public mind. Again, on the tenth of June, 1850, an election was held at the court house to decide "the levying of a tax of nine thousand dollars, to be called for as follows, to-wit: three thousand dollars in one year, three thousand dollars in two years, and three thousand dollars in three years, to enable the board of education to purchase ground and build a school-house." The motion before the board, calling for such vote, further proposed that, in the event of an approving vote, "Messrs. W. W. Bierce and George Gearhart should be a committee to purchase of the heirs of E. Everts their out-lot (known as Everts' Hill) at a price not to exceed eight hundred dollars, and also of John Irwin and widow Darst portions of their in-lots, adjoining said out-lots, for an entrance to the same."

The result of the election was very gratifying to the enlightened and public-spirited men, who, for nearly a year, had used every honorable endeavor to establish in Circleville as excellent a system of graded public schools as existed anywhere in the State. A majority of one hundred and seventeen votes decided in favor of levying the tax. The Everts property was promptly secured of O. E. Niles and others (heirs of E. Everts), and also the in-lots alluded to above.

A commemorative word should be added with regard to this Everts' Hill property. Mr. E. Everts was, for many years before this period, an earnest and successful school teacher of this district. In a log house of two rooms, an upper and a lower, standing near the old oak just east of the present Everts building, he held a popular school. Many of our older citizens bear grateful testimony to the unwavering zeal he showed in behalf of the establishment in Circleville and throughout the State of a graded public school system, supported liberally by direct tax, and free to all of school age in each district. Though this property was not large, yet he determined, if such a system could be established in his day, to donate this hill property to the town as a site. His views were in advance of his time. In his will, this out-lot of nearly four acres was to be sold by the heirs to the school district, if devoted forever to educational purposes, for the nominal sum of one thousand dollars. The heirs, in the true spirit of the testator, offered it to the board for eight hundred dollars, though at the time it would have yielded several thousands in town lots.

Besides the sum of nine thousand dollars provided for by tax, the treasurer of the board, Col. S. A. Moore, reported having received, up to January 14, 1851, from district and township treasurers, and from State school fund, in full, one thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars.

Early in January, 1851, Messrs. William C. Taylor and Stanley Cook submitted a plan for a school-house "to be known by the name of Union school-house," which was unanimously adopted. Contracts were at once made (as far as practicable, with the mechanics of Pickaway county) for the material and building of the Union school-house, and Thomas Pedrick was appointed superintendent to oversee its construction.

The old district school-house, called the Little academy, standing beside the Circleville academy, near what is now Watt street, between Court and Pickaway, was sold, with all its appurtenances, at auction. Still further funds were raised by increasing the annual levy beyond the amount necessary to meet the regular expenditures for schools when opened, and by the issue of bonds payable after certain dates, with interest at from eight to ten per cent.

The building moved rapidly forward to completion, and was ready for occupancy in November, 1852.

I transcribe from the *Ohio Journal of Education* for 1853 the following account of this new edifice. The notice in the *Journal* is accompanied with an excellent full-page cut of the building and grounds:

"THE CIRCLEVILLE UNION SCHOOL-HOUSE.

"This building, which is pleasantly situated on a lot of four acres, is ninety-six feet long by sixty-nine feet wide. It is three stories high above the basement, and contains fifteen school-rooms. Connected with each room is a closet, which is furnished with a wash-stand, looking-glass, combs, and all the paraphernalia of a dressing-room.

"Neat and commodious apartments are fitted up in the basement for the residence of a janitor.

"Two of Chilson's No. 6 furnaces are placed in the basement, which afford ample means for heating the house. In each hall is a large cooler, which is constantly supplied with fresh water. We noticed, among other things, on looking over a neat pamphlet of sixteen pages, giving a very clear account of the organization of this promising school, that a janitor is employed, who has entire charge of the furnaces, keeping the rooms clean, providing water, ringing the bell, etc.

This is as it should be. It is the poorest kind of economy to compel teachers or scholars to make fires and sweep the school-rooms, though no better arrangement can be expected till the plan of erecting large buildings is adopted.

"The cost of the house and grounds, when the latter is ornamented, will be about thirty thousand dollars."

Three of the lower rooms were furnished with long pine benches, divided into what are known as box seats; the boxes constituting the partitions between scholars along the settee, and serving as deposits for books and slates. The remaining rooms—as many as were needed at first, nine in number—were supplied with double desks of walnut, the best of the day. The lower middle room on the first floor was used as an exercise room for the primaries, especially in unpleasant weather. The middle room of the third floor was used for morning exercises, and was long denominated the chapel.

The school revenues were derived from the State common-school fund, from interest on school-lands, or "section sixteen," from foreign tuition fund, and from an annual tax levied each year on the school district, and called special tuition fund.

Besides the names given as signers of the call to adopt for Circleville the law of 1849, there are several others worthy of honorable mention, because of their activity in securing the adoption of the union-school system, and in consummating this movement by the completion of the noble edifice described, and by the admirable organization of schools adopted as soon as the rooms were thrown open to the scholars of District No. three. Such a list must at least include William C. Taylor, first president of the board; Col. S. A. Moore, first treasurer; W. W. Bierce, George Gearhart, George W. Myers, and Dr. Wayne Griswold, president of the board for four years from 1850.

At a meeting of the school board held in May, 1852, Messrs. Griswold, Bierce and Moore were appointed a committee to secure, by correspondence or visitation, a superintendent and other teachers to take charge of the public schools. This committee reported at the August meeting that they had visited Cincinnati, Columbus, and other places, and had attended the teachers' convention at Sandusky, and that they felt full confidence in reporting the name of John Lynch, of Ashland, as one well qualified to act as superintendent of the Circleville public schools. The report was accepted, and John Lynch was unanimously chosen as the principal of said schools, at one thousand dollars per annum.

It was resolved on this occasion "that the teachers to be employed in the union school shall he one superintendent, with one male assistant and eleven female assistants; and that in the selection of teachers by this board preference shall be given, other qualifications being equal, to those who intend to make the business of teaching a permanent employment." A board of examiners was also appointed, consisting of John Lynch, Chauncey N. Olds, and H. N. Bishop.

The schools were opened on the 22d of November, 1852, with the twelve assistant teachers.

In October, Mr. Lynch, by direction of the board, prepared and reported a system of rules for the government of the schools, course of study, and a list of text-books. These regulations, but slightly modified, and with a few additions, remain in force to this day.

III. GROWTH OF THE SYSTEM.

I present herewith, in tabular form, the more important statistics as far as they can now be obtained by diligent research, of the first year of the schools, ending June, 1853; of the third year, ending June, 1855, when the system had been thoroughly tested under Mr. Lynch's superior management, and of every tenth year thereafter:

	1853.	1855.	1865.	1875.
Number of pupils enumerated	1201	1292	1800	1903
Number of pupils enrolled	845	813	875	1300
Average daily attendance	600	532	650	803
Number of teachers	12	13	15	25
Number of school rooms	15	15	16	24
Number of grades or departments	4	4	5	5
Number of weeks in session	28	40	40	40
Amouns paid teachers	$3216	$3466	$6910	$10917
Total expendisures	....	....	12597	14003
Value of school property	45000	45000	45000	80000

The public schools reached at once a marked degree of popularity, which they have steadily maintained. The Circleville academy and all other private schools were closed in 1852. They have never been re-opened, nor have other pay schools gained foothold since. All classes, without distinction of politics, religion, or wealth, have freely patronized the public schools, and fostered them by the election of directors who have labored wisely and disinterestedly in the discharge of their responsible trust.

IV. IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Before the close of Mr. Lynch's supervision, beginning Latin and algebra were introduced into the ninth year of the A grammar grade, and under Mr. Barney, United States history became a required study in the eighth year, and physical geography in the ninth. In 1873, superintendent Smart removed the Latin of senior grammar to first year of high school. At this time, the sexes were seated in different rooms in the high school and grammar grades.

Several changes in the course of study and text-books were effected during the administration of Mr. Smart. He had a text-book on English grammar first begun in the junior instead of the senior grammar, and language lessons in the grades below. Mitchell's geographies were supplanted by the eclectic series; oral geography took the place of the introductory book in the primary grade, and the text-book was begun in the intermediate, to be completed in the grammar. Oral instruction in numbers was substituted in the first three years for Ray's earlier book, and Ray's intellectual and third part begun respectively in the fourth and sixth years.

The quadrennial report, in reference to music, issued by C. S. Smart, in 1874, says: "In 1870, the board employed a special teacher of music, who, each week, gave a lesson of one hour to each room of the departments above the primary. Thus music continued to be taught in each white school. It was considered an optional study, and but one text-book was used from the intermediate through the ninth year.

"The rudiments of penmanship," says the quadrennial report, "are taught in the lowest grades by the use

ELIZABETH C. DARST,

Editress of the *Circleville Herald*, and a sketch of whose ancestry appears elsewhere, was born and educated in Circleville, being valedictorian of the high school, class of 1865. From that time until she assumed the editorial and financial charge of the *Herald*, Miss Darst was a constant contributor to the press of Circleville, and her poems, over the signature of "Kenneth," have been copied from their columns, and from the *Standard of the Cross*, *The Modern Argo*, and other papers into the leading literary journals of New York, Philadelphia, and cities of Canada. *The Record of the Year*, a magazine devoted to gathering the brightest articles from the newspapers to give them a permanent form, has included many of Miss Darst's productions in its pages.

As a journalist Miss Darst has endeavored to do her work thoroughly, to make a newspaper which should be interesting and reliable, and to ask no favors or concessions simply because it was the work of a lady. She was the special correspondent of, and not an infrequent writer of longer letters to, the *Cincinnati Enquirer* for a couple of years, and is at present employed by the *Cincinnati Commercial*. She has also been a contributor to the *Columbus Herald*, and other papers of the capital city. Editorial paragraphs from the *Circleville Herald* have been copied frequently by the press of the larger cities, and the financial plank of the *Herald's* platform —"there is no honest way to get a dollar but to earn one, and the dollar so earned should be so good a dollar that it buys a dollar's worth the world over"—went the rounds of the New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati dailies.

Pages might be filled with the always cordial, but sometimes amusing, allusions of the editors of this State to the novel claimant for fraternal honors, but the sum of them may be given in the appreciative words of the *Springfield Republic*: "If any one questions a woman's ability to run a newspaper, the answer is, Miss Lillie Darst."

of slates and pencils. Copy-books, pens and ink are not used until the last term of the fourth year. The teachers are required to give instruction each day as it is needed."

On the opening of the new High street building, under the supervision of M. H. Lewis, in the spring of 1875, the secondaries were increased from four to six, the primaries from three to six, and, at the close of the school year, the primaries were increased to eight, and the ninth year of the senior grammar became the first year of the high school, while the sexes, heretofore separate, were seated in the same rooms in the grammar and high school grades.

During the same period (since February, 1875), the word and phonic method was adopted for beginners in the lowest primary. Very much less was made, through the three lower departmets, of oral and concert spelling, and more of written spelling and individual drill. Each scholar was required to keep lists of his misspelled words and undergo a drill upon them at the close of the week. The use of McGuffey's speller was dropped from the fourth year to the eighth, and the spelling of all words used, in reader and other recitations, in every grade, required, and examinations held upon them.

Music was also placed upon a different footing in the fall of 1875. The single bulky and ungraded volume formerly in use was superseded by Jepson's graded music readers, the first book being introduced in the fourth year. Oral instruction was begun in the first year. The study was made obligatory in all except the grammar grades, and lessons of from fifteen to twenty minutes each were given daily by the special and regular teachers, alternately. The same plan was carried out in the colored as in the white schools.

In the third term of 1875, a special teacher in writing was employed. Slate writing, with ruled lines, was begun in the first term of the first year, followed, in the next, by lead pencil writing. The copy-book was begun in the second year, and pen and ink, with advanced copy-books, in the third year. The special and regular teachers alternate in charge of classes in both white and colored schools. It has added greatly to the efficiency of the schools, in this branch, that about the same time with these changes, the board determined to supply the common schools with slate and lead pencils, pen-holders and pens, and exercise paper.

Except the German, adopted as an elective study in the last two years of the high school, taught by the regular teachers, no facilities were afforded for the pursuit of this language by the large number of pupils of German parentage or extraction in the schools. The fall term of 1875 opened with ample provision made for the study of German in the ten upper schools, beginning with the junior secondaries. A special teacher—a lady of German parentage, thoroughly educated—gives daily instruction to all in these schools whose parents wish them to take German in addition to the regular English course. The school exercises are so arranged that the German teacher can have her classes in the several rooms during the general study hour. Over two hundred scholars are now (December, 1875,) under such instruction.

It is worthy of remark, that successive examinations evidence no falling off in the scholarship of those who pursue this additional study, while there has been a marked gain in facility of expression and quickness of parts.

Examinations of pupils of all grades during M. Lynch's supervision were conducted by him orally, at the close of each term. These examinations, in connection with the average of daily recitations, determined the advancement of the pupils. Mr. Barney continued these oral examinations, but under the charge of several teachers, and made them occasions of special public interest, on which great numbers attended to witness the exercises. These tests, averaged with the daily records, fixed the success or failure of pupils.

Until 1872, semi-yearly examinations, partly oral and partly written, of the several classes of the common schools were held by Mr. Smart. From 1872, on to the close of his administration, in January, 1875, written examinations for the purpose of reclassification were conducted by the teachers in all the rooms above the primary grades, at the close of each term. Except for the high school, all the questions for the classes were made out by the superintendent. Each scholar wrote out the answers, on paper of his own furnishing, with lead pencil. The teacher examined and passed upon the papers, which were then folded and sent to the superintendent's office. Advancement was then based upon the general average made up from the daily class markings, the examinations and the deportment. Monthly examinations for trial were held at the option of the teachers, who furnished their own questions, and took no pains to preserve the papers.

Since the spring term of 1875, Mr. Lewis has made monthly examinations, written with pen and ink upon uniform paper, furnished by the board, obligatory on all the scholars above the third year of the primary grades, including the high school. The questions are all made out in the office of the superintendent, and handed to teachers on the day of examination. The fall term opens in the common schools with a hurried review of the previous year's work. They are then pressed on in advance work, upon which monthly or six weeks' tests are taken until the close of the second term, when a public examination takes place. For a searching inspection of this public test of all the schools, together with the modes of recitation held for the four or six weeks previously, special committees of capable citizens, interested in school work, are appointed by the board. During the third term, the monthly examinations are kept up, and, at the final one, the test covers the year's progress. Promotions are then based upon the average of all the examinations of the year.

No note is now made of the daily recitations, the incentive of the coming examination being a sufficient spur to steady daily progress, while the teacher, uninterrupted before the class, is free to severely sift the knowledge gained, to amplify and illustrate the points not clearly comprehended, and to block out the ensuing tasks. The papers, faced with the questions, properly labeled, neatly

bound, and with all the answers graded in the margin, are sent to the superintendent's office for final revision, together with a report in full of each scholar's per cents. in the several studies, and his average in all.

In regard to the times of promotion, Mr. Smart says: "The nearest approach I have been able to make to such a classification as will accommodate the greatest number, without making the manipulation of classes too cumbrous, has been to reclassify three times in the year, and to promote, at any time, pupils whom, on examination, I found prepared."

Mr. Lewis, on finding that these term promotions were, for several reasons, with so limited a corps of teachers, thwarting rather than accomplishing the objects for which graded schools were organized, returned as speedily as possible to the custom of yearly promotions, except for the first two or three years. The increased number of primaries enabled him to make this exception without disturbing the classification in the grades above. Honorable promotion of scholars who outstrip their fellows, and trial promotions of the large number of irregulars, made such by field-work or sickness, bridge quite safely all the difficulties of exceptional cases in grading.

Improvements in school accommodations, buildings, etc., have been made since 1853. The original building, named the "Everts," in the spring of 1875, contains now sixteen school-rooms, with sittings for eight hundred and fifty pupils, the laboratory, and superintendent's office. It has been furnished throughout since June, 1875, with the best single desks. The school board has, of late years, added liberally, as needed, new and improved apparatus and chemical stores.

In 1871, the board completed the Ohio street building, for colored pupils, at a cost of seven thousand dollars. It is a fine brick structure, with ample hall and two rooms. There are sittings for one hundred and fifty pupils. The rooms are furnished with excellent double desks, with charts, globes, and wall maps. The site commands a wide sweep of the Scioto valley and river.

In the spring of 1875, the High street building was completed and furnished with single desks, giving three hundred and fifty sittings. The edifice is architecturally beautiful, tastefully, yet substantially, finished in every part, and pleasantly located. It has a large entrance hall, from which the six school-rooms are easy of access; three of these opening upon the first floor and three upon the second. Three hot-air furnaces heat the rooms comfortably in the coldest weather, while the Reutan mode of ventilation, on the exhaust principle, keeps the atmosphere perfectly healthful. The total expenditure on this building and surroundings has been upwards of twenty-five thousand dollars.

William Doane, esq., treasurer of the board for fourteen years past, and chairman of the committee on buildings, furnished the design of these recent structures and supervised their erection.

V. ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The high school was organized at the same time with the union school, November 22, 1852.

Few changes of importance have been made in the course of study planned by Mr. Lynch and adopted by the board of education in 1852. The four years' course of the high school includes the following studies: Algebra, physiology, zoology, botany, geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, rhetoric, English, Greek, and Latin history, trigonometry, physical geography, astronomy, geology, English literature, mental and moral science, political economy, Latin, Greek, German, and French.

About twenty pupils have gone from this school to college, although many more than that number have been adequately prepared. The first class graduated in 1858. There were five in the class. Sixteen classes have since graduated, with an aggregate of one hundred and twenty-nine members. Twenty-three of these were young gentlemen, and one hundred and six young ladies. The number of scholars in the high school in 1855 was eighty-six; in 1865, eighty-three, and in the fall term of 1875, eighty-nine. The changes made in conditions of admission will be found stated at length under the fourth topic.

The following are the high school principals, and term of service since the organization of the school:

	Employed.	*Resigned.*
E. M. Cotton	November, 1852	June, 1859
John P. Patterson	September, 1859	June, 1860
D. N. Kinsman	September, 1860	Mar., 1863
J. M. Atwater	April, 1863	June, 1863
O. C. Atwater	September, 1863	June, 1865
Milton J. Warner	September, 1865	June, 1866
Charles F. Krimmel	September, 1866	June, 1872
James H. Clendennin	September, 1872	June, 1875
P. M. Cartmell	September, 1875	

It is impossible to gauge precisely the usefulness of the high school in this community. It has materially and beneficially affected all classes of society.

Representatives of these seventeen classes are found in the college chair, in the press, in the learned professions, in the counting-house, in the great railway interests, in the navy, in the army, in our State legislature, and at the head of schools at home and abroad. Twenty-four, at least, of the graduates, have been successful teachers in our public schools, of whom fourteen are still connected with them in the various grades. Besides these classes, in estimating the full usefulness and appreciation of the Circleville high school, large account must be made, also, of the four hundred to five hundred others, who, during the twenty-three years of its existence, have enjoyed one or more years of its advanced instruction and superior training, and have then gone forth and become citizens of influence and culture in this and other communities.

II. SUPERVISION.

John Lynch, first superintendent, was elected at the opening of the union school, in the fall of 1852, and, after ten years' service, resigned to enter the army in June, 1862. Of his very successful organization and management of the schools, much in detail has been given under the second topic.

Hon. H. H. Barney, who, as State school commissioner, had been deservedly popular, succeeded Mr.

JAMES McCOY.

MRS. JAMES McCOY.

William McCoy, father of the subject of this sketch, and the portrait of whom appears elsewhere, was born in what is now the State of Delaware, December 25, 1752. His wife, Drusilla Browning, was a native of Pennsylvania, and they were married in Huntingdon county, of that State, June 12, 1794. William McCoy followed the old time popular occupation of wagoning for twenty years, and it was while thus engaged that he met Drusilla Browning. After their marriage they emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1797 removed to the Northwest territory, and located on Kinnickinnick, which is now in Greene township, Ross county. At that time there was not a family between his location and Cleveland, and only two white families between him and Chillicothe, which was six miles south. He built upon Kinnickinnick the first mill in the Scioto valley. He moved from his first location, in 1803, to the farm in Greene township, Ross county, now occupied by D. Crouse.

During the war of 1812 he was lieutenant in the Irish Gray company, and though he awaited the call of duty, his company was not called into active service.

He was a man of moral and pious character, had been for a number of years a church member in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, and was the leading spirit in the organization of the Mt. Union Presbyterian church, of which he was for a long time subsequently one of the ruling elders.

William McCoy's first wife died September 2, 1805. She was the mother of seven children: William, born November 26, 1795—deceased October 2, 1820; Alexander, born June 16, 1797—deceased 1877; James, born February 2, 1799; Martha, born May 9, 1800—deceased October 2, 1814; Nancy, born January 26, 1802—now deceased; John, born April 30, 1803, and Joshua, born April 2, 1805, now in Iowa.

Mr. McCoy married, in 1818, as his second wife, Rebecca Wilson, and had by her three children: Joseph, born November 10, 1819; Martha, born November 15, 1822; Harriet Ann, born December 24, 1823.

William McCoy, the pioneer, parent of these ten children, died August 27, 1823.

It is our purpose to give of his son, James, a further account than the mere mention made of other descendants, for the reason that his long life has been prominently identified with the history of Pickaway county. As we have said, he was born February 2, 1799. He grew to manhood upon his father's farm, and lived there until after his marriage. In his early life he engaged in boating, and took several loads of flour and other provisions down the Scioto to the Ohio, and thence down the Mississippi to New Orleans. He thus obtained, at the same time, his first knowledge of business and of the great world outside of the quiet farm home. His first trip was made in 1819. He took one hundred and seventy-eight barrels of flour and a considerable quantity of other goods; arrived safely at New Orleans, and sold them at a fair price, but to men who were dishonest, and from whom he was never able to secure the whole of the pay. He started home June 8th, and arrived July 11th, having walked all the way from the mouth of the Mississippi, and passed through the trials of sickness, the danger of attack from Indians in the Indian Nation (now Mississippi), and the no less imminent danger of being robbed by lawless characters not of the red race.

In 1821 he built a boat for his father, and in company with a man named John Grant, took the second trip to New Orleans. They returned upon a steamboat; made what was called a quick trip, and were fourteen days and ten hours coming up the river from their starting point to Louisville. In 1823 Mr. McCoy made his third commercial venture, this time going down the river upon a boat of his own, and carrying wheat and flour, on which he made a reasonable profit.

Just after his return from this trip his father died, and the care of the family was, to a large extent, thrown upon him. He devoted most of his time, after that, to farming, and was a hard worker and good manager.

In 1825, on the eighth of November, he married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Nancy Entrekin, who was the sharer of his joys and sorrows, his failures and successes, until 1872. She died, August 23d of that year. James and Elizabeth McCoy were the parents of four children, two of whom are still living. Martha Jane, born August 22, 1826, died September 4, 1829; John E., born July 30, 1830, married Phillip Anna Ferguson, and is now living in Lawrence, Kansas; Milton, born December 9, 1838, married Catharine Crouse, and is living at Kinnickinnick, Ross county; Burton, born November 24, 1842, was a musician of great natural genius. He enlisted in the army, served as leader of the Second regiment band, and died in the service, from disease, July 8, 1864.

After his marriage, James McCoy continued his occupation of farming. He moved, in 1826, on to the south half of section six, in Salt Creek township, and took up his home on a farm owned by his father-in-law. There he remained, without intermission, until 1837, when he prepared to go west. This project was defeated by money difficulties, brought about by the suspension of the banks. He resumed work on the Salt Creek farm, and continued to reside there until 1839, when he removed to Circleville, and started, in company with Dr. Olds, in the business of pork-packing. He remained in that business for two years, and then went into the mercantile business with Messrs. Olds and Baker, under the firm name of Olds, Baker & McCoy. Seven years of his life were spent, with varying degrees of success, in this enterprise, and at the expiration of that period he retired, and purchased a farm on the Pickaway plains. He followed farming, stock raising and dealing, acted as agent for land-owners, and engaged in several other employments, from which he realized, in the aggregate, a considerable sum of money. Although Mr. McCoy has been an active, industrious man of business, and a good farmer, he has not, in his old age, a large accumulation of property or moneys, and this is rather creditable than not, for the cause is to be found in the many generous acts of the last half of his life. He has the reputation of having done, quietly, a great number of substantial kindnesses, and has been, in every sense, a generous and liberal man to those persons and causes which have been in need and were worthy. His life has been without reproach, admirable in its earnestness and simplicity. He is a member of the old school Presbyterian church, and the house upon east Main street, where he has, these many years, taken part in worship, stands upon a lot which he donated for the purpose of its erection. In politics, Mr. McCoy is a Republican, of Whig antecedents.

Lynch in September, 1862, and continued in office seven years. He resigned in 1869, withdrawing altogether from the cares of any avocation to that studious ease which the weight of years and his cultured tastes made desirable. Our citizens still speak with regret of the loss of this scholarly gentleman and honored citizen.

Mr. C. S. Smart followed Mr. Barney in January, 1869, and resigned after six years' service, in January, 1865, having been elected State school commissioner in October previous. He was engaged at a salary of one thousand four hundred dollars, which was raised to one thousand eight hundred dollars at the close of the school year. Under "Improvement of the System," mention has been made of the changes introduced by him.

In February, 1875, M. H. Lewis entered upon the duties of superintendent, at a salary of one thousand eight hundred dollars. Under the appropriate topic, the changes made through his recommendations in classification and course of study have been specified.

Teachers' meetings have been held weekly, or as occasion required, since 1852. Mr. Lynch, for a time, had all meet at the chapel at half past seven o'clock each Saturday morning, and continue in a kind of normal-institute session until half past eleven o'clock. Later, and still, the general teachers' meetings take place at three o'clock, afternoon, on Friday. The several superintendents have used this hour for counsel, criticism, and general direction.

Since February, 1875, it has been the practice of the superintendent to hold general teachers' meetings only as necessary, once in two or three weeks, while two or three special or grade meetings are convened each week. In these, modes of instruction, government, and special cases are considered.

At the close of 1875 the public schools are arranged as follows: 1, The high school, taught by three teachers and divided into four regular classes. 2, The common school, with four departments of two grades each, and twenty rooms. 3, The colored school, with two rooms and two teachers.

Three special teachers of music, penmanship, and German, complete the corps of twenty-eight teachers.

We append the names of the members of the board of education and instruction for the year 1878-79: S. B. Evans, president; G. F. Wittich, secretary; William Doane, treasurer; George Deavenport, S. A. Moore, James Harsha.

Board of instruction for 1878-9: M. H. Lewis, A. M., superintendent; high school, E. W. Mitchell, Bertha V. Farr, Rosa Hess; A grammar, Lydia A. George; B grammar, Ella C. Drum, Maggie A. Lewis; C grammar, Alice Pedrick, Mary J. MacMullin; D grammar, Ida Peebles, Mary C. Beachtel, Flora Littleton; A primary, Anna Myers, Anna L. Sain; B primary, Mary B. Sheridan, Lizzie Atkinson; C primary, Mrs. Maggie Scott, Clara Littleton; D primary, Ida Cantner, Sallie Moran, Alice Morrow, Julietta Smith, Jennie Hedges, Delilah Anderson; colored schools, Alex. D. Delany, Maggie E. Crawford, Sallie E. Vaughn; music, T. H. Wittich; penmanship, Harp Van Riper.

CEMETERIES.

The reverent affection for the dead which is shown by the human race in all stages of its development, is a striking characteristic of the species, and one of the landmarks of that impassable chasm which separates man from the lower animals. It is, undoubtedly, an outgrowth of the spiritual nature with which the race was endowed at the beginning, and is a proof of its immortality. Hardly any sentiment has left a deeper impress upon the literature of the world than this. It is this sentiment which has made Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard" (although the production of a minor poet) one of the most widely-read of all the efforts of the muse, having been translated into every cultivated language of christendom. And it is this which made Hervey's "Meditations among the Tombs," in spite of its glaring defects of style, one of the most popular books in the most prolific period of English letters. Strike from the world's literature all that has been written in obedience to this sentiment, and what would be left would be but the dry and useless comb after the honey is extracted. It is this sentiment, also, which has led to the setting apart of places for the burial of the dead, and to the decoration of such places with all the attractions which wealth and taste can supply—filling them with the best achievements of artistic skill in sculpture, architecture, and landscape adornment, thus making them places of the most irresistible attraction to the intelligent and the thoughtful, to the lovers of beauty in nature and art. The man of health and leisure, who should spend even a week's time in one of the great cities—New York, Boston, London, or Paris—without visiting Greenwood cemetery, Mount Auburn, Westminster Abbey, or Pere la Chaise, would stand self-convicted of a strange insensibility of soul; and a history of one of those cities which should make no mention of its celebrated burial place, would be indeed "like the play of Hamlet, with the part of Hamlet omitted."

And so, in our humbler history—even in writing sketches of rural townships and unincorporated villages—we are expected, in each instance, to devote a chapter to its burying ground, where

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep,"

and doubtless many an eye will be attracted to these chapters, unpretending though they be, which will find very little attraction in any others.

There are four public burial places in the township of Circleville—two within the limits of the city, and two just beyond those limits, on the north; but they are all, as will be seen, proper outgrowths of the city, established, at the first, to meet the city's wants, though at all times largely used by those outside of it.

Aside from these four there are, in different parts of the township, several family and neighborhood burying grounds, some of which have gone into disuse, and in others interments are still made. We have been able to visit but two of these outlying burying places, one on the Crouse farm, just out of the city, on the northwest, near the river. It has long been disused, unfenced, and

neglected. It occupies the top of a high knoll, which is covered with trees, and the field about it is cultivated but does not seem to be very fertile, while here and there a patriarchal apple-tree shows that the ground was once covered by an orchard. Near by are some ice houses, that have been filled from the river on whose bank they stand. At several of the graves slabs, of a kind of sandstone, are still standing; at others, they have been broken off and are lying on the ground. The stone being soft and flakey, several of the inscriptions have become quite illegible. The oldest that can still be made out is as follows: "In memory of Margaret, wife of Aquilla Justus [the name is elsewhere spelled Justice], who died Nov. 9, 1813, aged 47 years." An advertisement in an old number of the Circleville *Herald* shows that this same Mr. Justice had a mortgage on this same ground in 1830. Another inscription reads as follows: "In memory of John Justice, who departed this life Oct. 8, 1821, in the 73d year of his age." In the chapter on settlements it will be seen that this Mr. Justice entered the southwest quarter of section five, which occupies the northeast corner of the township, a little over two miles from the place where he was buried.

The other outlying burying-ground, which we visited, is on the farm of Jacob Ludwig, in the southeast corner of the township. It contains several new graves, the oldest being that of Thomas Ludwig, a young man of twenty-one, who died in 1810. Mr. Jacob Hitler, who lives near by, thinks that it began to be used in 1807. It covers about half an acre of ground, is securely fenced, and contains several very tasteful family monuments—that of Hosler, gray granite; those of Hitler and Lutz, white and clouded marble; those of Seall and Rudy, red granite. It was a great pleasure to find this little village of the dead so well cared for.

Of the four cemeteries properly belonging to city, the one first established is on east Mound street, adjoining Trinity Lutheran church. It consists of lots number one hundred and fifteen and one hundred and sixteen, of the original town plat, and was set apart by order of the court of common pleas, for the use of the German Lutheran and Calvanistic congregations, in 1811. We have not been able to ascertain the date of the first interment, nor the name of the first person buried in this ground. No costly monuments were erected there, and no interments have been made since 1850. The oldest inscriptions are in German, and many have become illegible from the friable nature of the stone employed. The first interment of which we found any record, was that of a child named William Betzer, who died in 1812, aged about six years. A blunder of the stone-cutter (leaving out a cipher) makes this child born in 186. This blunder, however, seems to be corrected, after a fashion, on another stone, which *gravely* informs us that Jacob (surname not legible) was born in 17093. If this statement were correct, and Jacob were now living, he would be just fifteen thousand, two hundred and fifteen years less than one year old. It will take an algebraist, however, to cipher it out. One of the German inscriptions is as follows, *verbatim et literatim*: "Hier ruhet Andreas Foltz, gebohren in Strasburg, Euroba den 9 Oct., 1756, gestorben den 23 dag Sept. 1813. Alt worden 57 Jahr, 11 monet, 2 wochen, 2 tag. Gezengt 11 kinder, 8 sene und 3 Dechter." Some of the words may be Pennsylvania German, they certainly are not the German of Germany. A literal translation is as follows: "Here rests Andrew Foltz, born in Strasburg, Europe, the 9th of Oct., 1756; died the 23d day of Sept., 1813. Was aged 57 years, 11 months, 2 weeks and 2 days. Begot 11 children—8 sons and 3 daughters." Comparatively few of the present descendants of the New England fathers will leave so worthy a record as that.

The two lots adjoining this cemetery on the east, (numbered one hundred and thirteen and one hundred and fourteen) were, at a very early day set apart for a similar purpose; but we have not been able to ascertain either the date or the manner of doing it. The two grounds were kept separate by a fence, and the one on the east was called, sometimes the public, sometimes the English, and sometimes the city burying-ground. In the year 1863, a decree of the court of common pleas having been obtained for that purpose, the most of the bodies were removed from this part, and the Trinity Lutheran church and parsonage which now occupy the ground, were erected there.

The burying grounds just described soon became insufficient for the accommodation of the public, and therefore, on the nineteenth of March, 1831, the town council purchased of Samuel Watt and wife, a piece of land containing nearly five acres on East High street, along the border of Hargus creek. It is a part of original section nineteen, and the price paid was one hundred and twenty-five dollars. This the council laid out as a burying ground, and called it the Circleville cemetery. In common parlance, however, it was for a long time called the "new," as it is now called the "old" cemetery.

Prominent in the council which purchased this ground, and the chief mover in the enterprise, was Mr. George Crook, an influential merchant of the city at that time He probably little thought that the ground he was so active in securing for the public convenience, would so soon become his own last resting place; that he would, in fact, be the first to be deposited there, amid the tears of sorrowing friends. Such, however, was the case. A plain marble slab near the entrance to the ground, bears this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of George Crook, who departed this life Jan. 1, 1832, in the 33d year of his age, leaving a widow with four small children to mourn their irreparable loss. But they mourn not as those without hope." Then follows an epitaph which, although rather commonplace as a whole, contains two lines (the ones printed below in *italics*) that strike us as being equal to anything we have ever met with in elegiac poetry:

"Wond'ring I ask, where is the breast
Struggling so late and racked with pain;
The eyes that upward looked for rest,
And dropt their weary lids again.
Peace, fluttered soul, the storm is o'er,
Ended at last the doubtful strife.
He flies to Heaven, returns no more;
A widow thou, no more a wife."

The monuments, here also, are mostly plain and unpretentious. The same friable sandstone, heretofore mentioned, has been too largely employed, and many of the inscriptions, in consequence, can no longer be deciphered. The grounds are not as well kept as they ought to be; but it is a pleasant, though melancholy, place to stay and meditate in the cool of a summer evening.

A little beyond the limits of the city, about a mile north of its center, on the west side of the Columbus turnpike, lie the beautiful grounds of the Forest cemeterp.

They comprise about fifty-one acres of land, purchased by the cemetery corporation in 1857, mostly of Mrs. Agnes McCrea, but partly of Jacob Mader, for one hundred dollars per acre. They were laid out, the same year, under the direction of William Renick, and exhibit great taste and skill in the fine art of landscape gardening.

The following pledge and subscription will show how and by whom the money was raised for the purchase of these grounds:

We, the undersigned, being desirous of providing suitably for the burial of the dead, do hereby subscribe the several sums annexed to our names respectively, for the purpose of buying and embellishing grounds, to be used forever for a rural cemetery, near the city of Circleville. The premises to be bought for this purpose shall contain not less than forty acres. These subscriptions to be binding whenever ratified by the subscribers, or a majority, in amount. This association to be organized under the law of Ohio passed February 24, 1848. The sums hereto subscribed shall be in the nature of a loan to the association, subject to be repaid out of the proceeds of sales of burial lots, under such rules and regulations as the association may prescribe.

Signed:

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, June 10, 1857.

William Renick	$200	W. M. Triplett	$100
W. W. Bierce	200	W. Baker	100
John Groce	200	C. Olds	100
S. H. Moore	200	Einsel, Wagner & Co.	100
S. A. Ruggles	200	N. S. & G. W. Gregg	200
Nelson Franklin	200	Harness Renick	200
S. Marfield	200	W. Wolfley & E. G. Shulze	100
Josiah Renick	200	Israel Gregg	100
E. C. Clarke	200	D. Pierce & R. H. Wilson	100
William Bauder	200	W. Griswold	100
Samuel Rogers	200	C. A. & A. King	100
A. McCrea	200	Jonathan Renick	100
S. M. Baker	200	J. A. Hawkes	100
William L. Peck	200	George Hammel	100
H. N. Hedges, sr.	200	William VanHeyde	100
R. A. Foresman	200	G. E. Wolfley	100
O. Ballard, jr.	100	William Doane	100
M. Brown	100	M. Kellstadt	100
W. E. Delaplane	100	Philip Glick	100
J. T. Delaplane	100	John Lynch	100
J. S. Wilkes	100	A. J. Haswell	100
J. Y. Duncan	100	William Hughes	100
John Boyer	100	Peter Wefler, jr.	100
George H. Fickardt	100	David Snider	100
L. N. Olds	100	H. N. Hedges, jr.	100
G. F. Wittich	100	P. C. Smith	100
N. T. Bradford	100	J. Solliday	100

The association which bought the grounds was incorporated the same year, as shown by the following articles of incorporation, recorded September 8, 1857:

On the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857, William Renick, Samuel Marfield, Samuel Rogers, Wayne Griswold, Adam McCrea, John Groce, William Doane, W. W. Bierce, Jonathan Renick, George H. Fickardt, and twenty-two other citizens of Circleville, assembled at the court house, in the city of Circleville, for the purpose of forming themselves into a cemetery association under an act of the legislature, passed February 24, 1848; notices of said meeting having been published in the *Circleville Herald and Watchman* twenty days before said meeting.

On motion, Adam McCrea, esq., was elected chairman of the meeting, and George H. Fickardt clerk.

A majority of the members of the association being present, on motion it was resolved that the said persons present form themselves into a cemetery association by the election of seven trustees and one clerk.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of trustees and clerk, when the following gentlemen were elected trustees, viz.: William Renick, president; William Doane, Wayne Griswold, John Groce, W. W. Bierce, Jonathan Renick, E. C. Clarke—three to serve for three years, two to serve for two years, and two to serve for one year.

George H. Fickardt was elected clerk, to serve for three years.

On motion, it was resolved that the name of the association shall be "The Forest Cemetery of Circleville."

On motion, a constitution for the government of said association was adopted.

I, George H. Fickardt, clerk of the Forest Cemetery of Circleville, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true record of the proceedings of the meeting held at the court house, in the city of Circleville, on the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1857, for the purpose herein before mentioned.

Signed: GEORGE H. FICKARDT,
Clerk of Forest Cemetery, of Circleville, Ohio.

July 31, 1857.

The following are the names of the present officers: Dr. Marcus Brown, president; Geo. H. Fickardt, treasurer and clerk. Trustees: John Groce, E. C. Clarke, S. A. Moore, M. Brown, John Boyer, S. Marfield, sr., and William Doane.

The grounds of Forest cemetery were, July 28, 1858, solemnly dedicated for the uses and purposes as specified in article seven of the constitution, by an oration by the Rev. Joel Swartz, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church in this city, and by other appropriate exercises.

The following were the order of exercises:

1st, Anthem, by the Circleville Musical Association.
2d, Invocation, by Rev. Mr. Swartz.
3d, Ode.
4th, Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Felton.
5th, Hymn, to Old Hundred.
6th, Address, by Rev. Mr. Swartz.
7th, Ode.
8th, Benediction, by Rev. Mr. Felton.

We regret we have not space to publish the beautiful oration of Rev. Mr. Swartz.

The first body laid at rest in these beautiful grounds was that of Mrs. William P. Darst, October 12, 1858.

There are many fine and costly monuments erected here, the three most noticeable being that of Dr. Chas. H. Hawkes, consisting of a marble statue of hope, larger than life, on a lofty pedestal of gray granite; that of Wm. Renick, entirely of red granite (except the base, which is gray)—the pedestal being surmounted by a tall pyramidal shaft; and that of Col. John Cradlebaugh, of a grayish marble, distinguished from all the rest by its beautiful, life-size statue of Christ in benediction, the work of an Italian sculptor, which would be justly regarded as an attraction, in any cemetery in the word.

On one of the tablets of the last named monument, is told a sad story of domestic bereavement, viz.: That Mrs. Cradlebaugh, and a son aged over two months, both died on the same day, June 19, 1852. Twenty-one years later, in 1873, the colonel himself, having cherished in the loneliness of widowhood, and amid many strange vicissitudes of fortune, the memory of his youthful companion, died in the midst of great reverses at Eureka, Nevada; and six years after his death, on decoration

day, May 30, 1879, his remains were brought back and deposited by the side of his loved ones, under the sacred benediction of those marble hands.

Nearly opposite to the Forest cemetery, but a little nearer the city, is the newly opened cemetery of St. Joseph's (Roman Catholic) church. It consists of six acres, purchased in August, 1877, of Caspar McCabe, for one thousand dollars. Two avenues only have been laid out through the grounds at right angles, in the form of a Roman cross. It was consecrated July 4, 1878, and the first interment took place on the same day—that of Miss Mary Roach, a young lady, about eighteen years old. Only six or seven graves have been added since that time. The most of the ground has been cultivated in wheat during the present season.

MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

A complete history of the mercantile interests of the place would embrace a sketch of all the leading merchants, both past and present, that have ever done business here in any department of trade. We regret that we have no space for such a history, but must content ourselves with little more than a bare enumeration of the individuals and firms now engaged in three of the principal branches of merchandise.

I. DRY GOODS.

Those engaged at present in this business are the following: Wolfley & Hartmeyer, Delaplaine & Doane, J. Darst, W. S. Jacobson & Co., D. Peirce, Wallace & Bro., J. Weill, Wallace & Schleyer, and L. Abt & Co. Of these, Wolfley & Hartmeyer represent the oldest establishment, dating back to about the year 1829. The name of Darst has been prominent in the mercantile history of Circleville for many years. The first who bore it in that capacity were two brothers—Isaac and William P. Darst—who established themselves here, in the dry goods trade, in 1832, both having previously been clerks for Bradshaw & Turney, pioneer merchants of Circleville, as early as 1816. They were brothers of Joseph Darst, for many years a shoe merchant in this place. The present J. Darst is the survivor of two cousins of the same name—Jacob Darst—who were in partnership here for a long time, having become successors to Darst & Hedges. The elder of the two cousins (now deceased) was the father of Miss Lillie C. Darst, editor and proprietor of the Circleville *Herald*.

II. HARDWARE.

The only ones doing a general hardware business at present in Circleville are the following: Cyrus Benford, W. A. Ensworth & Co., and B. H. Moore. Of these, Benford has the oldest store, having been established about the year 1845.

III. DRUGS.

The druggists now doing business here are the following: Z. H. Fickardt, W. W. Ballard, Evans & Krimmel, and H. E. Grand-Girard. Mr. Fickhardt came here in 1839, and his establishment dates back to 1830, being the oldest drug store in the city. He is the proprietor of an excellent tonic medicine called "Angelica Bitters," from the principal ingredient, and "Poor Man's Tonic," from the low price at which it is sold.

BANKS.

Of these, there have been six of a public character. The first, known as the Bank of Circleville, was organized in the fall of 1834, under a special act of the legislature, passed March 3d, of the same year, with a capital of $200,000, having for its commissioners Joseph Olds, Samuel Rogers, N. S. Gregg, Andrew Huston, William Renick, sr., William Renick, jr., Elias Florence and Samuel Lybrand, who, on the first Monday in June, opened the books for subscriptions to the stock. During the twenty years it did business, it had three presidents, viz.: Joseph Olds, N. S. Gregg and Joel Franklin; and two cashiers, of whom Hoel Lawrence was the first, and his son, Hoel K. Lawrence, the second. For a period of about seventeen years, the bank was under an able direction, and advanced to a high degree of prosperity. At length, in 1853, the elder Lawrence died, an event which was soon followed by a negotiation for the transfer of a controlling interest to some new parties, and the consequent resignation of its judicious president, N. S. Gregg. Thenceforward its welfare waned, and, in one of the months of 1854, it failed.

On the sixteenth of August, 1839, books were opened by John Barr, Jacob Shoemaker and Jonathan Renick, three of the twelve commissioners, for subscriptions to the stock of the second bank, whose act of incorporation reached back to January 14, 1818, also entitled the Bank of Circleville, having an authorized capital of $300,000, with right to commence business when $150,000 were subscribed, and fifteen per cent. thereof paid in, and the governor's certificate procured. It would appear that there was not much readiness on the part of more than a few of the citizens of the county to become shareholders, and only after non-residents of the county and State entered their names for the deficient sum, was the organization perfected. A Mr. Brown, whose given name can not now be recalled, a resident of New York, was elected the president, and one Charles Cornwell, the cashier. For reasons, which seem not to have been made public, the governor of Ohio declined to certify that the bank had complied with the provisions of the statutes, and, it being deemed important that this official declaration by the bank should have a verification by disinterested parties, the board appointed E. B. Olds and P. N. White to make examination of the books and to count the funds. They, having complied with the request, reported that they found the institution in possession of $23,000, gold and silver, a sum $500 in excess of the fifteen per cent. necessary to have before operations could be begun legally. There may be now no one living who knows just how long the said $23,000 was held as a real basis for a two-fold, or more, circulation, but two or three individuals yet survive who have always believed that another bank were creditors therefor, and that the loan was of short duration. However that may be, on the sixth of April, 1840, business with the public began; whether in sin, to bring forth iniquity, or in honesty, to bear good fruit,

the current sentiment of the day got into no controversy. Suffice it to say, that not twelve months elapsed before president number one gave place to number two, and the first cashier to the second. Seymour G. Renick becoming the successor of the one, and William McCulloch that of the other. But the ebb and flow of affairs did not improve. The notes of the bank were a source of annoyance. As children, they had too warm affection for their parents, and back to them they would continually go. At length an hour of paralysis came, and on the morning of the fourteenth of April, 1842, after an asthmatic existence of two years and eight days, it expired. Its worthy incumbent cashier was humiliated, and, for a little while, became a recluse. It happened that some of the directors were small depositors, and felt that their balances needed attention. The dejected official who held the keys of the vault was visited, and importuned therefor, and on the plea of a desire to take an inventory of the contents of the safe, the keys were surrendered. The repository was soon opened, and the ledger examined. A found himself a creditor for one hundred dollars, B for two hundred dollars, and C for three hundred dollars. There must be no loss to them. The trunks were found to be replete with the bills of the corporation, but to contain no other. "What per cent. of their face will they probably bring in the open market?" was the query. Fifty cents on the dollar became the estimate. "Then," said they, "let us take enough of them, at those figures, to square accounts." So doing, the Bank of Circleville, ear-marked "the old," was left to dance on the sea of public opinion as best she could; and on she went, drifting for twenty-nine years, until, at length, by the weight of the last judicial determination, she went down to join the kindred dead.

The third organization was that of the Pickaway County Savings Institute, with a capital of $25,000, of which M. Brown was made president, and O. Ballard, jr., cashier.

In 1851, the Institute was merged into the Pickaway County bank, a corporation organized under the act to authorize free banking, passed March 21, 1851, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, with capital stock of $200,000. The board of directors consisted of Samuel Rogers, James E. Rice, J. A. Troup, James R. Hulse and Marcus Brown.

On the tenth of October, 1863, the stockholders of the Pickaway County bank accepted of the provisions of the "act to provide a national currency, secured by the pledge of the United States bonds," and organized under it as the First National bank of Circleville, with a capital stock increased to $260,000. The board of directors consisted of N. S. Gregg, Samuel Rogers, S. H. Ruggles, James E. Rice, Hanson Rock and Marcus Brown. Marcus Brown was elected president, and O. Ballard, jr., appointed cashier, and now, after the lapse of thirty years, these officers are still in the management, and few banks have had better success.

The sixth, and last, organization occurred on the fourteenth of January, 1864, when the Second National bank, with a capital stock of $125,000, opened its doors to the public, having elected N. S. Gregg, esq., its now venerable president, as its highest officer, and Henry N. Hedges, jr., still its second official, as the cashier. This institution, also, has been well conducted, and its shares have proved to be a valuable acquisition to the holders.

CANAL BUSINESS.

The completion of the Ohio canal gave a great impetus to the prosperity of Circleville. The construction of the work gave employment to large numbers of men, and support to their families. By reducing the expense of importation it lessened the price of all sorts of merchandise; and by affording readier means for the export of home products, it increased their volume and stimulated still greater production. In 1846 the clearances from this port, of the five principal articles of export, were as follows: Of corn, 106,465 bushels; wheat, 24,918 bushels; broom corn, 426,374 pounds; pork, 1,277,212 pounds, and of lard, 1,458,259 pounds. The business continued to increase till the year 1856, when the first railroad through Circleville (the Cincinnati & Zanesville, or Muskingum Valley road) was built. From this time the business by canal diminished till, in the year 1876, the record for the five articles named, stood as follows: Corn, 44,492 bushels; wheat, 7,588 bushels; pork, 134,317 pounds; lard, 92,233 pounds; broom corn, none. The next year the Scioto Valley road was completed, and the result was that, in 1878, the year following, the clearances by canal had almost entirely ceased, the only exports reported being: of pork, 6,857 pounds, and of flour, 798 barrels, the latter having amounted, in 1875, to 1,280 barrels. This falling off is, of course, due to the fact that the railroads are able to underbid the canal in the price of freights. For exports the latter has become useless, and almost the only import which it still controls, is that of coal. Should the railroads secure the handling of that, the canal would, in all probability, be abandoned.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

It would be interesting and instructive to trace the history of the Circleville *fire army* (or, as it might better be called, *water army*, since its object is to fight the "fire fiend" with water) from the first organization of the "bucket brigade" in pioneer times, through the days of the "Thames" rotary engine, the "old Scioto," with its end brakes, and the "new Scioto" with its side brakes, down to the present era of steam fire engines and pumping works. For this, however, we have not room, but must plunge at once *in medias res* of the present system.

The Circleville fire department consists at present of one hundred and thirty members, divided into four companies, and organized under the leadership of chief engineer H. H. Nicholas, first assistant engineer T. H. Casper, and second assistant engineer Charles McLean. The organization was created and is controlled by municipal law, and is a combination of the pay with the volunteer principle—the officers, during the time of fires and when on parade, being clothed with police powers.

Circleville company No. 1, consists of forty members, having in charge the steam engine "Circleville," with the following officers: F. Drescher, engineer; W. M.

Todd, stoker; B. Wolfram, foreman; Jos. Ridgeway, first assistant ditto; John Crayne, second assistant ditto; George Denman, secretary; Mayor I. P. Todd, treasurer; Peter Foerst, messenger, and J. Streich, pioneer.

Buckeye engine and hose company No. 2, consists of forty members, having in charge "Buckeye" steam engine No. 2, and one or two hose carts, under the following officers: Andrew Rudle, engineer; D. Thockmorton, foreman; L. Seigwalt, assistant ditto; H. Weimer, secretary; F. Hoffman, treasurer; W. Schwartz, foreman of hose department; J. Hester, assistant ditto; Charles Butler, first pipeman; Frank Feeny, assistant; Thomas Sharkey, second pipeman; H. Williams, assistant; A. Todd and J. Sheridan, pioneers.

Niagara hose company, No. 1, consists of twenty members, having in charge two hose carts, the officers being as follows: E. Case, foreman; A. Krimmell, assistant ditto; R. D. Moffitt, secretary; Charles McLean, treasurer; M. Donelly, first pipeman; Geo. Wilson, assistant; D. Brannan, second pipeman; D. Gephart, asssistant, and Thos. Tracy, pioneer.

Scioto hand engine company consists of thirty colored members, having charge of hand engine "Scioto" and two hose trucks. The following are the officers: J. Jackson, foreman; J. McMann, assistant ditto; J. Norman, secretary; W. H. Weaver, treasurer; W. Hohlms, foreman of the hose department; T. Turner, first pipeman; J. Grant, second ditto, and R. B. Peterson, pioneer.

The steam engines mentioned above are the most elaborate and expensive of their kind, and (like all the other apparatus named) are kept in perfect order and ready for efficient service at a moment's notice. The remarkable exemption of the city from destructive fires, during the past quarter of a century, proves conclusively the rare effectiveness of the department. And we are pleased to learn that, as in the great political rebellion of 1861, so in the smaller fire-rebellions which they now eagerly aid in quelling, the "colored troops" still fight nobly, thus establishing their claim to be regarded as useful citizens of the country whose life they helped to save.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

These, for a town of seven thousand inhabitants, are very well represented in Circleville. We begin with

THE SCIOTO MACHINE WORKS.

These works, embracing machine shop and foundry, were established in the fall of 1850, by Messrs. Bright & Bierce. The first iron was melted in August, 1851. In 1852 Bierce sold out to Bright, and the latter took, as partner, H. J. Lawrence. The next year Lawrence sold out, and George West became partner with Bright, under the firm name of Bright & Co. This firm failed in 1855. In 1856, Irvin & Miller rented the property, and carried on the business about nine months. Then Risher & Dunkle rented it, in the latter part of 1856, carried on the business of making wheat drills for about two years, and failed. In the latter part of 1858 it was purchased by W. W. Bierce, for nine thousand dollars, and carried on successfully till 1864. They made a specialty (as the other firms did, for the most part) of steam engines, threshing machines, and stoves. In 1864 Bierce failed, and the property passed into the hands of Haswell, Wright & Co., who owned it till August, 1878, and then sold out to the Scioto Machine company for fifteen thousand dollars. Of this company, which was organized on the twelfth of August, 1878, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, the following are the officers: President, T. C. Wallace; superintendent, A. R. Dumm; auditor, J. Q. A. Oliver. They employ, on an average, about thirty-five hands.

These works are situated on the corner of Main street and the Ohio canal, and it is a part of their history that the main building was erected as a hotel, by Andrew Cradlebaugh, about the year 1836. Mr. Cradlebaugh also had a tannery at the rear of his hotel. The building was considerably enlarged in 1842, soon after which time Mr. Cradlebaugh died, his widow continuing the business till 1850, when the property was purchased by Bright & Bierce, as stated above.

CIRCLEVILLE TANNERY.

This establishment is located on the opposite side of the street from the machine works. It was built by John Hayes, about the year 1850. He sold out to Howard & Jackson, in July, 1856, for four thousand dollars. Howard sold his half interest to George Metzger, in 1858, and the present proprietors, George and William Roth (brothers), bought out Jackson & Metzger, in 1871, paying ten thousand dollars for the building and grounds. Harness leather is a specialty with them, of which they turn out about seventy-five hides a week. Ten men are employed in the business.

Farther up the canal, on High street, are two large

PORK PACKING HOUSES.

The first we come to, on the south side of the street, is the one owned by S. H. Ruggles. On the opening of the canal, in 1832 or 1833, the business was commenced, in a small way, by Samuel Rogers and William Martin, with whom was associated Mr. Baldwin, of Cleveland. Mr. Ruggles, as we understand, became proprietor of the concern in 1843. The establishment was rebuilt and enlarged in 1869. Since that time the average number of hogs slaughtered annually has been from ten to fifteen thousand. The limit of capacity is about twenty thousand. Curing hams is a specialty. From fifty to sixty hands are employed during the slaughtering season.

The establishment on the north side of the street is the one now owned by John Groce & Son. The business was commenced here by Olds & McCoy, in 1837. They sold out to Atwater & Groce, in 1848. Mr. Atwater died in 1852, and Mr. Groce then became sole proprietor. In 1870, while they were attempting to place a new foundation under the old wooden building, a heavy rain coming on and washing out the supports, the whole fell in ruins. Out of these ruins sprang the commodious brick structure which now occupies the ground. In 1878 a summer packing house was added, which is kept almost at the freezing point by a large refrigerator, forty-eight by forty feet, the coolness being

propelled by six hundred tons of ice. In this, three hundred hogs a day can be cared for, with as much safety as in mid-winter. This is claimed as the most convenient establishment of the kind in the Scioto valley. From ten to twelve thousand hogs is its annual slaughtering capacity. It is worthy of remark that the foreman of the concern, George W. Downs, a native of Circleville, has been in the employ of Mr. Groce for twenty-seven years—a compliment both to employer and employed.

Far out on Washington street, south of the railroad, is located

THE SWEET-CORN CANNING AND DRYING ESTABLISHMENT.

The proprietors are C. E. Sears & Co., who began the business in 1873, at first only for drying. They commenced canning in 1876. In that year Evans, Day & Co., of Baltimore, Maryland, came on and put their apparatus into one of the drying houses, Sears & Co. furnishing the corn, and Evans, Day & Co. doing the packing. The next year [1877] Sears & Co. purchased the canning apparatus, and have since carried on both branches of the business. They raise all their corn on leased ground. The first year they put up the smaller drying house, and dried the corn raised on one hundred acres. The next year they put up the larger house (nearly twice as large as the former) and dried the product of at least three hundred and fifty acres. Since that time they have cultivated from four to five hundred acres. In 1878 they sold fifteen hundred barrels of dried corn, and over three hundred thousand two-pound cans of canned corn. For eight months, in planting, cultivating and harvesting both corn and fodder, about twelve men with teams are employed. During the harvesting season the largest number they have ever employed, at one time, was four hundred, comprising men, women and children. Last year, for one item of labor, they paid out ten thousand dollars. Surely, a most beneficent industry.

THE GAS WORKS

are situated on the corner of Mound street and the canal. They were established by Coverdale & Bierce, in 1859. They commenced furnishing light in January, 1860. In 1863, Colonel S. A. Moore, having previously been a large stockholder, became sole proprietor. The original capital was twenty-six thousand dollars, and the annual dividends, notwithstanding the exaggerated notion so prevalent, as to the profits of the gas business, have not been over ten per cent. It requires courage and enterprise to establish gas works in a town of five thousand inhabitants (which is probably more than Circleville had in 1859), and when capitalists are found sufficiently public-spirited to furnish their fellow-citizens with such a convenience, they certainly deserve a liberal patronage.

THE BROOM-CORN INTEREST

Is one of the largest and most important industrial interests of Circleville at the present time. It is proper, as well as convenient, to class it among the manufactures, although the corn is simply made into bales and then sold in bulk, to be manufactured into brooms and brushes in various parts of the country.

Eaton Brothers were the pioneers in this business, commencing about the year 1838, and continuing until 1851. They cultivated about one hundred and fifty acres of ground.

Messrs. Edward and J. P. Smith commenced the business in 1852. In 1856 J. P. Smith left, and Edward Smith carried it on alone during the next year. Then James H. Lynch became a partner, continuing in the business for two years. J. P. Smith returned in 1860, and since that time the two brothers have continued together. At first they cultivated but two hundred acres. Since 1863 the average number has been about one thousand. One year [1864 or 1865] they had one thousand two hundred acres under cultivation. In 1864 they paid to the government a tax on forty-two thousand dollars, as the income from their business for that year. Up to 1862 they cultivated, for the most part, rented land; since then, almost entirely, land of their own. During the cultivation of the crop, about sixty men, with as many horses and mules, are employed. During the harvesting season of two months, some three hundred persons are employed, consisting of men, women, and children. Over twenty-five thousand dollars are paid out annually for labor. The average product of their business is three hundred and fifty tons, which is distributed through nearly all the northern States. The process of their work may be briefly stated as follows: The first thing done, after cutting the corn, is the removal of the seed, which is of course done by machinery; then it is taken to the drying sheds, and left till it is thoroughly air-dried; thence to the bale-house, where it is pressed and baled. Sometimes it is shipped directly from this point, but more commonly it is taken to the large store-house on Court street, just south of the railroad, where it is stored until the accumulation of orders demands its shipment. This building, with the ground on which it stands, cost over seven thousand dollars. A low estimate of the capital invested in the business amounts to a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as follows: lands, one hundred thousand dollars; buildings, thirteen thousand dollars; horses and implements, seven thousand dollars. About three hundred acres of the land cultivated lies in Circleville township; the rest, in Jackson.

Mr. Edward Smith, the principal proprietor, has a charming suburban villa on south Court street, near the city limits. The fine mansion stands in the midst of spacious grounds, skillfully laid out and planted with shrubbery and trees, of various kinds, deciduous and evergreen—the planting having been done many years ago by Mr. Smith's own hands, or under his direction. This magnificent property, which is worth "a mint 'o money," is not embraced in the estimate given above.

THE PLOW MANUFACTORY

of Schwartz & Son was established in 1852. A part of the large brick building now occupied by them, on the corner of Franklin and Pickaway streets, was, some time previous to that date, a place of worship, having been built by a branch of the Methodists, calling themselves the "Mutual Rights Methodist Episcopal Church." The

other part of the works was built in 1866. The proprietors buy the castings for their plows in various markets, make the wrought-iron portions at their own forges, and do the wood work in the upper part of their building. Repairing machinery of all kinds is now a large part of their business. They turn out an average of a hundred plows annually, all of which are sold in the county.

OTHER FACTORIES ENUMERATED.

There are several other manufacturing establishments, now in operation here, some of which are perhaps quite as deserving of extended mention, as the most of those already noticed; but want of space compels us to content ourselves with a brief enumeration. These establishments, with the names of their owners, are as follows:

Three flouring mills, owned by Mr. Delaplane, Heffner & Co., and Jacob Young. Two planing mills, manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, by John Pickering, and C. B. Tyler. Four carriage factories, by Wm. Bauder & Son, Brobeck & Denman, James C. Duffey, and a joint stock company in Acker's building, on Court street. (Wm. Bauder built the first buggy ever made in Circleville, and that was forty years ago. The firm of William Bauder & Son now turn out about fifty fine carriages a year—this kind of work being with them a specialty. They keep the best lumber wagons on sale, but not of their own manufacture.) Nine tailor shops, by G. Christy Bayer, Kinzel & Hannig, B. M. Thompson, Matthew Littleton, Henry Alspaugh, Thos. Howard, James Steele, Chas. Sprates, and Franz Mœller. One gun shop, by Chas. M. Siebert, manufacturing the wood work of guns and rifles. Two brick yards, by Mr. McCollister and Mr. Brunnshein. One broom shop, by Michael Gœller. Five tin shops, by Wm. Richardson, Hoffman & McMullen, Haswell & Co., Henry Greer, and John Cull. Six boot and shoe shops, by T. J. Epps, E. E. Bock, Thos. Orpwood, Charles Fismer, H. Bowling, and A. D. Schurn. Five harness and saddle shops, by W. A. Empie, Sapp & McCollister, A. Smith, Harry Clemens, and Thos. Stover. Two marble shops, by James Harsha, and Price & Glick. Three cooper shops, by James Sapp, Gideon Reif (turning out five thousand barrels a year), and Conrad Ritchie. Three bakeries, by M. Bish, Jacob Mader, and John Mader. One confectionery establishment, by G. F. Wittich. One book bindery, by B. W. Morris. One brewery, by Krimmel & Hoover. Two cigar factories, by Henry Voneif, and Fen. E. Dyas.

There may be others worthy of mention, but these are all we are able to find.

DEFUNCT MANUFACTORIES.

On the left bank of the canal, a little below the gas works, stands a large three-story brick building, with a number of wooden buildings connected with it. This building contains the machinery for carrying on an extensive business in the manufacture, by steam power, of woolen goods; but it has lain idle for the past four or five years.

It was built by George Crook as a commission and storage warehouse, about the year 1831. After Mr. Crook's death, it was owned and carried on by J. W. Finley & Co., for some years. In 1844 it was purchased by P. B. & J. G. Dodridge, and turned into a woolen factory. Their successors were Thomas Drakely, W. W. Bierce & Co., and Miller & Hassenpflug. It has been a very extensive business, but, as may be judged by its frequent change of proprietors, has never been what could be called a pecuniary success. Since the failure of Miller & Hassenpflug, four or five years ago, it has lain idle, as above stated. Opinion differs as to the probability of its ever being resuscitated.

About the year 1845, Darst & Yerington started a foundry near the site of the present gas works. This was kept up for five or six years, and was the lineal predecessor of the Scioto machine works, already described.

A match factory was established, near 1853, by J. Wyman and T. Bussert—Wyman (who was a lawyer) furnishing the money, and Bussert manufacturing the matches. The busines was carried on, only about a year, in a house which stood near the present city building. After supplying this place with matches, they employed Mr. C. C. Niebling to peddle out the remainder of their stock (consisting of a wagon load or more) through the neighboring towns and villages.

Frank Head put up a saw-mill and carding machine on Hargus creek, near the old cemetery, about the year 1825 or '26, which did considerable business for some ten years, when it was given up. There was also, at one time, a carding machine near the canal, a little above Groce's packing house.

About the year 1820, Thomas Bell established here a factory (in a small way) for the making of cut nails, employing a Mr. Orr to do the work. It lasted only four or five years.

Wilkes Allen, about the year 1840, commenced the manufacture of fanning-mills, in a building near the Emmett warehouse, on the canal. It continued in operation some fourteen years.

As early as 1818 or '20, Valentine Keffer began the manufacture of linseed oil, in a small way. It continued but a few years.

About the same time, a Mr. Reed built a woolen mill on Hargus creek, in the north part of town. The establishment changed hands twice, and was given up some time between 1840 and 1850.

A soap and candle factory was established by G. A. Hartmeyer, about 1840, candles being made until petroleum drove them out of the market. A good article of laundry soap was made, and the business continued till near Mr. Hartmeyer's death, which occured in 1874. Although the business was very limited, Mr. Hartmeyer doing nearly all the work with his own hands, yet it made a good living for himself and family, and left them a comfortable home.

A Mr. Josinski established here a distillery, about 1820, which continued in operation only a few years. The buildings were still standing, when the canal aqueduct was built, about 1832, and were used as a boarding house for the hands employed in the construction of that important work. The business of distilling is spoken of as having been singularly disastrous to all the parties that

MATTHEW McCREA.

ADAM McCREA.

Matthew McCrea, one of the old time residents of Circleville, and one of the most active of its early business men, was born in the year 1792, in the county of Down, Ireland. He was of Scotch ancestry, and the son of Adam and Martha McCrea, who were also the parents of nine other children, six sons and three daughters. Matthew came to America with his brother Joseph, stopping first at Hagerstown, Maryland, where he remained two years. In 1817 he removed to the village of Jefferson, Pickaway county, Ohio, where his brother had previously gone, and was at that time clerking for Henry Neville. Thomas Bell, of Circleville, hearing of Matthew's arrival, sent for him and gave him a place in his store, in which he was doing a large and prosperous business in general merchandise. It was in Circleville that he met his future wife, Agnes, daughter of Hugh and Ruth Foresman. She was of Scotch origin, and her mother was of the Slocum family, famous in connection with the Wyoming massacre and wholesale abduction. She was born June 6, 1797, and married Matthew McCrea September 16, 1819, four years after his arrival in this country, and two years after his coming to Circleville.

Matthew McCrea established himself in business upon his own account in the fall of 1820, at the village of Jefferson. He traveled all of the way to Philadelphia on horseback to buy goods, which were loaded on the heavy, old-fashioned wagons, on Market street, and transported in that manner to their place of destination. Not being satisfied with his location in Jefferson, Mr. McCrea purchased property in, and removed his building to, Circleville, in 1821, locating himself on the east side of the old circle, where he continued to prosecute a very successful business until 1828. Being the owner of a considerable quantity of land, he then sold out his goods and devoted himself to farming for the remainder of his life, excepting a period of one year, in 1834 and 1835, when he was in partnership with S. S. Denny, in the dry goods business.

Mr. McCrea was probably the first successful adventurer in transporting pork, lard and flour from Circleville, by the Scioto, Ohio, and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans. His first trip, in 1819, was made for his brother-in-law, Thomas Bell. He continued this profitable, although somewhat risky enterprise, until his retirement from the mercantile business, making annual trips, and carrying pork, lard, flour, and other provisions to the great southern mart. It was his custom after disposing of his stock in New Orleans, to sail for Philadelphia, where he purchased goods, before returning home, to sell during the ensuing year in his Circleville store.

Mr. McCrea was a man of broad and generous nature, and of much dignity and perfect probity of character. His hospitality seemed to have no bound. His house was always open, and his friends, or for that matter, strangers, always welcome. Ministers, and especially those of his own denomination, were guests whom he took an especial pleasure in providing for; and if the number of those who accepted his kindness, and the frequency of their visits afford any means by which to judge, we may be sure that they fully appreciated his entertainment. He was a man in whom the people generally reposed the highest degree of confidence, and when he died, one attestation of this fact was shown in his having a considerable sum of money which he had been given to hold in trust. As one of the founders of the first Circleville academy, he exhibited his interest in education, and gave the cause the practical assistance of his influence and pecuniary support. He was for many years one of the trustees of this institution, and throughout its existence took great interest in its welfare and usefulness as he did of other institutions in their time. Always upon the side of good morals and improvement, he became at an early day a strong and consistent advocate of temperance. He was one of the very first to take the unpopular step of dispensing with liquor in the harvest field. A man of strong and fine religious feeling, a quality, perhaps, in his Scotch blood—he was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and for twenty years or more a ruling elder.

Politically, Mr. McCrea was a strong Whig of the Henry Clay school. He was, in 1845, elected by the legislature as associate judge of Pickaway county—a position which he held until his death.

His life closed September 4, 1874. His widow is still living.

The children of Matthew and Agnes McCrea were eight in number. Three died in infancy. The others were Adam, born August 19, 1821; Joseph, born December 14, 1827; Eveline Amanda, born March 24, 1829; William, born March 22, 1831; and George, born December 9, 1834. Of these, Joseph and Eveline Amanda, are deceased; William is living in Illinois, George in St. Louis, and Adam in Circleville.

ADAM McCREA.

Adam McCrea, eldest son of Matthew and Agnes McCrea, passed his boyhood at the home of his parents, and in the year 1837, when sixteen years of age, entered the preparatory department of Miami university, and graduated in the summer of 1842. During the latter part of his college course he read law, and when he returned to his home, entered an office for the purpose of studying for the profession; but in the spring of 1843 he abandoned the study of law to gratify the wish of his father, and entered actively in the business of farming, in which he continued until after the death of his father, in the fall of 1847. In January, 1848, he purchased an interest in a dry goods store with N. J. Turney. This partnership existed for two years, when Mr. C. F. Machir bought out Turney's interest. The firm was then McCrea & Machir, and continued for but one year. Upon Mr. Machir's retiracy from the firm, Mr. McCrea associated with himself his brother Joseph, who remained in partnership with him for six years. After that he took his brother George into partnership, and they continued to conduct the business until 1871. Shortly after that Adam McCrea removed to the city of New York, where he remained for over two years. In the winter of 1873–4, he returned to Ohio, and on the first of April, 1874, became proprietor of the Pickaway House, which position he continues to occupy up to the present time.

Mr. McCrea was, politically, a Whig, up to the time the Republican party was organized, when he became one of its adherents. He is one of the old members of the Central Presbyterian church, and has been for many years one of its ruling elders. He was first elected to serve in this capacity after the death of his father, and to fill the place made vacant by his decease. He remained in this office until his removal to New York, and since his return to Circleville has been re-elected, and is at present holding that position. For twenty years prior to his removal to the east he was superintendent of the Presbyterian church Sunday-school, and president of the Pickaway county Bible society. He has been an untiring and valuable worker in these fields of labor, and in consideration of his services was constituted a life director of the American Bible society, and of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions. Mr. McCrea was one of the earlier members of the board of education of Circleville, and president of the board for seven years; and while holding that office the first class in the high school was graduated.

Mr. McCrea was married January 18, 1846, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Daniel and Janet Sterling Turney. They have had four children, three of whom died in infancy or early childhood. The first, Janet Denny, was born June 14, 1847, and died October 5th, of the same year. Matthew was born August 9, 1849, and died April 6, 1850. Nelson Turney, born November 12, 1850, and is at present associated with his father in business. Fannie Delano, born July 12, 1855; died August 7, 1860.

have ever engaged in the same in the county of Pickaway.

Four tanneries had been in existence in Circleville, before the one carried on, as already stated, by A. Cradlebaugh, in the rear of his hotel; one of the four having been owned by the same Mr. Cradlebaugh, the others by James Bell, James Long and Robert Hayes.

The manufacture of cabinet-ware, chairs, shoes and hats, was carried on here by a good many different parties, from thirty to fifty years ago. In the Circleville *Herald and Olive Branch*, for September 4, 1830, we find the advertisement of G. W. and F. Myers, cabinet-makers; of George Wildbahn, cabinet and chair maker, and of Joseph Landes, hat manufacturer. The latter calls for "one or two good boys, sixteen or seventeen years of age, as apprentices to the hatting business."

Robert Hall, where G. H. Fickardt's drug store now is, had a shoe shop in which some twenty hands were employed. Mr. Fickardt remembers to have seen as many as sixty journeymen shoemakers going about the city in a body, "on a strike." This is probably four or five times as many as are now employed in all the six shops at present carried on in the city.

Hargus creek was once an important factor in the manufacturing interests of Circleville, the machinery of the saw-mills, carding and woolen-mills, mentioned in this article, having been propelled by the power of that stream. Now, however, it has shrunk to such a diminutive size, that it could no longer aspire to the dignity of a mill-stream, even if its power were never so much needed. Creeks, therefore, as well as men, may join in the complaint of the ancient poet:

"*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*"

MASONRY.*

The Masonic order of this city ranks as one of the original institutions of the county, its organization being two years prior to the incorporation of the then town of Circleville, and its records, aside from those of the county, are probably the oldest now extant, that were made in Pickaway county, and, valuable as they would be for reference, the minutes of the lodge for the first few years have been misplaced, and cannot now be found. From the proceedings of the grand lodge of the State, in session at Chillicothe, General Lewis Cass presiding, we learn that on Monday, January 4, 1813, "a petition from a number of master Masons residing in the county of Pickaway, praying to be erected into a lodge in the town of Circleville, in said county, to be called Pickaway Lodge, No. —, was handed in and read, whereupon it was referred to brothers Merwin, McArthur and Dillon to make a report, and on Tuesday, January 5, this committee reported as follows:

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry brethren of Circleville and vicinity, have taken into consideration the same, and are of opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought to be granted. They would recommend that a dispensation be issued accordingly.

(Signed) E. B. MERWIN, *Chairman.*"

On motion, the report was agreed to. Accordingly, a dispensation was issued, and a lodge was organized soon thereafter, to be known as Pickaway Lodge, No. —, with the following officers, to-wit: Ralph Osborn, W. M.; Peter Parcell, S. W.; James Renick, J. W.; Jonathan Renick, treasurer; Richard Douglas, secretary; James Russel, S. D.; Ira W. Pier, J. D.; Able Renick, tyler. In addition to the above the following master Masons were returned at the annual meeting of the grand lodge, in Chillicothe, January 3, 1814, viz.: Wm. Renick, Wm. Seymour, James Denny, Geo. Brown; and the following fellowcrafts: Wm. Florence, Johnson Hunter, James Bell and James R. Hulse. The lodge began its labors February 6, 1813, James Bell being the first member initiated. At the annual communication of the grand lodge of Ohio, held at Masons' hall, in the town of Chillicothe, M. W. Henry Brush presiding, January 2, 1815, Ralph Osborn, of Pickaway lodge, delivered to the grand secretary the dispensation of said lodge, and moved that the grand lodge do grant said lodge a charter in lieu thereof, which upon being seconded, passed without division. On the following day, January 3, 1815, a charter was issued to be known as Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, with the following brethren as charter members, viz.: Ralph Osborn, Peter Parcels, James Renick, James Denny, Jonathan Renick, James Russel, James Bell and James Keller. The charter is signed by M. W. Henry Brush, G. M.; Jacob Burnett, D. G. M., *pro tem.;* Edward W. Tupper, S. G. W.; Levin Belt, J. G. W.; David Kinkead, G. T.; and Robert Kerchival, G. S.

In consequence of the loss of the journal for the four years succeeding its organization, but little is known of the many inconveniences, trials and tribulations an organization of this character was subjected to during these infantile years of both the society and the State.

Before the order became the owner of a lodge room, they met in the dwelling standing on the southwest corner of Scioto and High North streets (now occupied by George W. Sapp), afterwards occupying a room in the court house that stood in the center of the old circle. At a regular communication July 7, brother Henry Sage presiding, the following resolution was adopted, to-wit:

Resolved, That it is expedient to appropriate the funds of the lodge to the building of a lodge room, in connection with a school-house, if sufficient funds can be raised to complete a building for that purpose."

Whereupon a committee of five, consisting of brothers Huston, Doane, Kinnear, Bell and Leiby, were appointed to solicit subscriptions and report at a special meeting. Subsequent reports fail to show what success this committee met with, further than at the special meeting referred to, the lodge ordered the appointment of a building committee consisting of brothers Huston, Bell, Webb, Kinnear and Wolfley. This committee was authorized to contract for furnishing the upper part of the building for lodge purposes, which cost the lodge sixty-five dollars and twenty-three and three-fourth cents, and the building (the upper story) cost the lodge the modest sum of four hundred and forty dollars and seventy-three and a half cents, making a total outlay to the lodge of five hundred and five dollars and ninety-seven and one-fourth cents. The lodge moved into this hall in 1825, and June 24th, of the same year, it was dedicated by the grand lodge of the State.

*By S. B. Evans.

The lodge continued to meet here until 1845, and on Tuesday evening, March 4th, of that year, a communication was received from Edson B. Olds, offering to sell to the lodge the third story of the building over the stores of Lyman N. Olds, William Tripplet and Sage & Dunkin, for the sum of one thousand, five hundred dollars. At the regular communication, March 19th, a committee, consisting of Joseph G. Doddridge, J. A. Roof and H. N. Hedges, jr., appointed February 24th, in reference to the purchase, were ordered to contract with Mr. Olds at the price named, which was accomplished March 24, 1845, and June 18th a contract for finishing the new hall was let to Messrs. Gephart and Hartz for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars, with Thrall, Sage and G. C. Gephart as building committee.

Friday, August 22, 1845, the new hall was dedicated by the grand lodge of the State, M. W. William B. Thrall, G. M., presiding, after which an oration was delivered by brother William B. Hubbard (G. H. P. of Grand Chapter), at the English Lutheran church, on Franklin street. This lodge room was used, uninterruptedly, for thirty-two years for masonic purposes.

On the first day of April, 1874, the lodge bought of Mr. and Mrs. John Henry, for the sum of six thousand dollars, the premises upon which now stands the beautiful temple erected in 1875–6.

February 23, 1874, a joint stock company was incorporated under the name of "The Masonic Temple Association of Circleville, Ohio," by Samuel W. Courtright, Samuel B. Evans, William E. Bolin, Charles F. Krimmel, William F. Hurst, and John H. Bortz. The capital stock was twenty thousand dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each, the lodge subscribing six thousand dollars, and, in consideration thereof, transferred to the association the lot upon which the temple stands. The remainder of the stock was mostly subscribed by members of the lodge. The corner-stone was laid by Pickaway lodge, on Thursday, July 29, 1875, by brother S. W. Courtright, grand master by proxy, and on Tuesday evening, July 3, 1877, the lodge, headed by Wittich's cornet band, marched from the old to the new hall, and after prayer by Rev. brother James T. Franklin, the members, and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, were addressed by brothers C. F. Krimmel, I. N. Abernathy, and S. W. Courtright.

The building was erected by Vorys Brothers, of Lancaster, Ohio, at a cost of twenty-two thousand dollars, under the supervision of brothers N. J. Turney, S. A. Moore, and W. E. Bolin as building committee, with J. T. Harris, of Columbus, Ohio, architect. The structure is forty-six feet wide by one hundred and ten feet long, and three stories high. The first story, since the completion, has been occupied by Amos Beach, on the north side, with a grocery store, and Darius Pierce, on the south side, with dry goods. The second story is used for offices, and the third story for masonic purposes exclusively. The lodge room proper is forty-three feet wide, sixty feet long, and the ceiling twenty-four feet in the clear. After the brethren had their hall and adjoining rooms magnificently carpeted and furnished, at the stated communication of the lodge, February 5, 1879, it was unanimously decided publicly to dedicate it to masonic purposes, and, on motion, a committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of brothers N. J. Turney, John Boyer, J. N. Abernathy, S. Ward, and A. R. Bolin. Brother S. B. Evans was subsequently added to the committee.

The committee and other members of the order worked unremittingly for the affair, and had the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with abundant success. Citizens seemed to vie with the members of the order in trying to make the city appear in its most lovely holiday attire. Arches and banners spanned the streets in every direction. The day was clear, bright and warm. At half past ten o'clock, forenoon, Pickaway lodge was opened in due form in the temple, and, at eleven o'clock, the grand lodge of the State having first assembled in Odd Fellows' hall, M. W. Grand Master William M. Cunningham presiding, entered, accompanied by P. G. M. brother Robert Morris, of Kentucky, took possession of and proceeded to dedicate the new hall in due and ancient form; after which a procession was formed and marched to the fair grounds, where a sumptuous dinner was served; succeeding which, an oration was delivered by brother Robert Morris, of Kentucky.

The above are a few of the many points of interest connected with the rise and progress of the order in this city; and it is but justice to the memory of such veteran members as brothers Daniel Turney, Guy W. Doane, William B. Thrall, S. S. Denny, E. Webb, N. Franklin, Matthias Robbins, Andrew Huston, Henry Sage, George C. Gephart, William Leiby, D. Kinnear, P. K. Hull, and a host of others, that their names should be inscribed on the roll of honor; for rarely did a meeting occur that they were not in attendance for many years subsequent to the organization. It is also worthy of record that, during all the long and bitter persecution of the order, from 1826 to 1835, the members of old Pickaway never failed to "meet upon the level and part upon the square."

Brother William B. Thrall was honored with the office of M. W. Grand Master of the State four successive years—1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846.

There are enrolled upon the roster of Pickaway lodge, at the present time, one hundred and forty-nine master Masons in good standing, four fellow-crafts, and three entered apprentices. The following are the present officers: Samuel B. Evans, W. M.; A. R. Bolin, S. W.; William A. Griner, J. W.; B. H. Moore, treasurer; H. R. Clarke, secretary; J. D. Newton, S. D.; J. D. Yeager, J. D.; Germain Joseph and Thomas R. Bill, stewards; Peter Barnedt, tyler.

Stated communications first and third Wednesday evenings of each month.

CIRCLEVILLE CHAPTER NO. 20, R. A. M.

February 23, 1830, a number of R. A. Masons met at the office of James D. Caldwell and organized by selecting James D. Caldwell chairman, and William B. Thrall secretary. Resolutions were adopted expressive of the feeling of members regarding the organization of a chap-

ter of R. A. Masons in Circleville, which resulted in the appointment of the following committee (to superintend the preparation of the hall for the conferring of chapter degrees): H. Sage, J. D. Caldwell, and W. B. Thrall. The following companions were appointed to be the first officers: H. Sage, H. P.; W. B. Thrall, K.; Andrew Huston, S.; Otho M. Herron, C. H.; J. D. Caldwell, P. S.; Matthias Robbins, R. A.; Captain James R. Hulse, M. F. V.; Andrew Shaughnissey, M. S. V.; and Nelson Franklin, M. T. V.

The first meeting under the dispensation was held May 17, 1830, for the purpose of adopting by-laws. At the same time the following petitions were received and referred, to wit: brothers James W. Finley, John Cochran, and Seymour G. Renick. No degrees were conferred until the seventh of June, 1830, when all the degrees of the chapter were conferred on James W. Finley, John Cochran, and George A. Patterson. January 5th, A. L. 5831, a charter was granted to the above-named companions, to be known as Circleville Chapter No. 20, R. A. M., signed by John Scatterthwaite, G. H. P. P.; William Gwynn, D. G. H. P. P.; Timothy Baker, G. K. P.; Henry Sage, G. S. P.; John L. Starling, G. S.

In 1834 companion H. Sage was called upon to preside over the deliberations of the grand chapter of the State. He was succeeded by companion William B. Thrall, who was again honored by his companions with the office of M. E. G. H. P. in 1839.

Circleville chapter has steadily grown in numbers, until now there are ninety companions enrolled. This body has also invested its surplus capital in masonic-temple stock. The meetings have always been held in the same hall with the lodge. The present officers are: S. B. Evans, H. P.; W. C. Finkel, K.; John Boyen, S.; B. H. Moore, T.; T. K. Wittich, S.; Palmer Lowe, C. H.; A. R. Bolin, P. S.; Ger. Joseph, R. A. C.; I. N. Abernathy, G. M. T. V.; A. Smith, G. M. S. V.; W. H. Moyst, G. M. F. V.; P. Barnedt, G.

Regular meetings first Monday evening of each month.

TYRIAN COUNCIL NO. 7, R. AND S. M.

Wm. J. Reese, puissant grand master of the grand council of Ohio, on the seventeenth day of May, 1838, issued his dispensation to Wm. B. Thrall, T. I. G. M.; John H. Tennant, D. I. G. M.; George C. Gephart, P. C. of W., and Henry Sage, Wm. Y. Emmett, D. Kinnear, M. Robbins, S. Diffendaffer, and J. M. Milligan, royal and select master Masons. They were recommended by Lancaster Council No. 4, to organize a council of R. and S. M. in this city, as to be known as Tyrian Council No. —. The first meeting under authority of dispensation, was held in the lodge hall, Academy building, May 17, 1838. Petitions for degrees were received from R. A. masons, as follows: P. K. Hull, J. Case, G. Bruner, G. Botkin, E. Kirkbride, H. S. Chenoweth, J. W. Julian, D. Bruner, J. C. Hunter, and G. Tey. A charter was granted Tyrian Council No. 7, by the grand council, convened at Lancaster, June 22, 1838.

The last record of Tyrian Council No. 7, was made April 6, 1846. The funds were transferred to Pickaway lodge, F. and A. M., for use of hall.

Tyrian council was reorganized March 20, 1872, by a special dispensation from Jos. B. Conrad, puissant grand master of Ohio, to companions E. Z. Hays, as T. I. G. M.; S. A. Moore, D. I. G. M.; A. Smith, P. C. of W.; also J. T. Duncan, H. N. Hedges, jr., Jacob Rutter, Jason Case, W. B. Thrall, and Nelson J. Turney, all royal and select masters.

The council was constituted March 22, 1872, by companion Oristes A. B. Senter, by proxy from P. G. M. Jos. B. Conrad. A charter was issued by grand council, in session at Columbus, on the twelfth day of October, A. D., 1872, to Tyrian council No. 60, R. and S. M., signed by Jos. B. Conrad, P. G. M., and it was duly constituted by companion O. A. B. Senter, by proxy of Grand Master Jos. B. Conrad, January 21, 1873. The first petitions were presented by companions J. D. Courtright, S. B. Evans, S. W. Courtright, George R. Miller, T. K. Wittich, B. H. Moore, John Courtright, and P. Lowe.

Companion S. W. Courtright was elected thrice illustrious grand master of the grand council of the State for three years in succession, 1875–76, and '77. The present enrollment numbers fifty.

The present officers are: S. B. Evans, Q. I. M.; P. Lowe, D. I. M.; A. Smith, P. C. of W.; Germain Joseph, treasurer; W. C. Finkel, recorder; W. H. Moyst, C. of G.; J. N. Abernathy, C. of C.; Acker King, steward; James O'Neal, sentinel.

Regular meetings second Thursday in each month.

ODD FELLOWS.

Columbia Lodge, No. 32, I. O. O. F., of Circleville, Ohio, was instituted on Monday evening, August 12, 1844, in the lodge room of the Masonic fraternity, in the second story of the old academy, by Joseph Pheris, acting as most worthy grand master of the State of Ohio, assisted by a number of the brethren of Charity Lodge, No. 27, and Chillicothe Lodge, No. 24, in accordance with the established usages of the order, and a warrant delivered to Peter S. Hoffman, Asa Spurgeon, George Umbaugh, Henry A. McCulloch and William Medcraft as charter members. An election was held, and the following officers were elected and installed: Peter S. Hoffman, N. G.; Henry A. McCullough, V. G.; William Medcraft, secretary; Samuel Marfield, treasurer. On the same night the petitions of the following persons were received and favorably acted upon, and the petitioners, being in waiting, were regularly initiated into the order, to wit.: Justus B. Bell, George Wilmore, John Brotherlin, Joseph L. Redd, Farus Crouse, W. N. Skinner, James H. Ladd, David Leonard and Samuel Marfield. The only surviving charter member is Peter S. Hoffman, who now resides in Indiana; and of those who joined the first night, the only survivors are J. B. Bell, George Wilmore and Samuel Marfield, the last-named being the only one of these who still retains membership in the lodge.

The first quarterly election was held September 20, 1844, when the following brothers were elected and installed: H. A. McCullugh, N. G.; William Medcraft,

V. G.; J. B. Bell; secretary; Samuel Marfield, treasurer; J. Redd, warden; George Wilmore, conductor; John Brotherlin; O. G.; H. S. Chenoweth, I. G.; S. H. Olds, R. S. S.; L. N. Olds, L. S. S.; F. Crouse, R. S. to N. G.; George H. Fickardt, L. S. to N. G.; Jas. H. Ladd, R. S. to V. G., and David Leonard, L. S. to V. G.

In October, 1844, the lodge, having rented and furnished two rooms in the third story of Dr. Olds' block, commenced to hold meetings there, and continued to do so until the fall of 1862, when they purchased the block on the corner of Court and Main streets, now known as "Odd Fellows' block," and moved into it. The purchase was stoutly opposed by a number of the members, but that it was a judicious investment is shown by the fact that the revenue of the block has paid over half of the purchase money, the taxes, insurance, and the cost of all the improvements, besides adding to the lodge fund. The property is now valued at twenty thousand dollars, being one of the finest locations for business in the city. At the present writing, the lodge has a larger widow and orphan fund than any other lodge in the State.

The first death that occurred among the members of the lodge was that of John B. George, who died December 28, 1845, and was buried with the honors of the order, December 30th.

Although not as large, numerically, as a great many others, the lodge is built upon a good foundation, financially, and has become one of the permanent institutions of Circleville. The lodge building is an ornament to the city, and, with few exceptions, will compare favorably with any in the State. Its prosperity is, in a great measure, due to the prudent and careful management and business oversight of its property trustee, brother William Doane.

Its present officers are as follows: Hiram B. Denny, N. G.; Jacob D. Hedges, V. G.; Orin F. Thompson, R. S.; Alfred Pedrick, F. S.; William Bauder, treasurer. Number of contributing members, one hundred and fifty-eight. Number connected with Odd Fellows' benevolent association at Columbus and Zanesville, eighty-nine.

ENCAMPMENT.

Pickaway Encampment, No. 11, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the hall of Columbia lodge, on the evening of April 21, 1846, by Isaac Hefley, grand chief patriarch of the grand encampment of Ohio. The following were the petitioners for a charter: Edson B. Olds, Thomas Brown, L. H. Olds, John Brotherlin, L. N. Olds, A. P. Howe, James M. Pratt and Wilson Baker. After the encampment was regularly instituted, an election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: Edson B. Olds, C. P.; L. N. Olds, H. P.; A. P. Howe, S. W.; John Brotherlin, J. W.; Wilson Baker, scribe; James M. Pratt, treasurer. The result having been declared, these officers elect were duly installed into their respective offices. Applications for membership being received from Michael Strayer, John Maiden, Justin B. Bell and C. M. Foresman, the applicants were elected and initiated the same evening.

The following are the present officers; Jacob D. Hedges, C. P.; George Krim, H. P.; John Wholoner, S. W.; Emanuel Rife, J. W.; William R. Lilly, scribe; D. B. Wagner, treasurer. Number of contributing members, one hundred and forty-seven.

LOGAN GRANGE.

The third organization of the sort in Pickaway county, and the only one ever established in Circleville, was organized June 20, 1878, by Deputy Newton Rector, of Deer Creek township. The officers appointed were as follows: Bentley Groce, master; M. V. B. Lindsey, overseer; L. E. Scoville, lecturer; Amos Dunkle, steward; John Greene, assistant steward; John L. Lindsey, chaplain; J. T. Nending, treasurer; W. S. McCollister, secretary; Adam Wegerly, gate-keeper; Mrs. Bentley Groce, pomona; Mrs. W. S. McCollister, flora; Mrs. Isaac W. Stage, stewardess.

The organization has become essentially defunct. The last master was elected in 1877. The last secretary was Ira May, elected in the same year.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Knights of Pythias lodge was instituted in the city of Circleville January 19, 1874. It is known as Philos Lodge, No. 64. The charter members were Wm. Doane, M. K. Marshall, S. A. Collins, J. W. Irwin, J. P. Todd, C. F. Krimmel, W. H. Nichols, Jos. S. Collins, M. B. Radcliff, S. A. Swineheart, S. B. Evans, T. J. Stevens, B. H. Moore, W. F. Tolbert, E. B. Bauder, C. B. Tyler, Geo. Krinn, E. E. Winship, J. C. Redman, J. Z. Krimmel, A. Smith, A. T. Anderson, Z. A. Meeker, A. H. Rouland, Wm. Simpson, T. K. Wittich and Noah Weaver.

The first officers of the Lodge were: Wm. Doane, P. C.; M. K. Marshall, C. C.; E. B. Bauder, V. C.; J. W. Irwin, P.; E. E. Winship, M. of E.; J. Z. Krimmel, M. of F.; Jos. S. Collins, K. of R. and S.; C. F. Krimmel, M. of A.; C. B. Tyler, J. G.; Wm. Simpson, O. G. Since the lodge was instituted they have lost by death brother knights: S. A. Swineheart and K. C. Peeples.

The Lodge has a fine, though not large, membership, and is in a good financial condition. The present number of members in good standing is forty six.

The present officers, July 7, 1879, are as follows: C. B. Tyler, P. C.; S. B. Evans, C. C.; J. F. Zerch, V. C.; E. E. Bock, P.; M. Hammel, M. of E.; W. F. Tolbert, M. of F.; T. J. Stephens, M. of A.; M. K. Marshall, J. G.; Wm. Simpson, O. G. lodge representative: M. K. Marshall. Trustees: Wm. Doane, M. H. Moore, T. J. Stephens.

THE COLORED MASONS.

St. James Lodge No. 8, F. and A. M., was organized on the 23rd of May, 1866, by R. W. David Jenkins, D. G. M., with nine charter members, viz: George Blok, W. M.; John Dickerson, S. W.; Henry Stonup, J. W.; John Thornton, treasurer; R. H. Irving, secretary; George Hacket, S. D.; Lorrence Gornes, J. D.; Henry Nickens, tiler; and R. L. M. Hogan, acting as a chaplain. The degrees conferred at the organization were at an occasional lodge opened in the office of Dr. Brooks, on Main street, now occupied by the *Union-Herald* printing office. On the 20th of June, 1867, this lodge re-

ceived its warrant at the annual meeting of the grand lodge, held at Xenia, O., J. W. Goff, G. M.; and J. R. Blackburn, G. S. John Dickerson was its first master under the warrant, and he has held that position every term since, save two. After the organization the lodge occupied a part of the Niles warehouse, where they fitted up a nice hall and leased it for five years, from the then owner, Captain Wm. Triplet. He became financially embarrassed, and the brethren had to seek another place of meeting, which they did by securing the south rooms of the third story of Olds' block, on the corner of Court and Main streets, which place they have occupied since, save the years 1875 and 1876. The lodge now consists of nineteen members with I. N. Lucas, W. M.; Wm. Stonup, S. W.; A. Haithcock, J. W.; F. V. Lewis, treasurer; Wm. Mitchell, secretary; Geo. Henderson, S. D.; E. Mitchell, J. D.; L. Gaines, S. S.; L. Woody, J. S.; and H. Harvey, tyler.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Scioto Lodge No. 1370, Knights of Honor, was instituted on the evening of February 12, 1879, in Circleville, Ohio, by brother G. D. J. King, of Westerville, Ohio, acting grand district deputy dictator. The first dictator of said lodge was Rev. C. M. Bethauser. The present officers are: H. E. Grand Girard, dictator; Milt Morris, vice-dictator; A. J. Grigsby, assistant dictator; S. L. Grigsby, reporter; George W. Bauder, financial reporter; James Harsha, treasurer; C. B. Tyler, guide; S. M. Lewis, guardian; William Simpson, sentinel; John C. King, medical examiner; Hon. Samuel W. Courtright, representative to grand lodge; S. L. Grigsby, Geo. W. Downs, William A. Chaney, trustees. There were twenty-four charter members. It now has a membership of thirty-one. Meetings on the first and third Tuesday evenings in every month, held in Odd Fellows' hall.

RED MEN.

CONGO TRIBE, NO. 51.

Know ye, that the great council of Ohio, Improved Order of Red Men, do hereby grant this charter to the following: Julius Vanhide, William Veith, Jacob Hoffman, Isaac Levy, Fred Warner, Jacob Snider, Julius Weil, Alfred Vanhide, D. O. Stine, all residing in the city of Circleville, and in the State of Ohio, establishing a tribe of the order in said city, to be held and known by the title of Congo Tribe, No. 51.

In witness whereof, we, the great chiefs of the great council, have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the great council, this 13th sun, traveling moon*, G. S. D. 378.

(Signed) ROBERT SNODGAR, G. S.
G. W. COLLINS, G. S. S.
HENRY BOHL, G. J. S.
E. W. PENCE, G. P.
C. S. BETS, G. C. R.
GEORGE A. PETER, G. K. W.

The present officers of Congo tribe are as follows: Ludwig Magg, sachem; Isaac Levy, S. S.; Christopher Roof, J. S.; D. O. Stine, prophet; Franz Moeler, C. of R.; Jacob Krimmel, K. of W. Two members of the tribe have died since it was instituted: Jesse Ward and Archer Granel.

INDIANOLA TRIBE, NO. 66.

To whom it may concern: Know ye, that the great council of Ohio, Improved Order of Red Men, do hereby grant this charter to the following: William Doane, I. P. Todd, B. F. Thomas, S. W. Courtright, M. B. Radcliff, C. B. Tylor, I. C. Drum, all residing in the city of Circleville, and in the said State of Ohio, established a tribe of the order in said city, the 17th sun, plant moon, G. S. D. 381, at Dayton, Ohio.

In witness whereof, we, the great chiefs of the great council, have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of the great council, this 17th sun, plant moon.

(Signed) JAMES T. WIATT, G. S.
FRANK W. ANDERTON, G. S. S.
W. BOLSTON, G. J. S.
W. E. R. KEMP, G. P.
CHARLES S. RITTS, G. C. R.
GEORGE A. PETER, G. K. W.

This tribe now numbers forty-four members in good standing. The past sachems of the tribe are as follows: S. W. Courtright, William Doane, I. P. Todd, S. A. Swinehart, E. E. Winship, Levi Hammel, William Veith, R. C. Peoples, Charles Roth, M. K. Marshall, James Brown and Jarvis Conor.

The present officers are: George Macready, sachem; G. L. Shipley, S. S.; William Birch, J. S.; James Brown, prophet.

Following are the names of members who have died since the tribe was instituted: B. F. Thomas (S. S.), G. W. Throne, S. A. Swinehart (P. S.), Henry Douthty, R. C. Peoples (P. S.).

This organization is in good standing, and good working order.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The nucleus of this library was formed by the Young Men's Christian association, a society which, having existed for some years, was disbanded in 1873. On the sixth of March, in that year, they donated their books, amounting to several hundred volumes, to the city council. It was not, however, until the following year that a regular organization was effected under the Ohio State law of 1868. The first board of managers, appointed in that year, was as follows: W. Marshall Anderson, president; W. B. Marfield, secretary and treasurer; Mayor George R. Miller, D. B. Barks, W. E. Bolin, C. C. Neibling, and E. D. Bowers. A room in Odd Fellows' building was leased by the council for the use of the library, and Mrs. Mary Carper was appointed librarian—an office which she has ever since held. A large addition has recently been made to the number of books, which now amount to about three thousand, besides the leading magazines. The interest manifested in this important means of public instruction and enjoyment, is in a high degree creditable to the city.

The names of the present board of managers are the following: C. A. Helwagen, president; William Drum, secretary and treasurer; Mayor I. P. Todd, W. Marshall Anderson, W. B. Marfield, Charles E. Groce and M. Hoover.

THE CITY BUILDING.

This is a fine brick structure, with a slate roof, situated on the corner of Court and Franklin streets, opposite the court house. It was commenced in the spring of 1860, and finished in June of the following year. It is three stories high, thirty-eight feet in width, fronting on Court street, by seventy-five in length, on Franklin. William Doane was the designer of the plan and the superinten-

*"Traveling moon," October. Tribe instituted ten years ago next October.

dent of construction; and both the design and the execution are creditable to his artistic and mechanical skill.

The front part of the lower story is occupied as an engine room of the fire department. The mayor's office is in the west end, fronting on Franklin street. The second story is occupied by the council room, solicitor and clerk's office, and room for city engineer. On the third floor are three neatly furnished rooms to accommodate the members of the several fire companies; and in the basement, under the mayor's office, is the city prison.

The whole, though far enough from being *pretentious*, is very creditable to the city, and was evidently built *to last*. The cost was fifteen thousand dollars, including the furniture of the mayor's office, council room, and city prison. But the building shows for considerably more than this money, as it was very economically built, the work being let in parts to several mechanics, by a committee of the city council.

THE FLORAL NURSERY AND GREENHOUSE.

The love of flowers is an indication of a refined nature; and the community that fosters their cultivation by giving a generous support to those who have made it a study and a business, is one in which cultivated people would choose to live.

The Circleville greenhouse was established in 1868 by John Stein, an educated florist and gardener, from Strasburg, in Germany. The floral garden consists of about two acres, in which are cultivated a large variety of flowering plants, and the large greenhouse is well filled with rare exotics. Mr. Stein carried on the business very successfully for about eight years, and succeeded in accumulating from it a very handsome little property. But in the fall of 1875, from too close an application to business, he contracted a painful disease (inflammatory rheumatism) which, after more than a year and a half of suffering, terminated fatally. He died, July, 1877, in Florida, whither he had gone, like Ponce de Leon, in seareh of the fountain of health and youth, which, like the same enthusiastic explorer, he found only the grave.

The writer of this cherishes a grateful remembrance of Mr. Stein, with whom it was his good fortune to be intimately associated during three pleasant years, in central New York. To the happiness of those years Mr. Stein largely contributed, by his fine social qualities, his rare fund of information, and (more than all) his generous christian culture. It is a pleasant and altogether fitting coincidence, that his mortal remains should now be reposing in the "flowery land;" but it is still more pleasant to think of his immortal spirit enjoying, in a state of conscious felicity, the rest of paradise,

> "Where everlasting spring abides,
> And never-fading flowers"—

flowers of which those he here loved so well, are only the faint type and resemblance.

In May, 1877, the nursery and greenhouse were sold to John Stevens, who is the present proprietor.

A RARE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC ENTERPRISE.

We deem it a pleasure, as well as a duty, to notice a rare literary venture which would be noteworthy, even if undertaken in any of our great intellectual centers, and by our most celebrated scientific men. But emanating from a small "provincial town," remote from great literary institutions and publishing houses, and conceived by the courageous minds of two young ladies previously unknown to fame, it is simply marvelous. We refer to an illustrated serial work (only one number of which has as yet been issued) on an important branch of ornithology, thus far slightly treated, with the following title: "Illustrations of Nests and Eggs of Birds of Ohio, with Text: By Genevieve E. Jones and Eliza J. Shultze."

The recent sad and widely lamented death of Miss Jones will not, we understand, interrupt the progress of the work—her mother, who is amply qualified for it (and from whom her own rare qualifications were largely derived), having consented to take her place.

In their "announcement" to the public, the authors make the following statements, which embody their estimate of the work they have undertaken:

> "The innumerable difficulties of such an undertaking, have heretofore discouraged all attempts in this direction, and to-day this work stands alone, the only publication of the kind in America."
>
> "When completed, the volume will contain an illustration and description of the nest (if a nest is constructed) and eggs of each species known to breed in the limits of the State. This will comprise about seventy plates and two hundred pages of reading matter, and when bound will be one of the most beautiful and desirable works that has ever appeared in the United States, upon any branch of natural history."

And that this is only a moderate self-appreciation, is fully evinced by the concurrent testimony of the leading American ornithologists, to whose judgment the first part has been submitted. This is from Dr. Brewster: "If the high standard of excellence established in Part I. be maintained throughout the succeeding numbers, the work, when completed, can scarcely fail to take rank high above anything of the kind that has appeared in this country." This from Dr. Cones: "I had no idea that so sumptuous and elegant a publication was in preparation, and I am pleased that what promises to be one of the great illustrated works on North American ornithology, should be prepared by women." And this from Mr. Minot: "My enthusiasm has not been so excited for a long while. After careful consideration, I can think of no book of natural history, in which the beauties of art and of nature are so largely combined."

Although we do not feel qualified confidently to predict the pecuniary success of this volume, yet we have no hesitancy in saying that *it ought to succeed*. But whether it succeeds or fails, the undertaking is an honor to Circleville, and well worthy of a place in its history.

We trust that we violate no confidence when we state that the text which accompanies the illustrations in this book, is from the facile pen of Dr. Howard E. Jones, brother of the lamented young lady to whom the inception of the work is largely due.

AN OBLITERATED VILLAGE.

The town of Livingston was laid out about the year 1805, by Daniel Dreisbach, in what is now the southeast corner of Circleville township. It thus had the start of the town of Circleville by six or seven years, and, if it

A. W. THOMPSON, M. D.,

was born in Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, December 16, 1814, of Scotch-Irish parentage. He was the third son, and fourth child, of William and Lovina Thompson, who were natives of Coleraine, Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Caldwell. She was the daughter of Joseph Caldwell, who was one of the earliest settlers of Coleraine.

His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm. He had the advantages of the common schools of the day, and attended two terms at Whiting Griswold's high school. With such educational facilities, he was enabled to acquire a good general knowledge of the common branches, and an acquaintance with mathematics and the natural sciences, sufficient for all practical purposes of life. At a very early age he began teaching in the district schools, during the winter, working on the farm during the summer time. The social peculiarities of the community in which he was born, had a more powerful influence upon his character, in its development, than his education in the schools. It is related of Heyne, that he knew of but one essential for making a scholar: "He should be able to read;" all else could be acquired by application. To learn to read, a teacher is necessary; having learned this, the thoughtful student has in his possession the master-key which unlocks everything else. Dr. Thompson was born in a community known far and wide for its intelligence and stern christian morality. Catechetical training by the "country parson," and, at the fireside, by the parents, was the common custom of the times. The Bible was the text-book, on reading, in the common schools. Men were brought daily to the consideration of the highest problems of duty to God and humanity. Discussion of theological questions was the evening pastime of neighbors when they met, during the long winter evenings. Among such surroundings, at first a listener, at last a participant, the young man grew, and without knowing it, had become an acute reasoner, and no mean antagonist in debate. He knew things, but not definitions. There was a lack of polish, but there was strength. Men grew up self-reliant, conscientious and competent—fitted for any sphere. This was his preparation for the study of medicine.

In February, 1838, he became the student of Wayne Griswold, of Whitingham, Vermont, who, subsequently held an enviable practice in Circleville, where he died in 1873. In the fall of 1838, he attended his first course of lectures, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the Berkshire medical college. After the close of the lectures, he became the pupil of Hon. S. W. Williams, M. D., of Deerfield, Massachusetts, a man who, at that time, had few peers, and no superiors, in the medical profession of Massacusetts. In October, 1839, he came to Ohio, and completed his medical course under the direction of his brother, J. C. Thompson, M. D., of South Bloomfield, Ohio. During the winters of 1839-40, and 1840-41, he attended lectures in the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he received his degree, M. D., in 1841. He took the highest stand in his class in the studies of anatomy and chemistry.

He located in the practice of medicine at Kingston, Ohio, in June, 1841, where he remained till 1859, when he moved to Circleville, where he has ever since, with the exception of a few months, been in the active practice of his profession. During his residence in Circleville he has held, much of the time, the largest practice in the county—a portion of the time larger than any one man ever held.

In 1863 he formed a professional partnership with D. N. Kinsman, M. D., who now resides in Columbus, and at its termination, in May, 1866, with the late S. D. Turney, M. D.—this latter arrangement existing nearly six years—in 1877 with George T. Row, M. D., who is still with him.

He has had an active professional life of almost forty years, in a practice both surgical and medical, such as rarely falls to the lot of medical men. The marks of his success are to be seen in the confidence of his patrons, and the affectionate esteem in which he is held. He is a close observer, and possesses a rare faculty of holding in his mind the details of his cases; in this respect we know of no man in our professional acquaintance who is his equal.

Before the discovery of the anæsthetic properties of ether had been published to the world, Dr. Thompson had, for himself, discovered its wonderful power, and introduced its use in labor cases. He was probably the first physician in the Scioto valley to administer chloroform as an anæsthetic; and so, during his entire professional career, he has stood in the ranks of the advanced thinkers, and has kept pace with the rapid developments of modern medical science, both in theory and practice. As is common in a long course of practice, he became confident, self-reliant, though ever ready to gratify the wish of friends, or better the condition of the patient, by accepting the advice of the learned and experienced in his profession; and, in return, was sought as an advisory physician, having, for a long time, held a large consultation practice.

The value of such a life to any community cannot be estimated. In storm and sunshine, by day and night, alike by deeds of kindness and of sympathy, he has shown himself a lover of his fellow man. He has shown himself worthy of being trusted at all times and on all occasions, when the highest courage and promptest decision were required.

In August, 1844, Dr. Thompson was married to Miss Diantha M. Entrekin, of Pickaway county. To them were born three children—Clifton B., Florence L., and Kate C.—all of whom survive their mother, who died in August, 1858.

Dr. Thompson was again married in May, 1860, to Miss Harriet B. Lyon, of Oxford, Ohio. To them have been born four children—Fannie M., Mary E., William G., and Anna E.—all of whom are living.

had not been swallowed up by its more fortunate successor, it might now have been the capital of Pickaway county. We fear that Circleville has a good deal to answer for. It sat down upon the works of a prehistorical race, and crushed them out forever. It sprang up in the neighborhood of two already promising villages (Livingston and Jefferson), just breathed upon them with its more prosperous breath, and they vanished away. But let it not boast itself, as if it alone were immortal. Its destroyer will also come, and all that its peaceful inhabitants, in their present sense of security, can say, is, "After us, the deluge." Livingston became quite a thriving village, containing some thirty or forty families. It had three or four stores, the first established being that of William Carlisle. . John Ely had a silversmith's shop, and the other trades were quite well represented. It was vacated about the year 1830, and the ground which it occupied forms (we believe) a part of the old Ludwig farm. Every trace of it has now disappeared, and when (as may very well happen) some future Goldsmith of the west shall sing its romantic but melancholy fate, he will not call it the "deserted," but the obliterated village.

A MEMENTO OF THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION OF A NEIGHBORING STATE.

While rummaging among the early records in the recorder's office at Circleville, we stumbled upon the following interesting relic, which seemed to us well worthy of a place among our historical collections. It is a deed of manumission, in the form of a will, made by one Edmond Lyne, a slave owner, in Bourbon county, Virginia, November 26, 1791, signed by Thomas West and Richard W. Downing, as witnesses, and admitted to probate, in the county court, the next month, on motion of Harry Innis, the friend and executor of the said Lyne. A copy of the will, and proof, is furnished to Booker, one of the slaves manumitted, (and doubtless to others) to serve as "free papers," with a certificate by the said Innis, as executor—all the copies being attested by Thomas Arnold, clerk of Burbon county.

The inference is that Booker, having strayed into Pickaway county, some nineteen years after the transactions referred to, had the papers recorded, as a matter of precaution, in the recorder's office at this place. The will seems to us exceedingly touching in its quaint simplicity, and must have been written (as is evident from a comparison of the dates) when the testator was very near his end—that "last wish" being, perhaps, almost his last word. The several documents, with their signatures, are as follows:

"Whatever form or mode the State of Virginia may or shall adopt for my appointing my friend, Harry Innis, to govern or execute my design, or forward the execution of this, my last will and testament, is uncertain, as I am not acquainted with the form of law. However, this much I wish to be done. First, after my death, each slave that is in bondage under me, shall be liberated. This far I hope my friend, Harry Innis, will conduct and perform, which is my last wish.

EDMOND LYNE,

THOS. WEST, Nov. 26, 1791.
RICH'D W. DOWNING.

[A copy]. Teste: THOS. ARNOLD, C. B. C.

BOURBON COUNTY, December Court, 1791.

On the motion of Harry Innis, executor of Edmond Lyne, deceased it is ordered to be certified that the slaves emancipated by said document are Matt, about thirty years of age; Dick, about forty ditto; Booker, about twenty-seven ditto; Sarah, about thirty-five ditto; Jemima, about twenty-five ditto; Mill, daughter of Jemima, born Feb. 18, 1787; James, son of ditto, born Sep. 20, 1788, and Lucy, daughter of ditto, born March 3, 1791.

Teste: THOS. ARNOLD, C. B. C.

The bearer hereof is Booker, a slave emancipated by the within will. Witness my hand this 28th day of December, 1791.

HARRY INNIS,
Executor of Edward Lyne.

[A copy.] THOS. ARNOLD, C. B. C.

Here, then, was another noble Virginian, who, like another noble son of the "Mother of Presidents," was not ashamed to acknowledge, by an affecting and impressive act, that he "trembled when he remembered that God is just." This was eight years before the death of the noblest of all the Virginians, who also refused to go out of the world leaving a slave in "bondage under him." If the generous spirit of emancipation, which actuated these men, and which was, at that time, evidently rife throughout the South, had been cherished, instead of being smothered out, the desolating, but, fortunately, unsuccessful rebellion waged two generations later for the perpetuation of slavery, would, happily, have been avoided; and the precious treasure, and still more precious life, which (as elsewhere shown) the county of Pickaway so generously furnished for the suppression of that rebellion, would have been preserved for better uses in happier, if less heroic, days.

COLONEL ANDERSON'S CABINET.

One of the most interesting and instructive institutions of Circleville is the cabinet of Indian curiosities owned by Colonel W. Marshall Anderson. The colonel is deeply versed in all matters pertaining to American archæology. His reading, in this most interesting department of learning, is very extensive, and his personal explorations have been, perhaps, still more extensive. Few men in the west are more familiar than he with the mounds, and other relics of the ancient races, both in this country and Mexico. His cabinet is largely the result of his own explorations, and it has been made the receptacle of similar contributions from his many friends in various parts of the country. His collection is especially rich in articles of ancient American pottery, and probably contains the largest number of entire vessels in that style of primitive art to be found in any existing cabinet. It is well known that the most of the specimens of ancient pottery, taken from the mounds, are found only in fragments. Any eastern antiquary, exploring a mound in the west, would feel himself well repaid for his labor, if he should find a piece of genuine and unmistakable ceramics an inch square. To such a one the large number of entire bowls and other utensils, contained in Colonel Anderson's collection, would be a sight to behold. We regret that we have neither time nor space for an elaborate description of the interesting relics contained in this cabinet, but we advise all our friends to take the first opportunity to see it for themselves. They will find its gifted proprietor accessible, courteous, and affable; and even more entertaining and instructive than the sight of his rare curiosities will be his intelligent and graceful account of them.

CIRCLEVILLE JOTTINGS.

We consider Circleville one of the most pleasantly-shaded towns with which we are acquainted. Almost every street, except in the very center of the business part of the city, is bordered by trees, whose overhanging boughs protect the pedestrian from the heat of the summer sun at all hours of the day. The soft maple, so well adapted to cultivation as a shade tree, from its beautiful form, dense foliage, and rapid growth, is the one most frequently met with here. But the hard maple, elm, and other choice forest trees, common throughout the northern States, have been planted in considerable numbers; and among them, here and there, may be seen that magnificent flowering tree, a native of the south, but fairly acclimated to the winters of this latitude—the catalpa, whose broad, dark-green leaves render it attractive during the entire season, but which, during the month of roses, is made gorgeously beautiful by its great clusters of white blossoms, flecked with yellow and purple.

The walls of the stone church (St. Philip's Episcopal), of several of the brick churches, and many private dwellings built of the same material, are beautifully decorated by that finest of the American climbing plants, known in botany as the *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*, but commonly called Virginia creeper, or American ivy; and, on some of the finest residences, the experiment of naturalizing the English ivy has been made, but with unsatisfactory results—since that historic plant is not of our winters "to the manor born." A succession of mild seasons had sent it up, in some places, almost to the roof; but the last winter, which was of unusual severity, nearly froze it out, leaving its naked stalks, interspersed here and there with lines of green leaves—a sad defacement upon the walls which they had recently covered with a rare and beautiful decoration.

But while it gives us pleasure to record the instances of good taste in arboriculture, manifested by the people of Circleville, "the truth of history" requires us to make note of one painful exception. We refer to the planting (in only a few localities, however, we are glad to say) of that most unambrosial misnomer, "the tree of heaven;" which, when in blossom, smells as—well (not to put too fine a point upon it) as no tree so named ought to smell. It was our misfortune, while writing a portion of this history, to occupy a room, near the window of which stood one of these Chinese intruders, in full bloom. The tortures we underwent, during that one malodorous week, often led us inwardly to exclaim, with a distinguished statesman of the past generation, "our suffering is intolerable!" If any of our readers have ever endured a tithe of what we then suffered, they will pardon, even though they cannot justify, the apparent uncharitableness of the resolutions which were passed, *nem. con.*, by the general assembly of our own mind, and which we will here put on record, as a warning to the tree importers of future times. They are as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the man who first brought to our shores that stinking exotic, the *Ailantus glandulosa*, ought to have been hung to one of its branches till he smelled as bad as the nuisance which he perpetrated upon the country: *Provided*, it were possible for human carrion to achieve such a miracle of stench.

"*Resolved*, That the *A. g.*, above named, is one of the Chinese that 'must go.'"

But it is the condition of its streets, walks and alleys, which gives to Circleville its chief pre-eminence over all the cities we have ever seen, without exception. It is literally a mudless city. All the roads leading into it are turnpikes, made of pebbles, or cobble-stones, covered with gravel. All these were once toll-roads, but some of them have been bought up by the county and made free, and the freedom of the others is only a question of time. Every one of the city streets has been skillfully graded, turnpiked, and covered with gravel, of which inexhaustible beds of the very best quality for the purposes of road making, are found in and about the city. Some of these streets furnish drives as luxurious as the famous "shell road" of New Orleans. The gutters are almost everywhere paved and kept unobstructed, so that, after a rain, the water runs off in an incredibly short time. The sidewalks, with which every street is furnished, are of unusual width, and constructed largely of brick—though some are of flagstone and some of a cement made of coal-tar and gravel. And, what would strike our western friends as something marvelous, all the alleys, even, are covered with the last-named ubiquitous material, and kept so free from filth and rubbish that, whenever convenience requires, they are used as thoroughfares both by drivers and pedestrians. We repeat, therefore, what we have already said, in substance, that, as to its streets, walks and alleys, Circlevile may safely challenge comparison with any city in the country.

But, as we felt compelled to notice one exception to the general good taste and judgment manifested by the people of this city in the matter of tree-planting, so we feel bound, as impartial historians, to make note of a somewhat similar exception to the general rule of tidiness in their streets and alleys. We refer to their unaccountable toleration of the pig nuisance. It is proverbial that familiarity with characters deemed respectable sometimes breeds contempt. And we fear that, conversely, familiarity with objects contemptible sometimes breeds, if not respect, at least indifference. And thus it may have come about that a cultivated and refined community, from long familiarity with the pig nuisance, have ceased to be aware that, really, in sense as well as in sound, it is a *big* nuisance; that hogs of all ages, sizes and colors, grunting and nosing about the streets and sidewalks, in front of business houses and private mansions, are not sightly and agreeable objects; and that the Irish gentleman,

> "Who kept the pig in the parlor,
> And that was Irish, too,"

is not a fair sample of the outgrowth of modern civilization.

By an architectural peculiarity of the place, this allusion to "the pig in the parlor," is rendered less extravagant, as a description of the state of things in Circleville, than one who has never been here would imagine. We refer to the fact that many, even of the more elegant houses, are built close to the street, without yard, or fence, or the possibility of any. As many of these houses are not provided with halls, the parlors open directly upon the sidewalks; and here, during the summer season,

the families and their guests are accustomed to bring out their chairs in the cool of the day, to enjoy a social chat and the evening breeze. But this, of course, is almost a literal extension of the parlor into the street, and since, by common consent, the street is the pigs' habitat, where, sauntering along in their lazy dignity, they might at any time make themselves part and parcel of some group of bipedal intruders, we see that "the pig in the parlor" ceases to be a figure of speech, and becomes a possibility, if not an actual fact.

But we would not do the pig any injustice. On the contrary, we are disposed to be charitable; and, like Southey, we would fain write an "apology" for him. Permit us to say, then, that he is a very peaceable citizen, and always attends strictly to his own business. If all other citizens were like him, in this respect, the public peace would never be disturbed; and there would never be any angry controversies, social, political or religious. He was never known to be taken to the calaboose, for any offense whatever. And if the authorities had (which they have not) a pound for his especial accommodation, and he were taken there ten times a day, it would never once be his own fault. He never gets intoxicated; and if, cocasionally, he is seen in the gutter, you may be sure he went in, not "drunk as a lord," but sober as becoming an honest and orderly pig. And since, as already stated, he never—"hardly ever"—finds any mud there, he is never less a nuisance than then. But when a bipedal pig, having made a swill-barrel of himself (though with which swill no true hog would ever taste) rolls helplessly into the gutter—bah! Who can endure the sight?

We feel compelled, therefore, to admit that, even in the quiet, well-ordered and beautiful town of Circleville, the pig is by no means the most offensive of citizens.

TOWNSHIP.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORSHIP.

All the lands in Circleville township, until they were purchased and entered by private individuals, were owned by the United States. In other words, they are known as "government lands," in contradistinction from the "Virginia military lands," which comprise some of the other townships in Pickaway county.

SETTLEMENTS.

We have obtained the original entries of all the lands now comprised in the township of Circleville. It is certain that a few of the persons making these entries never settled on the lands they entered; but that most of them did, is verified by the recollection of two of the oldest residents of the original township of Washington, viz.: George Try, now (and for many years) living in Circleville, and Jacob Hitler, living just beyond the line, east; also by that of Samuel Lutz, now of Salt Creek township.

The township of Circleville contains sections five to eight (inclusive), seventeen to twenty, twenty-nine to thirty-two, and fractional sections one to seven, of the original township. The original entries of all these sections and fractional sections are as follows—the most of the sections being entered in quarters:

Section five was entered by John and James Reed, George Moots, John Justice, and Peter Bunn, in 1804, 1805, and 1806; section six by George and Philip Moots, Joseph Yates, West Miller, and Thomas McNeal, in 1804 and 1805; section seven by Conrad Moots, West Miller, John and William McNeal, and Thomas McNeal, in 1804, 1805, and 1806; section eight by John Dunkle, Benjamin Yates, and John Stine, in 1805; section seventeen by Jacob Hosselton, Mitten & Clark, William Walker, and Henry Zimmer, in 1804 and 1805; section eighteen by Weaver & Roush, Thomas McNeal, Jesse Kent, and John Geehr, in 1804 and 1805; sections nineteen and twenty by Jacob Zieger, sr., May 7, 1801; section twenty-nine by Samuel Hill, on the same date; section thirty by John Wright, Joseph Lane, and Adam Weaver, in 1804; section thirty-one by Joseph McCune, June 8, 1803; section thirty-two by Robert F. Slaughter, June 9, 1801; fractional sections one and two by Anthony Boucher, who procured his government patent April 30, 1813; fractional sections three and four by John McNeal, July 10, 1804; fractional section five by Jacob Zieger, sr., May 7, 1801; fractional section six by William Stump and George Breyfogle, November 12, 1805; and fractional section seven by Joseph McCune, January 8, 1803. Section nineteen, about half of each of the sections twenty and thirty, together with fractional section five, and about half of fractional section six, now make up the territory of the city of Circleville.

The heirs of Anthony Boucher, who entered fractional sections one and two, still live upon the same land.

Samuel Hill, who settled on section twenty-nine, was from Kentucky.

Jacob Hitler says that the first settlers on section thirty-two were Samuel and John Thomas, brothers, from Pennsylvania.

John Wright, who purchased one one-quarter of section thirty, was an uncle of Mrs. George Try. In early life he had been captured by the Indians, was with them several years, and spoke their language readily.

Mr. Gregg now owns section thirty-one, entered by Joseph McCune.

Daniel Ludwig came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, about 1805, and purchased section thirty-two, which had been entered by Robert F. Slaughter, being situated in what is now the south-east corner of Circleville township. His son, Jacob Ludwig, still lives on the old homestead—the fine brick mansion built many years ago by his father, being the first in the county constructed of that material.

Jacob Hitler and his brother now own the farms directly north of Ludwig's, on which they have lived many for years. Their father came to this county as early as 1798.

Henry Triece (or Trees) came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1806. He purchased the land on which the Forest cemetery now is, and owned it till about 1840, when he sold it to Mr. Mowery.

John Rowe, grandfather of Mayor Todd, about 1808 purchased the farm west of John Wright's in section thirty.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF OLD SETTLERS.

Henry Foresman was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1786, and came to Ohio in 1811, driving out one of the teams of his uncle, William Foresman, a pioneer settler in Wayne township. He married his cousin, Jane L. Foresman, daughter of Alexander Foresman, March 17, 1814. He subsequently purchased a farm a short distance west of the old village of Jefferson, in Pickaway township. The purchase price was six thousand dollars, of which he paid four thousand dollars down, but was never able to pay the balance, owing to the hard times succeeding the war of 1812. The sad result was, that he lost the farm and all that he had paid. After renting a farm for a year or two, he settled [1823] in Circleville, where he commenced working at the blacksmith's trade, which he followed the most of his life. He died September 17, 1860. His wife died January 6, 1869. He had four children, of whom the three sons are all living, viz.: William K., a blacksmith, living in Circleville; Robert, a mile north, and Alexander, in Florida. The daughter, Sarah Jane (Plumb), died December 13, 1857.

Alexander Foresman (brother of Henry, mentioned above,) came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Pickaway county, in 1812. He was a weaver by trade, and located in Circleville, where he continued to live until his death, in 1832. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war.

Henry Burget came from Hampshire county, Virginia, to Pickaway county, in 1811, and in 1812 bought the farm owned by Mr. Denny, just north of the corporation of Circleville. There he lived till 1836, when he removed to one of his houses in town, only to die, and be buried in what is now called the old cemetery. He had married in Virginia, about 1803, Mary Dickson, of whom he had nine children—four born in Virginia, the rest here. All these are dead but two sons and one daughter. The two sons, James and Washington, live in Illinois, and the daughter, Mrs. Sarah (Burget) Smith, still lives in Circleville. She married, in 1826, William D. Smith, of this place, a farmer by occupation, who died in 1856, having had, in all, sixteen children, nine of whom are still living.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF CIRCLEVILLE.

The first recorded action that we can find, looking toward the division of the old township of Washington, and the erection of its western part into the township of Circleville, is the minutes of the commissioners of the county of Pickaway, of 1830 to 1837, as follows:

"PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO, March 4, 1833.

The petition of sundry citizens of Washington township, in said county, was this day laid before the commissioners of said county, praying for a division of said township, which was continued till tomorrow, March 5, 1833."

Immediately under this, on the same page, stands the following:

"MARCH 6, A. D., 1833.

The above petition, being viewed and considered on this day, there was a division [i. e., disagreement] of the commissioners present, to-wit: John Boggs, esq., against division; John Mills, in favor of division; and a notice of Daniel Dreisbach, esq., in favor of the division, which is now on file."

Across both of these minutes several lines of erasure were drawn; but several pages further on we find the following:

"MARCH 6TH, 1833, PICKAWAY CO., O.

On the application of sundry citizens of Washington township, for an immediate advertisement for an election to be held in the new township, as petitioned for, named by two of the commissioners, (to-wit, Daniel Dreisbach and John Mills) Circleville township, and that a board not being present, and a division in the opinion of those present, it is therefore ordered that the above petition and application be suspended until 18th March, inst.

JOHN MILLS,
DANIEL DREISBACH."

"*March 7th. Notice of appeal this day entered by John Shoup, esq.*"

"And on the 11th March, A. D., 1833, a notice was filed, directed:

TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF PICKAWAY COUNTY:

Gentlemen—You will please to take notice that the undersigned citizens and residents of Washington township, in Pickaway county, have taken an appeal from your decision, made by you at your March session, A. D. 1833, dividing Washington township in said county of Pickaway, and that the same will be presented to the court of common pleas of said county, at the next May term, for hearing.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN SHOUP,
JOHN YATES,
ANDREW BRINER."

These are all the records to be found in the minutes of the board.

It would seem from this, that the erased minutes were really the record of an action, taken by the county commissioners, which was regarded as an actual division of the township. But whether this was so or no, it is pretty obvious that action was taken, of which no record has been preserved. For instance, there is no record of the naming of the new township by Dreisbach and Mills, who constituted a majority of the board. How it happened that a part of the records were kept, and not all; and what has become of the papers which are spoken of as being placed on file, we have found nobody that can tell. The eighteenth day of March, the day set by the commissioners for considering "the application of sundry citizens for an immediate advertisement of an election to be held in the new township," we may suppose to have been allowed to pass without any action, because nothing could be done before the hearing of the "appeal," which was set for the May term of court. But who authorized the election which, as we shall see, must have been held about the first of April, will probably forever remain a sealed mystery.

Duaing its May term, the court of common pleas, as we find in the records, made the following order:

"John Shoup and others, May term, 1833. } An appeal taken from a decision of the commissioners of Pickaway county, making a new township by the name of Cirnleville township.

The court, having carefully inspected the papers in the case, and heard the arguments of counsel, do order that the same be stricken from the docket for want of jurisdiction."

Meanwhile the people had "cut the Gordian knot" by holding an election of officers for the new township. In the office of the township clerk we find a record, not of their election, but of their being sworn into office on the 2d of April, 1833. We hence conclude that the election must have been held about the 1st of April. The officers inducted at that time, were the following: Jacob Leiby, township clerk; Ferguson Flemming and John Groce, trustees; Henry B. Joy, Wm. L. Pembroke and Edwin R. Reigen, constables; George C. Gephart, fence

viewer. Whether any other officers were elected that year cannot now be ascertained. The first election of which we find a complete record, was the one held March 4, 1836, when the following officers were elected: Valentine Keffer, township clerk; sworn into office before John Ludwig, justice of the peace. Matthias Robins, Thos. Pedrick and Jacob Try, trustees; sworn in before the clerk, Valentine Keffer. Jerome Wolfley and James Gill, constables; sworn in before the same. Andrew Briner, Francis Dana and Thomas Moore, supervisors; sworn in before the same. Wm. R. Rinehart and Henry Forseman, overseers of the poor; sworn in before the same. John L. Green, James Gill and Wm. McArthur, fence viewers; sworn in before different officers.

We close our notice of township incorporation, by giving a list of the present officers. It will be seen that several new offices have been added, and that of "fence viewers" dropped. The election took place April 7, 1879. Parmer Lowe, Lewis Atkinson and Jason Case, justices of the peace; George Gearhart, Wm. Cage and Franz Moeller, trustees; J. F. Hoffman, treasurer; W. H. Sweyer, clerk; Wm. Mitchell, constable; H. Seigwald, E. K. Rife, Jerome Wolfley, Louis Meyers, James Simmes and Lew. Pontious, assessors; Erwin Jones, Wm. Noonan and James Shaner, supervisors.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS IN THE TOWNSHIP.

These are hardly as diversified as might be desired. The wonderful adaptedness of the soil to wheat and corn, the universal demand for those staples, and the small amount of capital, as well as skill and practice, necessary for their cultivation, gave to them an early preponderance over other industrial products, which they have been allowed to hold longer, perhaps, than they should. The raising of cattle for the eastern market has, at different times, been quite largely carried on, and the "hog crop" has always been large, as the immense "clearances" of pork and lard abundantly show. But the citizens complain that not a pound of cheese is raised in the township, for sale, and hardly butter enough for the home demand, and that, too, of an inferior quaility. With a soil capable of producing the most nutritious grass in abundance, there would seem to be no good reason why both cheese factories and creameries could not be made to yield a handsome profit. Let us hope, too, that at no distant day, mills for the manufacture of linseed oil and fibre will be established in Circleville; thus stimulating the cultivation of flax, and giving employment to many, otherwise idle, hands, and much unemployed capital.

Several portable steam-engines, manufactured by the Scioto machine works, are owned in different parts of the township, and are operated by their owners wherever needed, in sawing wood and lumber, and, more especially, in threshing grain.

In the vicinity of the town, there are several large vegetable gardens, one of which (that of Mr. Geo. Sweiger) raises vegetables for the Columbus market—all the others being needed to supply the home demand. There are, also, several brick kilns, owned and operated ouside of the corporation, one of the largest being that of Mr. McCollister, just north of the city.

In going about over the township, we have been much gratified by the general evidences of thrift and comfort everywhere presented. The primitive mode of architecture, as seen in the log cabin, has not yet disappeared, and we will not deny that its occasional appearance adds somewhat to the picturesqueness of many a beautiful landscape. But we own ourselves better pleased with the elegant farm mansion, so often met with, located on its well-chosen site, overshadowed by graceful trees, amid decorated grounds, which tell unmistakably of the presence of wealth, of culture, and of refinement.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF CIRCLEVILLE.

The early physicians of Pickaway county, in common with all the early settlers in a heavily timbered country, had, from their first arrival, and for many years, a life of hardship to endure and gigantic obstacles to overcome. The patients they were called upon to visit lived, in most cases, at a considerable distance from each other, and the only roads were blind paths and blazed trees from one habitation to another. A journey of many weary miles each day, accomplished on horseback, had to be taken in order to visit a very few families, and often these journeys were attended with great danger, for no matter how wild the storm, or how swollen the streams, suffering humanity must be relieved. Fevers and ague were the prevailing diseases, and at some seasons they baffled the skill of the best physicians of the day, and became malignant, threatening at times to depopulate the country, and drive the settlers back to the borders of civilization to preserve their lives from the unseen foe.

Among the first physicians to locate in Pickaway county, were Dr. Daniel Turney, Dr. Erastus Webb and Dr. William N. Luckey. Dr. Turney removed from Shepherdtown, Virginia, to Ross county, Ohio, in 1800. He first commenced the practice of medicine in Jefferson, Pickaway county. He removed to Circleville about the time the town was first laid out, in 1810, and became the first resident physician of the place. He was an eminent physician and surgeon, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the various types of disease incident to the disturbance of the virgin soil of the new country. He was eminently successful in his practice, and never remitted his exertions to heal the sick while life lasted. He remained in Circleville until 1823, when he removed to Columbus, where he continued in practice until his death, in 1827.

Dr. Erastus Webb was the second physician to locate in Circleville, arriving about 1815. His former home was in New York State. He continued in successful practice throughout the adjoining county, having an extensive ride, and possessing the confidence of the people in a marked degree until his death, which occurred in 1848.

Dr. William N. Luckey was the next physician in Circleville, coming to that place from Pennsylvania in about 1819. He did his share of the practice, and was known

as a careful and painstaking practitioner. He continued in business until his death, in 1847.

Dr. Hill was a student of Dr. Webb, and after preparing himself under the instruction of so good a practitioner, he began the practice of medicine in about 1825 or 1826. He remained in practice in Circleville a few years, when he removed to near Terre Haute, Indiana, where he practiced until his death many years later.

Dr. Edson B. Olds came to Ohio in 1818, then a poor young man of sixteen years of age. He taught school to procure the means for obtaining a profession, and commenced the study of law with his brother, Joseph Olds. Owing to an impediment in his speech, he was discouraged from continuing the study of law, and shortly began the study of medicine with Dr. William N. Lucky, finishing his studies at a Philadelphia medical university. He began practice at Kingston, Ross county, in 1824, and remained there about four years. In 1828 he came to Circleville and conducted a successful practice until 1837, when he engaged in a general produce and mercantile business. He became an active politician, and was several times elected to the State legislature, and twice to congress. He removed to Lancaster in 1859, and died there in January, 1879.

Dr. Peter K. Hull settled in Circleville about 1834 or 1835, and practiced medicine until about 1844, when he removed to Monticello, Indiana, where he died about 1858.

Dr. T. H. Gibson was a native of Pickaway county, and early commenced the study of medicine with Dr. William N. Luckey. He began practice about 1823, and continued at his profession until 1836. He suffered from consumption, and visited White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, for relief, but died from the disease when on his return to his home, in 1836.

Dr. Finley practiced medicine in Circleville from about 1825 to 1833, when he removed to South Bend, Indiana.

Dr. A. W. Thompson is a native of Massachusetts, and in that State commenced the study of medicine. Before completing his studies he came to Ohio and read with his brother, Dr. J. C. Thompson, of South Bloomfield, after which he graduated from Berkshire medical college. He first commenced practice in Kingston, Ross county, and, after a short time, removed to Circleville, where he has built up a large and lucrative practice. An extended notice of his life appears in another part of this work.

Dr. J. B. Jones was a graduate of the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, in the class of 1837. Immediately after graduating he began the practice of his profession in Muskingum county, where he remained two years, in 1839 removing to Circleville, where he built up an extensive practice. He was a victim of consumption, and spent one winter in Texas, in search of a relief from the dread disease. His death occurred in Circleville, in 1846. He left a widow and one child, who now live in Circleville.

Dr. Wayne Griswold was born and received the benefit of an academical education in Buckland, Franklin county, Massachusetts. He studied medicine and graduated from Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1834. Immediately after graduating he commenced the practice of medicine in Whitingham, Vermont, where he remained until 1839, when he removed to Circleville. He had a house and office on the lot now occupied by the court house, and, after obtaining a good start in business, lost all by a fire, which destroyed his buildings. He then commenced again, and, with indomitable energy, built up a large and lucrative practice, which he continued until 1872, when he retired from active labor, leaving his business to Doctors Wilder and Bowers, his nephew and son-in-law. In 1849 he engaged with his brother-in-law, W. W. Ballard, in the drug business, continuing his connection with this business until 1865. To him a great deal of the credit of the present mission-school system of Circleville is due. He was an indefatigable worker in the cause of education, and served some time on the school board and in the city council. Politically a democrat, he worked for the success of his party, and, in 1847, ran for State senator, and, in 1851, for representative, but did not secure an election. In 1853 he was elected member of the board of public works, and served one term. His death occurred in October, 1873.

Dr. Chester Olds came from Vermont to Circleville about 1850, and engaged in the practice of medicine, at which he continued some ten years, when he died.

Dr. Louis Bierce came from Athens some time after 1840, and died in Circleville, after practicing about two years.

Dr. H. C. Johns read medicine in Circleville with Dr. J. B. Jones, and engaged in practice with him for a short time. He removed to Decatur, Illinois, about 1849, and is now in practice there.

Dr. Kingsley Ray practiced in Worthington and in Delaware, and, in 1845, removed to Circleville, where he practiced until 1865, and where he now resides. His biography appears on another page of this work.

Dr. Charles H. Hawkes graduated at Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1845. After graduating, he read another year at Middlebury, Vermont. In 1847, he commenced practice at Tarlton, Pickaway county, and in 1848 came to Circleville, and entered into partnership with Dr. Marcus Brown, with whom he continued one year. In 1849, he opened an office by himself, and continued in practice until 1873, when he was seized with a disease of the brain which eventually caused his death, in 1878. He was placed in the insane asylum at Dayton, for a time, and then at Athens, where he received marked advantages, and was, after a time, able to return home, where he remained some fifteen months. His malady returned, and he was taken to the asylum at Columbus, where he died.

Dr. Taylor commenced practice in Circleville about 1848, and continued until his death, from cholera, in 1850.

Dr. Marcus Brown, first commenced practicing in Williamsport, Ohio, in 1825. He remained there eleven years, when he removed to Circleville, and continued to practice until 1850, when he sold his business to Dr. Taylor. In 1849 he engaged in banking in Circleville. An extended notice of his life will be found in this work.

Dr. Samuel D. Turney read medicine under Dr. P. K.

Hull, and attended one course of lectures at Starling medical college, in 1849–50. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1851, and immediately engaged in practice in Circleville, and continued in active business until his death, in January, 1878. His biography appears on another page of the Circleville history.

Dr. N. E. Jones graduated from the Cleveland medical college, in 1846, and practiced in that city two years. He then spent several years in the West, a part of the time in Dubuque, Iowa. In 1853, he came to Circleville, where he opened an office, and has built up an enviable practice. In 1878, he associated with him his son, Dr. Howard E. Jones, who had read medicine with him, and graduated at the Ohio medical college, in Cincinnati, in the winter of 1875–6 He afterwards took a post-graduate course at the college of physicians and surgeons, in New York.

Dr. William L. Peck came to Circleville about 1855, and practiced in company with Dr. Chester Olds until 1861, when he he was commissioned as assistant surgeon in an Ohio regiment. He was afterwards promoted to surgeon of a regiment, and served until the close of the war. Soon after his return he was appointed superintendent of the Columbus insane asylum, where he remained until after the institution was burned. He was in charge during the rebuilding of the asylum, until it was near completion, when another took his place, and he removed to Cincinnati, where he established a sanitarium. He remained in Cincinnati for some time, and then removed to Indianapolis, Indiana, where he now resides.

Dr. Baldridge practiced the eclectic system of medicine for a time, previous to 1857.

Dr. Longshore practiced the eclectic system for a time, and died in Circleville in 1854 or '55.

Dr. Jephtha Davis was an eclectic physician here from about 1858 until 1872, when he removed to Kansas.

Dr. C. C. Sharp came to Circleville from Galveston, Texas, about 1857, and remained in practice until about 1869, when he removed to Columbus. He left there for Lexington, Kentucky, thence to Louisville, and is now located in Chicago.

Dr. D. M. Kinsman came to Circleville when a young man, and was for some time employed in the schools of the place. He read medicine with Dr. William L. Peck, and graduated from the Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, in 1863. After his graduation, he entered into partnership with Dr. A. W. Thompson, which continued until 1866, when he removed to Lancaster. There he remained five or six years, when he became connected with Starling medical college, Columbus.

Dr. G. A. Wilder read medicine with Dr. Wayne Griswold, in 1856, and for several years afterward. He attended lectures at Berkshire medical college, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and graduated in 1864. In 1865 he entered into partnership with Dr. Griswold, in Circleville, where he has since remained. Dr. Griswold gave up his practice in 1872, since which time he has been in partnership with Dr. Bowers. Previous to entering upon the regular study of medicine he was employed in the drug store of Griswold & Ballard, and, while there, made considerable progress in his studies.

Dr. E. D. Bowers commenced the study of medicine under Dr. H. Culbertson, of Zanesville, where he remained but a short time, when he went to Philadelphia, and studied nearly three years, graduating in 1861, at Jefferson medical college. In 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Ninety-third Ohio infantry, and in March, 1865, was promoted to be full surgeon. Soon after being mustered out of service, in October, 1865, he was, for a time, in the asylum for the insane at Columbus, as assistant, and in 1867 entered into partnership with Drs. Griswold & Wilder, in Circleville. Since 1872 he has been in partnership with Dr. Wilder.

Dr. M. Hammel read medicine with Drs. Griswold & Wilder, in 1865, and in 1868, graduated from the Ohio medical college, of Cincinnati. He engaged in practice at Five Points, in Monroe township, where he remained five months, when he removed to Waterloo, where he practiced six months. In the spring of 1869 he located in Circleville, where he has since remained.

Dr. A. H. Shaeffer graduated from Starling medical college in 1849, and soon after commenced the practice of medicine at Royalton, Fairfield county. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to Oakland, in the same county, and practiced eighteen years. In May, 1860, he came to Circleville, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. L. C. Vernon read medicine with Dr. Sharp, in Circleville, in 1857. He graduated from the Eclectic medical institute, at Cincinnati, in 1864, and went to Zanesville, where he practiced until 1873, when he came to Circleville, where he has since practiced. Previous to his graduation he practiced for a time at Washington Court House.

Dr. A. P. Courtright was a student with Drs. Turney & Thompson, in 1864. He attended lectures at Miami medical college, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1867. After graduating he was chosen by competitive examination, physician in the old commercial hospital, (now the Cincinnati hospital) for one year. He was then appointed assistant physician at Longview lunatic asylum, Cincinnati, where he remained three years and a half. He then engaged in private practice in Cincinnati for a year and a half. In 1873 he came to Circleville and opened an office. He was in partnership with Dr. Turney from January, 1877, until his death, since which time he has conducted business by himself. He has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in and about Circleville.

Dr. G. T. Rowe read medicine in the office of Dr. S. D. Turney in 1874–7, graduating the latter year from the university of Maryland, at Baltimore. He attended one course of lectures in 1876, at the Ohio medical college. In 1877 he entered into partnership with Dr. A. W. Thompson, with whom he is still associated.

Dr. Thomas Blackstone was a student with his uncle, Dr. William Blackstone, of Athens. He attended one course of lectures at the Ohio medical college, in 1872, and graduated from the Bellevue hospital medical college, in New York, in 1873. In 1874 he was appointed

assistant physician at Athens asylum for the insane, where he remained three years. He then spent a year in London and Vienna, at their famous hospitals, and in the fall of 1878 came to Circleville, where he now practices. Previous to entering upon the study of medicine, he graduated from the Ohio university, at Athens.

Dr. F. Baker practiced in Ashland, Kentucky, for a time, and in 1878 came to Circleville, where he is now in practice.

Dr. John C. King graduated from the university of Nashville, in 1874. In 1872 he commenced the homœopathic practice in Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and served on the staff of physicians at the homœopathic charity hospital of Pittsburgh, for three years. In 1878 he came to Circleville, where he has built up a good practice, being the only physician of that school in the place.

Dr. George A. Rowe read medicine with Dr. L. C. Vernon, in 1875, and graduated from the eclectic medical institute of Cincinnati, in 1878. Since that time he has been located in Circleville.

Dr. Tomlinson came to Circleville in 1878. He had been in practice in other places some fifteen years previous to his location here.

Biographical Sketches.

WILLIAM B. THRALL.

William Barlow Thrall was born in Rutland, Vermont, the twenty-first day of June, 1798. His father, Jesse Thrall, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, and settled, as a farmer, in Rutland, in 1791. He was the son of Samuel Thrall, a farmer, and captain of a company in the war of the Revolution. Samuel was a son of John Thrall, second, who was a son of John Thrall, first, who was a son of Timothy Thrall. Timothy was a son of William Thrall who, in 1829, was a member of Rev. Mr. Wareham's church, organized at Plymouth, England, for the purpose of emigrating to America.

In 1630, the church arrived in America, and located at Dorchester, Massachusets, but, in 1635, it removed to Windsor, Connecticut, where William B. Thrall's father, Jesse, was born. William's mother was Mabel Rose, the daughter of Justus Rose, of Granville, Massachusetts. Justus was one of a numerous family of great longevity. His mother lived until she was one hundred and three years old. When she was one hundred years old, a meeting was called, a sermon preached, and her descendants enumerated. Of these there were found to be living over four hundred and fifty.

Thus, William B. Thrall's ancestors can be traced back until they are found participating in that bloody struggle which gave this country its freedom, through the war of the Revolution, and, back of all that memorable conflict, to the old Puritans, who left England that they might enjoy civil and religious liberty.

Eighty-one years ago, even in New England, education was yet in its infancy. There were, it is true, a few colleges struggling into life, but, with the average farmer of that early day, when the sterile hillsides and contracted valleys had furnished food and raiment for the family, there was seldom anything left with which to supply the ambitious boy the wherewithal to secure a collegiate education; and so, the primitive country school must suffice. Such was William B. Thrall's lot; and, thus equipped, at the early age of fifteen, he entered the office of the Rutland *Herald*, William Fay, owner, to learn the art of printing. But the termination of the lad's schooling was by no means, the termination of his studies. On the contrary, it was but their commencement, growing with his years, and, during his long and useful career, furnishing him with pleasant occupation for each leisure moment. Nor were the duties of the printing office sufficient to satisfy his developing capacities. He soon began, himself, to write short articles for publication in the newspaper where he was serving his apprenticeship; and, thus early, was commenced that great talent in journalism which characterized his after life.

Whether any of these boyish efforts shared the common fate of beginners—the waste-paper basket—or not, is not certainly known; sure it is that some did not, and he soon had the supreme satisfaction of seeing his own young ideas in print, besides not only having had the previous pleasure of placing them in type and reading the proof, but also of striking off the newspapers. Thus, step by step, William advanced from roller-boy onward, until, at the end of four years, he was declared a competent journeyman printer. During this time, not content with his printer's task, his hours for the reading of useful books, and his newspaper productions, he burned midnight oil in the practice of epistolary correspondence, and so laid the foundation of that terseness of expression and gracefulness of style, which, during his long life, never ceased to charm those who were so fortunate as to be recipients of his letters.

Now that the trade was learned, and that the dawn of manhood was showing itself in the first down of the coming beard, William looked up at the mountains and across the hills of his Vermont home, and they seemed small, and the valleys appeared cramped. There came into his heart a desire to be out and away from what was rapidly growing to be something like a prison life. He found his eyes strained in the direction of the setting sun—toward that wonderful western wilderness. It was the old story that was being repeated in that New England home, in this boy's feelings and desires. The swarming time was at hand with him, and so the populous hive started out another of its representatives to the then far west. Nor trunk, nor even sachel, was needed to carry his slender wardrobe; it was all comprised in the space of a cotton handkerchief, which, on a stick, slung across the shoulder, with a few shillings in his pocket—the savings of his printer's experience—made up his worldly wealth. Thus equipped, and with the blessings of his christian parents, in the early autumn of 1817, William turned his face westward.

Without reflection, this journey to Ohio seems a small

W. B. Thrall

matter, because since then, thanks to steam, space has been almost annihilated, so that a trip from Vermont to Ohio, now, is scarcely more than a visit from one neighboring village to another. Then, it was, as it were, going from one world to another. There were to encounter, wild beasts and savage Indians; to traverse bridle paths, called roads; to pass through hundreds of miles of interminable forests; there was the fording of streams, sometimes swollen by recent floods; camping out by night; and the rude fare. It was all that can be embodied in the idea of companionship with primitive nature. To say good-bye to one in those days, who was to undertake a journey such as William was about to commence, appeared like saying it forever. And what made this journey more remarkable was the fact that he was a lad of only nineteen, his worldly possessions in a little bundle, with only a few shillings in his pocket, and nothing beyond them but his trade to rely upon for his support—thus equipped, going out into this western wilderness. Just what young Thrall was proposing to do, however, thousands like him in New England had done, were doing, or would do, later, and in this way. With this grand material was the great west, in a large measure, to be populated. Remembering this, we are not surprised that the development has been so rapid and substantial.

It was safe to feel that boys who had the courage to encounter pioneer life as William was about to do, had the material in him to make a success, and this doubtless buoyed up his parents to bravely undergo the trying ordeal of separation. Good fortune met our young hero on the threshold of his departure. A neighbor of the Thralls, Deacon Pratt by name, prepared to journey his way, and he secured the opportunity of riding with him. At frequent intervals, however, through the hilly and mountainious regions, and over the bad roads, the men had to get out and walk; thus much of the way to Ohio was made on foot by our young emigrant.

Fifteen years previous to this time, what was known as the Granville company, had emigrated from Granville, Massachusetts, to what is now known as Granville, Ohio. The colony was composed of three families of the Roses, relatives of William's on his mother's side; one family of Thrall's, his father's relatives, and one family of Graveses, which had intermarried with both the Thralls and Roses. After undergoing all the hardships of first settlers, this colony was now well established, and was constantly receiving new accessions from New England. Thitherward our party of emigrants bent their way. The journey occupied a full month. When they started, the foliage was in the green of summer, but ere they had reached their destination in Ohio it had taken on the glorious hues of autumn. This Granville colony was a band of devout christians, and when their time was not occupied with their severe tasks of opening up the new country, it was spent in devotional exercises. Deacon Pratt's party chanced to arrive at Granville just as one of their frequent religious meetings had opened under the trees, where, in the pleasant days, it was their wont to hold service. They were attracted to the spot by the sweet strains of sacred music. The services were stopped to give the new comers a cordial greeting. Either through the occasional mails, or the incoming settlers from New England, the coming reputation of our journeyman printer had preceded him, and so it was the wish of the congregaton, made up largely of his relatives, that he should take part in the service, which he did, reading them a sermon in his travel-worn costume and fatigued condition, delighting every one by his modesty, graceful manner, and clear enunciation.

This episode made young Thrall at once the hero of the Granville colony. He was carried off in triumph by his uncle, Lemuel Rose, to his home, where he remained until the following spring. There were two daughters, his cousins, about his own age, in the house, and not content to be idle, William assisted them in milking the cows, besides making himself generally useful in wood chopping and helping at the general farm chores. Plow-boys and axemen were more in demand at this time than journeymen printers, and so, when spring came, William found it necessary to hunt for work in his line, and thus, for two years, he vibrated between Granville, Zanesville, and Worthington, winding up in Columbus, in the fall of 1818.

These journeys from village to village he usually made on foot. Once, in going from Worthington to Granville, having to pass a stretch of woods fourteen miles in extent, he was followed the whole distance by what he supposed was a dog. The animal was large, lean, and hungry-looking. Telling his uncle about it when he reached his house, he was informed that the supposed dog was a wolf, and, from his having followed him so far, he was a hungry one at that, and that he had made a narrow escape in not being attacked.

At the time of young Thrall's first entrance into Columbus, both Worthington and Franklinton exceeded it in size and population. Three years previous to his arrival it could only boast of one brick house, in the location corner of Broad and High streets, as it now is known, with simply the foundation of the State house laid. The year previous the first trees had been girdled, of which there was a dense growth, the dead trees being cut down the following spring. Thus, when Thrall's eyes first rested on Columbus, it was but little more than a village of stumps.

The *Western Intelligencer* was at this time purchased by Griswold, Olmsted & Buttles, and moved from Worthington to Columbus. In addition to publishing this paper, they had the contract for State printing, and in this office Thrall found himself a journeyman printer. There being neither hotels nor boarding houses, as yet, to speak of, in this newly-fledged capital, the employees of the office were given board and lodging among the families of the proprietors, and here, for the first time since he had left Vermont, our wandering printer had the promise of something like permanent employment. As the result, he felt a home feeling springing up in his breast; another fate, however, was in store for him.

His brother Walter had swarmed from the parent hive in 1815, first locating, as had William afterwards, at the Granville colony, then at Worthington, and finally at the

village of Circleville, where there was already a newspaper published. It was called the *Olive Branch*, and its proprietors were Guy W. Doane, Gen. Joseph Renick, and J. M. Hays. The owners were not satisfied with their printer, which Walter Thrall learning, he called upon them, and gave them the information that he had a brother in Columbus who was a competent printer and a reliable young man, whose services he thought they might secure. Delighted at these testimonials, they immediately engaged Mr. Thrall to go to Columbus and secure the services of his brother, and to bring him back with him at once.

Mr. Thrall found his brother reluctant to go. "I have," said he "three months' steady work here, and don't think I ought to leave it."

"At Circleville you have a chance for three years' steady work instead of three months'," was Walter's reply.

Finally, William consented to go. Walter had come from Circleville, on horseback, and it was arranged that they should take turns in riding back; as the saying was, they would "ride and tie." William's arrangements for departure were simple enough. His wealth had not increased since leaving Vermont, and so the old handkerchief and staff were again brought into requisition.

It is impossible to say which of the two brothers' turn it was to ride when they reached Circleville, but, either riding or walking, in this primitive way William at last reached the little village, which, for the next quarter of a century was to claim him as a resident, and which he was to honor, and which was, in turn, to honor him with public positions, kindly feelings and warm affections, such as falls to the lot of but few men, either to experience or deserve.

Only a few months previous, the subject of this sketch had passed his twenty-first birthday, so that his first appearance in Circleville was in the earliest blushes of manhood. With his hand upon his heart, we believe he could look back upon his twenty-one years of life, and truthfully say that not only had there been no sowing of wild oats, but they had not been marked by a single act, the recollection of which could bring the blush of shame to his cheek; and yet, doubtless, somewhere, and at different times, through his limited school experience, or printer's apprenticeship, or in his wanderings since he left the parental roof, temptations had been offered to him, which boys of a different mould would have absorbed as the sponge absorbs water—which, indeed, but few reject as completely as he had done. And now, here he was in this little village, a man at last. Though with all the enthusiasm of the boy, and with mirth, humor, and a cheerful disposition, that he never parted with during his life, yet, he was thoroughly practical; and eager was he to commence the task which, while it was to assist in the growth of the village, would, also, result in leading him up to substantial success.

Circleville was, at this time, about all embraced within the circle of the old fort, which, wheel-shaped, sent out from the hub, where the court house was located, four roads, like spokes. The houses were built fronting on the court house circle, and so were narrowed in the front, widening out in the rear. There were about five hundred souls, all told. Thus, it was scarcely more than a settlement, and its future, in more ways than one, all lay before it. Small as it was, however, it could yet boast of the inevitable tavern, with its indipensable tap, where liquor was drank, not always by the glass, but more often out of a tin cup, and the habit of drinking was then as common a practice as it is now uncommon. This tavern was kept by a jolly fellow named Olney Payne, and the tap-room, which was also the office, was the general lounging-place for the villagers. The landlord thoroughly believed in the saying, "laugh and grow fat," and practiced the same upon his guests, by provoking rounds of laughter from them over his funny stories. At this tavern Mr. Thrall located himself, at two dollars a week for his board and lodging. Money was then but little known, a great deal of the business being done through barter. This, Mr. Thrall soon found out, and so he arranged to pay his board as he was paid, that is, by orders upon the establishments for whom the printing office was doing work.

At the time of Mr. Thrall's location in Circleville, he describes the general situation, as follows:

"The country was then emerging from the effects of the war of 1812, which effects were most disastrous to the growth and progress of this then frontier region. There were then no great thoroughfares in Ohio to bear off the surplus products of the soil. Railroads were not even thought off, and canals only heard of as the topic of speculative enterprise on the one hand, and of vituperative ridicule on the other, by the politicians of New York. We much question whether there was a single mile of macadamized turnpike in all the southern half of the State. The periodical January and June freshets in the Scioto were the sole reliance for getting off to a precarious market the surplus products of this whole region; and many were the lives sacrificed to that perilous trade. The financial expedients consequent upon the war, or, perhaps, inseparable from the formation of new and remote settlements, had destroyed every safeguard to a prudent and prosperous business. Currency, such as it was, was sufficiently abundant, but actual *bona fide* cash was quite another thing. "Owl creek," and "coon box," and "muttontown," were household words applied to the apology for a currency, but real *cash dollars* were almost unknown. While one dollar in cash could not be realized for a hundred pounds of flour, coffee was retailing at fifty cents a pound; and it was thought a peculiar hardship when the merchants refused "cut quarters," and required *round* silver in payment, which became the case soon after the inventive genius of the time suggested the practicability of realizing *five* "cut quarters" from a dollar."

What a piece of photography is this description, and what a change has the last half century wrought in the section described! No man in the country contributed more towards it than did Mr. Thrall through that pen, which in his hand, was certainly "mightier than the sword."

Mr. Thrall did not long remain journeyman printer in the office of the *Olive Branch*. He formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph Olds, and they purchased the establishment. His next step, a year later, was to purchase his partner, Mr. Olds' interest, and thus at the age of twenty-one, he became the sole owner and editor of the *Olive Branch*, which he continued to own and edit either under that name, or that of the *Herald*, for twenty-five years.

Characteristic of the spirit which animated our young republican editor, he adopted as the motto for his editorial head, that line from the immortal bard of Avon,

which he puts into the mouth of the wary Cassius, "I was born free as Cæsar; so were you."

Still later in his journalistic experience, he transposed and modified the name of his paper so as to read *Circleville Herald and Olive Branch.* In a letter upon the subject in after life, he says:

"A whole chapter might be exhausted in assigning reasons for this change. Suffice it to say that times were sadly out of joint—a radical change was being assiduously infused into the spirit of our public institutions—the executive was rapidly absorbing both the other branches of the government, and we were making railroad speed towards absolutism."

The paper was outspoken in denunciation of these perilous innovations, and the switch with which it scourged was anything but a mild and peaceful *olive.*

Thus, forty years after it occurred, he tells us that his paper was too belligerent to be sailing under such peaceful colors, and so he must needs put them in the background. What delicacy of feeling does it not disclose! And this gives us the opportunity to say that William B. Thrall, whether with friend or foe, or in whatever capacity in life, always and everywhere, was just what he seemed to be. This refined sentiment, that in his early life induced him to make the above change in his newspaper, because he was engaged in a warfare, while it was an emblem of peace, went with him through life, and when the candle was flickering in the socket, it shone out brighter than ever.

The purchase of the *Olive Branch* thus early in life, illustrates one of Mr. Thrall's striking characteristics: that of steadfastness of purpose. The reader will remember how, at the age of fourteen, he resolved to become a journalist, and, while he was learning the manual part of the business, how he was also practicing epistolary correspondence and writing articles for publication, besides seizing every spare moment to store his mind with useful knowledge, and here he had accomplished his intention upon the very first opportunity which had opened to him.

We say they "purchased" the *Olive Branch,* when we should have said that they bargained for the purchase. Neither of the partners had any money, and so they simply agreed to pay four hundred dollars as fast as the office earned it!

So much confidence had Mr. Thrall inspired in himself, that his late employers did not even require a note for the purchase money.

As an editor, Mr. Thrall rapidly developed the faculty of saying whatever he meant, and observed the habit of meaning what he said. Disdaining alike concealment and equivocation, it was always known where he might be found, and there was no mistaking his position. Entering upon his duties with fundamental rules like these for his guide, he was ever prompt to contend for what he regarded as the right; and, prompted by feelings of the highest patriotism, it is not surprising that, in a career of much longer duration than falls to the lot of most editors, he found frequent occasion to shiver a lance with an adversary. Nor was he found either slow or unwilling in defence of his principles, when assailed by a foeman worthy of his steel.

The office throve under Thrall & Olds' administration; but the latter, feeling that there was not a sufficient support for two persons in a village newspaper, and desiring to enter upon the study of law, offered his share to his partner for three hundred dollars, to be paid at convenience.

This offer disclosed another life trait in Mr. Thrall's character—extreme caution. Instead of accepting the offer at once, he waited to consult his brother, Walter, who advised him by all means to purchase; and so anxious was Walter, for his brother's sake, that he insisted upon going at once to find Mr. Olds and close up the bargain. They finally found him a couple of miles from the village, at Mr. Short's, a shrewd farmer, whom he had gone out to consult as to the advisability of the proposed sale. Mr. Thrall informed his partner at once that he would take his interest at the price named, but was answered that, upon consultation with his adviser, the farmer, he had decided not to sell for less than four hundred dollars. The purchase was a desirable one, and so Mr. Thrall accepted the increased price, thus having to pay one hundred dollars for his caution. Two hundred dollars, his share of the first purchase, and now four hunered dollars for his partner's interest, put Mr. Thrall in debt six hundred dollars, which he had to pay from the earnings of the office, besides keeping it up and giving him a support. Every business man knows how difficult it is to accomplish this task. Six hundred dollars now seems like a very small sum, but at the day of which we are writing, it was a great deal of money.

Doubtless it was the work of years, with the closest management, to lay by the means from the revenues of his office, to cancel this debt; and in order to accomplish it at all, for a long time the sole employee of his office was a boy, whose parents deputized the young editor to scold if he did not do right, and this failing, to whip.

The press was a "Ramage," the kind used by Benjamin Franklin. The ink was put on by means of a ball, and it was difficult to spread it even, so as to get a good impression; nor was this at all accomplished in the office of the *Olive Branch* until Mr. Thrall, finally taking advantage of the parental authority with which he had been deputized, several times administered the birch, and at last, either because the boy had learned, or through fear of further castigation, he managed to do his work well.

A year after Mr. Thrall's arrival in Circleville he had the satisfaction of being able to leave the tavern for a pleasant home with his brother Walter, who married at that time.

Illustrative of the general scarceness of this early day, it is recorded that the newly-married couple could only find six plates in the village of Circleville, this being the entire stock of crockery ware in the settlement; and for cups and saucers they were forced to wait until some one visited the then far off pretentious town of Chillicothe.

Three years after Mr. Thrall's settlement in Circleville, in 1822, he was married to Nancy Graham, who died the following year. Two years later, in 1825, he maried

Maria Rockwell, who still survives him. Out of nine children, as the fruits of this marriage, four only reached maturity. Thus, grief was not an unfrequent visitor to this household, and the chastening hand showed itself in its softening influence upon the father. The names of the children who reached maturity, and who, save one, are still living, are William Rockwell, Caroline Maria, Henry, and Theron Russell. They have all done credit to their ancestor.

When Mr. Thrall first located in Circleville the postmaster was George Wolfley. He died in 1822, and his last request made to Mr. Thrall was that his widow should be his successor in office, as her only means of support. Mr. Thrall at once made application to Mr. Adams for Mrs. Wolfley's appointment, but, to the great disappointment of all, was informed that it was against the rules of the department to appoint a woman. Not to be thwarted, however, in the accomplishment of the husband's dying request, he made application for the place for himself, which was successful, and, notwithstanding his other tasks, he himself performed all the duties of the office during his entire term, save the receiving and distributing of the mails, which was done by the widow Wolfley, turning over to her every penny of its revenues.

Mr. Wolfley was only one of the many, who, in the few years of our young journalist's residence in Circleville, had learned to love him for his many good traits of character, and so he was constantly being sought for as an adviser and friend in distress; and this increased from year to year during his residence of a quarter of a century in Circleville, and never was he known to turn a deaf ear to the cry of distress, or to close his voice when his advice was sought.

His leadership in Circleville commenced with his residence, and this as strikingly illustrated in the rapidity with which the habit of whiskey-drinking, hitherto so prevalent, either disappeared or became disreputable, and ere long the general tone of this western settlement commenced to improve; not that Mr. Thrall's example alone accomplished this good work. All that can be claimed for him is that he was one of the leaders; and as it was his wont always to vigorously denounce whatever he disbelieved, just as he always strenuously advocated his beliefs—and, moreover, being at the head of the newspaper, and so preaching his weekly sermons—all this made him a powerful factor in the accomplishment of good; and it is therefore safe to say that no one did more for the general advancement than he.

The *Herald*, under his administration, at once conceived the true sphere of the local newspaper, that of publishing the news—and so, with the rest, there was always a faithful record of marriages and deaths. As an illustration of his graceful style at an early age, we give below one of the first of the former notices to appear: "Joining of the cereals at ——: Alfred Corn was married to Julia Wheat." A highly complimentary notice of one John Welker, deceased, also appeared about this time, the circumstances of which Mr. Thrall delighted to relate as one of the humorous incidents of his early life. John's father was a German, and, upon his son's death, he at once proceeded to the *Herald* office, and, in his broken speech, said: "Mr. Drall, my son Shon he go died last night, und I wants you to put him in the newsbaper, und gif him a goot recomadation; for Shon vas a goot poy."

We have said that at this time money was but little known. This, first the *Olive Branch*, and then the *Herald*, fully testifies to, by such notices as the following:

"A few well-dressed buck-skins are wanted at this office in payment of debts."

"Maple sugar will be received, at the market price, on subscription, or in payment of debts, at the *Olive Branch*."

"Bacon hams will be received in payment of debts due the printer, if delivered soon; also, the hind-quarters of beef."

There was an epicure about somewhere when this last advertisement was penned, to only want the hind-quarters of the beef!

"Those who have engaged to pay the printer in wood, are requested to deliver it now."

Which meant that the cold days were at hand, with no money to buy fuel. And, finally, in one of his early years, when, it may be, debts were pressing for payment, there appeared the following:

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY!

375 bushels of wheat.
120 barrels of flour.
530 gallons of whiskey.
240 weight bacon.
400 weight of sugar, &c.
575 dollars in cash!

The highest market price will be allowed for any of the above articles, in payment of debts due me (special contracts excepted), if delivered by the first of June next.

W. B. THRALL.

What the "&c." was to the sugar, and how he could regulate the market price of "575 dollars in cash," are mysteries, if they do not mean irony; and then, what in the world was he going to do with so much whiskey, if, indeed, it was not, as is likely, the most marketable article on his list. Not only was the newspaper offering to take in exchange, for debts due it, almost every conceivable article, but it was well sprinkled with advertisements of those in all classes of business who were also willing, indicating that a system of general traffic, with but little exchange of money, was the order of the day.

About the time Mr. Thrall's last advertisement, just quoted, appeared (then contemplating marriage), he had purchased the ground on which he afterwards erected a fine residence, and where he continued to live during his sojourn in Circleville, but which, at the date of purchase, could only boast of a log cabin, which, when weather-boarded, constituted his new home. It is more than likely, that either the whole or part of the purchase price of this was the articles enumerated in the advertisements, and that he hit upon this plan to at once collect up his debts and utilize the barter in the purchase of a home. It is evident that with all the offers of our young journalist to receive his pay in any sort of barter, it was yet either impossible, or up-hill business, to accomplish it, to his entire satisfaction, as the following notice indicates:

"Dr. Ezekiel F. Eastman, of Fayette county, Ohio, after reaping the fruits of our labor, and being called upon to discharge his account,

amounting to seven dollars and fifty cents, resorted to the miserable subterfuge of denying our accounts. We have resolved to publish to the world the names of such other *gentlemen* as may have recourse to similar means to defraud us of our just dues."

As no further advertisement of this character appeared, the remedy must have been effectual.

When we have told the reader that in addition to these advertisements for barter, among which was that of an enterprising merchant who was willing to pay thirty-seven and a half cents a bushel for wheat, in exchange for debts due him or for goods; and another who was willing to pay the market price in the same way for as much as a thousand bushels of corn. There were three for estray horses and estray indentured boys, and that they were a large part of the advertisements—when the reader knows this, on the principle that the advertisements of a community index its occupation, he will have an excellent idea of how these early settlers were largely employed.

At the time of Mr. Thrall's settlement in Circleville, there was an Episcopal organization and a Masonic lodge in the village, both of which he soon joined, and thus early in life he surrounded himself with these safeguards, and laid the foundation for the substantial service which through his long life he rendered in these causes.

He was at once assigned to the position of secretary both in the church and the lodge, and rapidly advanced until he was warden in the church and master of his lodge, which positions he continued to occupy during his residence in Circleville. It would be impossible to overrate his services in these two fields. At the date of his enlistment their existence was scarcely more than in name. The church had no roof to cover it, and so was compelled to worship in the court house—no preacher, and so there had to be lay reading. The workers in the lodge were both few and new, and so they wrought but little, and that crudely.

What is true of an army is equally true of a church or a lodge; in order to succeed there must be a leader, and he of the right sort. Mr. Thrall was largely that in St. Phillip's church, while in the lodge he was entirely so. It is much when we can say of a man that he honored Masonry; it is all, when we can say that he honored religion. Truthfully can we say these of William B. Thrall. With such and kindred duties added to his journalistic, it is easy to see that Mr. Thrall had little leisure to listen to Olney Payne's jolly tavern stories, or ever to become one of the village loungers. To him life was too earnest and real for such pastimes. There was the purchase of his newspaper, and a little later that of a home, all to be paid out of his earnings. His charitable contributions, which he distributed with a liberal hand even while yet in this slough of indebtedness, with his dread of being in debt, came the mighty desire to be rid of it, to accomplish which his good sense told him there was not a penny to be spent needlessly, or an hour to be wasted on frivolity. And yet if he chanced to stop to or from his meals for a moment in the tap room, there was always a welcome for him. Thus the life of rectitude and morality he had marked out for himself was not to be one that would repulse those who might act or think differently from him. He was in the community, his course declared, and more than the words he would utter, was the life he would live, to be the example to follow. Not that he was ever otherwise than outspoken as to his unbelief, or that he was even tolerant of the opinions of others when opposed to his; because with his great sincerity of character it could not be otherwise than that he believed what he advocated, and in fact with his clearness of perception, it seldom was otherwise; but he had such a happy way of expressing himself that all personal enmity as against him, fell to the ground. We think the term of being universally popular could be applied to him as appropriately as it can ever be to any one. Illustrative of this is an event which occurred considerably later. When he was at the head of the *Ohio State Journal*, Samuel Medary was at the head of the *Ohio Statesman*, the former being the leading Whig editor of the State, the latter the leading Democratic editor. There were years of bitter warfare between the two, and yet when Mr. Medary died, his relatives came to Mr. Thrall to write his obituary, which he did.

The first public office Mr. Thrall was elected to was in 1829, that of recorder of the town. His published report of its expenses, under his administration, for the year was: Receipts, one hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-one cents; expenditures, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and fifty-three cents, which was pronounced by all to be a model of public frugality. In 1830 he was advanced to the position of mayor of Circleville, and so popular was his administration that he was annually re-elected for eight successive years; once unanimously, and once with only five dissenting votes. In 1837, he was elected from Pickaway county to the general assembly of Ohio. He was now an accomplished journalist, with a State reputation as such. Consequently a hearty reception greeted him at the capital, and he at once assumed the prominent position in the legislature which his talents merited. In 1839, he was elected a director in the Circleville and Washington turnpike company, just then being organized, and contributed largely, by his influence, to the successful accomplishment of this then very important work.

Mr. Thrall's two winters in the legislature brought him into intimate personal relations with the newspaper men of Columbus, the consequence of which was that he spent one or two winters later at the capital as the reporter of legislative proceedings, in which capacity he gave great satisfaction and made many friends.

In 1845 he was appointed, by the legislature, a judge of the court of common pleas in Pickaway county, which office he resigned in 1846, and moved to Columbus for the purpose of taking the editorial chair of the *Ohio State Journal*, he already having become part owner of the same. For some years previous, owing to his official and many other duties, Mr. Thrall had associated with him, in the operative department of the *Herald*, Mr. Jason Case, who assumed control of the paper upon Mr. Thrall's departure to Columbus, though, for several years, he held his interest in the *Herald*, and furnished the leading editorials.

During his twenty-five years in Circleville, there had been no great apparent growth. All that could be said in its favor was, that it was laying the foundation for its future prosperity. The country was slowly filling with people, farms were being opened, and an outlet for its products, through the establishment of its canals, had been accomplished, and to which the *Herald* had given its best efforts, as it did to everything that tended to the public good.

Thus, at the age of forty-eight, Judge Thrall passed from his local sphere to one which comprised the whole State. It was with less reluctance that he did so because, as we have said, there had been no great increase in Circleville, while in Columbus the increase had been decided. But notwithstanding these facts, and the further one that his ripened capacity called for a larger sphere of usefulness, he did not make up his mind with alacrity to bid adieu to Circleville. On the contrary, it required many months of urging from those interested in having him take charge of the *Journal*, before they could secure his consent. It is safe to say that never an office or an advancemet came to this man through any solicitation of his, and particularly was this true in this case. So far as the promise of profit, it was not good. The Democrats were in power in both the State and Nation, so there was not a vestige of public patronage to be had. If the paper was to be sustained, it must be by the voluntary patronage of the people. As a financial venture it was, therefore, uncertain, and with his great dread of being involved in debt, he hesitated. Then there was, to this man of modest merit, the immense responsibility of having to be the leading teacher of his party, as he would be, the paper being the State organ of the Whigs. Lastly, there were all the associations surrounding his long residence in Circleville. These are generally strong, but with his temperament they were especially so. His warm affections for, and devotion to, his friends and relatives, his pleasant home, and his church—all these held him with the power of cable chains, and he finally secured his consent to leave them all, much as the brave soldier secures his consent to go into battle—simply from a sense of duty.

As the result shows, he had spent more than half of his business life in Circleville, and it was, moreover, that part of it when the growth is rapid and strong, the tendrils of his being running out and taking deep root in the hearts and friendships of those with whom he was surrounded. Very safe, even then, would it have been to predict what afterwards followed—that however absorbing a field of usefulness there was before him, however much he might do honor to what he was about then, or might, in the near future undertake, never, in the new home, would there spring such friendships and affections as he was then leaving.

In the paper of October 22, 1846, appeared this simple announcement, penned by his predecessor:

"The *Journal* will hereafter be published and conducted by William B. Thrall, whose experience as an editor and publisher is widely known."

A few days later came this notice:

"The editor craves the indulgence of the public, and especially of his brothers of the press, for a brief season, during which he will be principally engaged in those domestic arrangements so necessary to his comfort, and, consequently, to an acceptable discharge of his ordinary labors. So soon as the arrangements can be consummated he will be faithfully at his post."

And then is added the language of a torn heart:

"A home for a quarter of a century can hardly be broken up and remodeled in a day."

The *Journal* continued under this management until the spring of 1850. Its career was remarkable for purity of purpose, vigor, and general ability, fully justifying the expectations of Judge Thrall's most ardent friends. From a journalist of State reputation, this ordeal ripened him into one of national reputation.

During Judge Thrall's journalistic career, and lasting with their lives, he made unto himself two idols—Henry Clay and Thomas Corwin. The latter became his intimate and warm personal friend. And so, when, in 1852, under President Taylor, Mr. Corwin found himself secretary of the treasury, he expressed a strong desire to have his favorite Ohio editor occupy a position under him. Unfortunately for Judge Thrall, but fortunately for the accomplishment of Secretary Corwin's wish, he was at this time having a tedious lawsuit—his first and last one—for the recovery of the money he had invested in the *Journal*, which was most of his savings for the twenty-five years previous, and, until the suit was decided, he was in no condition to embark in a new enterprise, and not then, of course, if the case went against him. So, during the years 1852, 1853, and 1854, he was at the head of a bureau at Washington, at the end of which time he had the satisfaction of recovering his money in full, whereupon he reluctantly said good-bye to his chief and dear, devoted friend, and gladly returned to his family, in Columbus. This was Judge Thrall's first and only financial embarrassment, and, while the suit was pending which was to decide his fate, he always found a wise counsellor in Mr. Corwin.

Upon Judge Thrall's return from Washington he found occupation for his pen in his old place in the *State Journal*, and shortly thereafter he also became the Columbus correspondent of several of the leading newspapers in the State—among them, early in 1856, over the name of "Spectator," in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, who thus introduces him to its readers:

"We are glad to be able to say to the readers of the *Commercial* that we have succeeded in securing the services of a gentleman of talents, character, and experience, as our correspondent at the seat of government. His letters will present a refreshing contrast to the heterogeneous collections of bald gossip, silly conjecture, groundless rumor, and malicious misrepresentations, that, coming from nobody and having neither sense nor authenticity, are palmed off on the public as truth, in regard to the doings at the capital. We believe that our Columbus correspondent is destined to acquire a wide popularity with the readers of the *Commercial*.

The following year Judge Thrall was the "Pontiac" of the Sandusky [Ohio] *Register*. His correspondence with these newspapers had a wonderful run, being largely copied by the press, and taken as standard authority. Closing the year's correspondence, the Sandusky *Register* says:

"We to-day give to our readers the last of our esteemed Columbus correspondent's letters for the season. It is with regret we part with

such an able and faithful friend and contributor as is "Pontiac," and we know our readers will miss, as much as we, his daily-offered banquet of legislative intelligence, comments and gossip, prepared with so prodigal and practical a hand."

Early in 1858, Judge Thrall commenced a series of editorials for the Sandusky *Register*, then owned and edited by Henry D. Cook, which ran through the most part of the year, and so able were they, that they soon attracted public attention to that paper, giving it a prominent State representation.

A Whig, at the birth of the Republican party, Judge Thrall naturally espoused its principles, and his advocacy of the cause assisted in laying the foundation for its superstructure, which, in the future, was to achieve such greatness. Day after day, either in his masterly editorials or correspondence, he elucidated the motives and objects of the new organization, while also firing effective broadsides into the rapidly-sinking Democratic ship, thus doing good work all along the whole line. It is largely true, that the Republican party had its birth in Ohio, and Judge Thrall's powerful pen performed yeoman's service to this party, of which Salmon P. Chase was the founder, continuing in the good work during his two gubernatorial terms. Governor Chase was soon attracted by Judge Thrall's rare ability and honesty of purpose, and took pleasure in honoring him with special positions of the most delicate trust.

These were the days of free and independent banking in Ohio, and under the laws of the State the institutions had to be inspected from time to time, by some one appointed by the governor. Reports would get abroad as to the standing of some one of them, when a special and searching investigation would have to be made, both of which tasks Judge Thrall was frequently called upon to perform, and as his reports were sent in to the governor, he more and more saw how perfect a trust he might repose in him.

Under Mr. Chase's administration, it was discovered that there was collusion between the State auditor and treasurer, of previous administrations, by which large sums of money were stolen from the State. To prevent a recurrence of this, it was thought best to establish an intermediate office between them, as a check upon each, which the legislature did, under the name of the comptroller of the treasury. The qualities needed for the faithful performance of the duties of this office, will at once suggest themselves to the intelligent reader.

There were, of course, numerous applicants for the place, among which Judge Thrall was not one. He was, however, appointed by Governor Chase, and afterward elected by the people, serving the State faithfully in this position from 1858 to 1862. In March, 1864, he was appointed by Governor Brough, and in 1870, by Governor Hayes, one of the trustees of the Central Ohio lunatic asylum, which position he held until his death.

To a mind endowed as was Judge Thrall's, ever seeking new avenues to fields of active benevolence and usefulness, it is not singular that the claims of the Masonic fraternity should have commended themselves to his understanding and appealed to his highest instincts, as we have already found they did, early in his life, thus adding to his means of furthering the highest needs of mankind in works of benevolence. His Masonic record is as follows: He was initiated into Pickaway Lodge, No. 23, at Circleville, on the third of May, 1820. He served as secretary, junior warden, senior warden, and master, from the time he was eligible until he moved to Columbus, in 1846.

In 1841, as deputy grand master, he officiated in organizing Columbus Lodge, No. 30. Two years after his removal to Columbus he was elected master of that lodge, and re-elected for seven years afterwards. In 1823 he was the representative of this lodge to the grand lodge of Ohio. In 1825 and 1829 he was grand junior deacon of the grand lodge of the State, and in 1834 was grand junior warden, and from 1835 to 1843 was deputy grand master, when he was elected most worthy grand master, and served as such until 1846. In 1848 he was grand orator of the grand lodge of Ohio. In 1834, 1836 and 1837 he was grand king, and in 1839 grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Ohio. He was puissant grand master of the grand council of Royal and Select masters of Ohio from 1838 to 1842 inclusive; also president of the order of high priests in the years 1843 to 1846, inclusive. He was one of the original members of the association of Masonic veterans, of which he died president.

Having been advanced to the order of knighthood in 1835, he was faithful in attendance at the annual conclaves of the grand encampment to the close of his life. He was elected grand captain-general in 1848, and grand master in 1850. In 1856 he was a representative to the grand encampment of the United States.

The reports from which we have taken most of the foregoing, says:

"In addition to these various official positions, and during the long period of fifty-three years of devoted active service as a mason, and thirty-eight years of equally incessant service in the ranks of christian knighthood, he was charged, by virtue thereof, with the most important and responsible duties on committees, etc., etc., and his advice and counsel, on important occasions, were largely sought by his companions, and never in vain.

"It rarely falls to the lot of a single individual to attain such a multiplicity of honors as were his; yet the esteem and confidence reposed in him by his companions were never betrayed. He exemplified in his life the exalted characteristics of the true gentleman, devoted mason, and courteous knight."

As a writer on Masonry, Judge Thrall was distinguished. At times he was eloquent, and his productions were ever characterized by sound, practical thought, clothed in language free from ambiguity. Long before his death he had come to be regarded as a patriarch in the annual Masonic assemblies, and so charming was his companionship, that he was always the general favorite of old and young. As a lecturer on Masonry, Judge Thrall was greatly in demand, and whenever it was possible for him to do so, he responded to such calls.

In 1861 he was called to Circleville, to participate in the funeral exercises of one of its pioneers—'Squire James Bell, by name—and while there he was smitten with dyphtheria, which well nigh proved fatal, and from which he never fully recovered, finally, some years later, succumbing to the results of this disease.

While he must have been a considerable sufferer for several years before his death, not even his family knew it. He was always at his place in church, daily indulged in long walks with the erectness and freedom of movement of early manhood rather than the stooping posture and slow pace of old age. But there came a time, a year before his death, when the walks grew few and short, and there was an evident effort to lift himself along, and even before this there had come another symptom of decline—he no longer was weekly seen in any of the Masonic conclaves. He was, of course, greatly missed, and when asked why he did not attend the lodge meetings, the answer of this brave old gentleman was that he was getting so heavy it was too much of an effort to carry himself up the three flights of stairs to the lodge room. There might have been the faintest dash of sadness in his noble face when he gave this answer, but if so, it was rather at the thought that he would no longer be able to enjoy his lodge privileges than over his growing infirmities.

He never brooded, and strikingly true was this of the last seven years of his life, when out of employment and thrown upon his own resources. His well stored mind was a fund of pleasure to him as well as a delight to those with whom he was surrounded. The fact is, he never ceased being a student. It was his habit to constantly pore over some book of useful information—history, all the scientific studies, especially those of languages; and Worcester's dictionary was a companion that he never seemed to tire of. Then, how he enjoyed his grandchildren! and his relatives and friends as often as they were thrown together. His pastime and only game was backgammon, and so fair was he in all his dealing that he made no exception in this; and so when he saw his opponent making what he considered a misplay, he insisted upon correcting it. And thus with books, his own children and their friends and relatives, and backgammon, he past his last years. One would have said to have seen him that they were constant gala days. If he had trouble or care, as he might have had, or physical pain, as he certainly did, no one was ever the wiser for it. That he controlled himself perfectly, was seen when his son, Captain Thrall, adjutant general on General Rosecrans' staff, in 1863, was borne to his last resting-place in the cemetery, and upon his return from the funeral, quietly seating himself, with his torn and bleeding heart, and without the flinching of a muscle, narrating his brave boy's career on paper for publication in the next day's newspapers.

He had one regret, expressed often in his last year, that his early education had not been more thorough. Sitting upon his steps at night, he would look up at the stars and long to know more of astronomy; and then the derivation of words bothered him, and yet hardly so, as he made researches, clumsily, it is true, because of his lack of early scientific education, until he found them; all this with the zeal and enthusiasm of the diamond hunter, and indeed they were the veriest gems to this knowledge-seeker. Thus cheerfully, uncomplainingly, Judge Thrall passed away, June 7, 1873, at the ripe age of seventy-five.

His burial was under the auspices of the grand lodge of the State—a convocation of celebrated knights templar being the especial escort.

SAMUEL D. TURNEY, M. D.

[This biography is in part a condensation from, and in part the words of, a memoir of the late Dr. Turney, prepared by his friend, and professional brother, J. H. Pooley, of Columbus.—EDS.]

The subject of this sketch, the late Dr. Samuel Denny Turney, was born in Columbus, Ohio, December 26, 1824. He belonged to a family of French Huguenot extraction, and which has proved by the men it has produced for successive generations, that it was no mean race. We, as Americans, care little at heart, notwithstanding occasional foolish outbreaks of adulation that seem to speak otherwise, for the vain distinctions of rank and title; and yet we are not without our proper pride in good family connections, and freely endorse the sentiment, "other things being equal, give me blood." And many a fine strain of family, seeking freer outlook and fairer chance in the western world, has left its impress, indelibly and for good, upon our composite American race. Of all of these, none have produced worthier sons, or deserved better of the adopted country, than the French Huguenots.

Dr. Turney's father was a physician, who was born in Shepherdstown, Virginia, in 1786, and removed to Ross county, Ohio, in 1800. He commenced the practice of medicine in Jefferson, Pickaway county. He removed to Circleville about the time the town was first laid out, in 1810; removed from Circleville to Columbus in 1823, where he practiced until his death, in 1827.

The following notice of Dr. Daniel Turney, published in one of the local papers at the time, deserves insertion here:

"The deceased was an eminent physician and surgeon, and for many years an arduous and successful practitioner in both departments. The distinguishing characteristics of his mind were firmness, and energy, and ardor in the practice of his profession. Confident in the resources of the healing art, and in his own mind, he never remitted exertions while life remained. His intimate acquaintance with the diseases peculiar to our climate, arising from a sound medical education, and long extensive practice; his energy, and promptitude, and resources, in alarming and complicated cases, as well as his great personal success, render his death a public calamity, which has caused the deepest sensibility. As a skillful and successful practitioner, Dr. Turney has left few, if any, superiors in the State. He was of plain, unaffected manners, generous and liberal as a man, and without the least tincture of avarice in his composition."

This sketch, meager as it is, is not without interest, as it shows whence came some of the traits of his son, which made him so eminently successful in the same arduous profession.

Youngest of a family of four, left an orphan when thus a mere infant, he grew up under his mother's fostering care without the paternal restraint, so wholesome in its influence, and without those means for a thorough education which he would probably have enjoyed had his father lived. Well for him he had a good mother; one of the many whom the world knows not, save as the results of their lives are seen in noble and worthy sons who rise up in the after time to call them blessed. Her name was Janet Stirling Denny, daughter of General James Denny, an officer of the war of 1812, and one of the pioneer settlers of Ohio.

Even as a child—almost as an infant—the young Samuel showed strong indications of a character of his own. He was distinguished in the earliest days of his boyhood by his love for books and study, and showed the rudiments of that love for art and the beauty of nature, which was a strong characteristic in his mature years. He attended the common schools and the high school, and, after finishing the course at the latter, he went, through the kindness of M. J. Gilbert, esq., who owned a scholarship there, to Milner Hall, at Kenyon college, Gambier, for two years; at the expiration of this short course, being thrown upon his own resources, he became clerk in the drug store of Sumner Clark, in Columbus, working faithfully by day, and studying by night, being his own principal teacher—now, as always, laboring for the much coveted knowledge that comes so easily to some, and is so little prized.

In 1840, the family moved back to Circleville, where he spent the rest of his life. He now entered, as clerk, in the store of Ruggles & Finley, and, having determined upon his future profession, he read medicine assiduously, in all his spare time, at first without anybody knowing what he was about, latterly under the direction of Dr. P. K. Hull. He attended lectures at Starling medical college, during the session of 1849.

Sam D. Perry

and 1830, and at the University of Pennsylvania during 1850–51, graduating from the latter college in April, 1851. He immediately entered into practice in Circleville, where he continued to exercise his profession to the end of his life, with the exception of the time spent in the army during the civil war, and a short vacation of a few months, spent in Europe. He was married, June 17, 1851, to Miss Evalina McCrea, who died in 1870, by whom he had two children, a daughter, who died in childhood, and a son, Harry, who lives to mourn his father's loss and emulate his virtues.

However popular he became afterwards, and no man could be more so, he found a young physician's life, at first, a hard struggle. He had refused a partnership with an older practitioner, proudly desirous of winning his own way. He won his way, professionally, by a hard and long struggle, and became one of the most trusted guides and advisers. He was in partnership before the war, first with P. K. Hull, and subsequently with Dr. A. W. Thompson.

Dr. Turney was never a politician, but he always had opinions, and the people among whom he lived always knew what those opinions were. He was an Abolitionist before the war, even a violent one. His ardent temperament and inborn love of liberty, could not tolerate even the thought of human slavery; and, though these sentiments were by no means popular then and there, he was not the man to flinch from them on that account, but rather the one to die for them, should occasion demand, and this his neighbors and fellow-citizens knew right well.

At the opening of the war he was the first surgeon to tender his services to the State, and, until it ended, he was in continuous and active service. He was first attached as surgeon to the Thirteenth regiment of Ohio volunteers, June, 1861; commissioned assistant surgeon of volunteers by the United States, February, 1863; surgeon of volunteers, March, 1863; and lieutenant-colonel by brevet, for faithful and meritorious services, in 1865; and he was medical director on the staff of General H. P. Van Cleve, division and post medical director of hospitals at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, and held other high and honorable positions, which bore the amplest testimony to his patriotism, devotion to duty, and professional efficiency. The surgical history of the war, that noble monument of life- and limb-saving surgery, bears ample testimony, among that of others, to the labor and skill of Dr. Turney. Had he been so disposed, he might have recorded many more cases, as treated by him, in that treasury of American military surgery; but he was ever reticent of trumpeting his own fame, either by tongue or pen. The cases given in the "Surgical Volume," so, called, parts I and II, sufficiently establish his skill as a surgeon and physician.

At the close of the war he returned to Circleville, and, in partnership with Dr. A. W. Thompson, resumed his practice, which in a few years became the largest and most lucrative ever enjoyed by any member of the profession in Pickaway county. It was particularly in the department of surgery his services were, during this period, demanded, so much so that nearly, if not quite, all of this business passed into his hands, and the important operations of lithotomy, tracheotomy, ovariotomy and amputation, necessary within the circuit of his practice, were all performed by him. An intense student, keeping pace with all the reforms in diagnosis and practice, his ideal of resources of the medical art, was never attained; and yet when baffled, such was his infinity of resource, that, instead of ever surrendering to his enemy, disease, he nobly sustained the strife, and yielded only in the presence of the conqueror, Death himself.

Dr. Turney was made surgeon-general of the State of Ohio, in 1868, by Governor Hayes, and again, in 1872, by Governor Noyes—compliments well deserved by his eminent ability and public services during the war. He was appointed professor of physiology and pathology in Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in 1867, but only lectured during one season—that of 1867–68—his large practice precluding the possibility to further devotion to this department of duty. He was very diffident, too, and seemed to have but little confidence in himself as a speaker, but, at a later period, he resumed professorial functions with great success. His partnership with Dr. Thompson was dissolved by mutual consent, January 1, 1874. Retaining a large practice, and devoting himself actively to it, his incessant labor began to tell upon his health. In June, 1875, warned that he must either take a vacation or soon desist altogether, he went to Europe. He remained abroad until 1876—not a sufficient length of time to thoroughly recuperate—and, on his return, immediately entered practice. He was first in partnership with Dr. C. A. Foster, but, in 1877, went into partnership with Dr. A. P. Courtright, with whom he was associated until his death. In the fall of 1876 he was appointed professor of diseases of women and children, in Starling medical college, which chair he filled with great and increasing acceptance to the close of his life. He was only spared to give one completed course of lectures, and a part of another.

Dr. Turney was, in every sense, a cultured physician—diligent, conscientious, generous; and many kind professional charities endear him to the memory of that class of patients unable to pay for their doctor's services. As an operator he was fearless, quick, and characteristically nervous and impatient of delay or negligence on the part of an assistant. He was extremely modest, and had a repugnance to professional or other display. In person Dr. Turney was of medium size, rather slender, but of symmetrical proportions, and endowed with great muscular strength and agility. As the portrait which accompanies this sketch well shows, his face was handsome and expressive, and yet, so constantly and quickly did it change that no picture could show it at its best.

Dr. Turney was not a member of any church, but that he was of a deeply religious nature, none who knew him thoroughly could doubt. In this connection, and as a fitting conclusion to this sketch, we reproduce the following extract from a letter of Rev. James T. Franklin, Episcopal rector of St. Stephen's church, Middlebury, Vermont, formerly of St. Phillip's, Circleville:

"Having just learned, and that with great sorrow and grief, of the death of Dr. S. D. Turney, I ask the privilege of expressing my sense of his worth and of our loss. It was with joy and pride that I called him friend, and it is with a deep sense of bereavement that I write. The fast-falling tears of many who loved him are a tribute to his worth. It was my happy lot to know him intimately, and I loved him dearly. His was not a cold, impassive nature—sparks of righteous anger and indignation were showered upon the objects of his scorn and wrath; but I can testify to an amiability, a tenderness, a sweetness, a ove of all things beautiful, rare amongst men. His wide charity many will witness to, and his marked skill and usefulness all will acknowledge.

"He talked often and freely with me of those subjects which are of the firs importance to thoughtful men, and I can declare that, whilst his mental clearness and power, and his thorough learning, forced him to abandon the superstitions imbedded in mueh that passes for Christian doctrine, nevertheless he recognized and bowed down his soul before the great Father of spirits, 'in whom we move and have our being.' He served and praised his God in acts of tenderness and love to his creatures. He did justice, loved mercy, and walked humbly with his God. Who requires more?"

CALEB ATWATER.

One of the most widely known of Circleville's residents was Caleb Atwater, minister, lawyer, educator, legislator, author, and antiquarian. He was, in fact, a man of national reputation. He won distinction by his able services in the legislature, in behalf of the causes of education and public improvements, and a wide fame through the publication of the results of his archæological studies and his history of Ohio—the first ever written.

He was born on Christmas day, 1778, at North Adams, Massachusetts, and was the son of Ebenezer and Rachel (Parks) Atwater. His mother was of Welsh extraction. She died when Caleb was but five years old. His father placed the funds left for the child's support in the hands of Esquire Jones, of North Adams, with whom the boy lived until he was eighteen year of age. About that time Williams college was founded, and the stir caused by the opening of the institution led the young man into reflections, which resulted in the formation of a strong desire for a liberal education. Although not of age, his guardian warmly seconded his plan of attending the school, and assisted him to do so. He passed through the college, and received the honorary degree of master of arts. The diploma given him is now thought to be in the museum of the Boston Antiquarian society. After leaving college, young Atwater removed to New York, where he opened a school for young ladies, and gave instruction to the daughters and sisters of a large number of personal friends. He studied for the ministry at the same time, and two or three years later was ordained to preach in the Presbyterian church. He married a Miss Diana, who lived but one year, and whose death was a very severe blow to him. His health failed, and as he was urged by his physicians to take up the study of law and practice that profession, instead of remaining in the ministry, he did so. He commenced studying with Judge Smiley, of Marcellus, New York, and in a few months was admitted to the bar. He then married Balinda, a daughter of Judge Butler. Engaging in a business which turned out disastrously, he was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and decided to seek out a field of usefulness in the great and but little known western country. He came to Circleville in 1815, and remained there until his death, March 13, 1867.

He was occupied in the practice of law until chosen to represent Pickaway county in the legislature. Here he performed the services for which the people of Ohio have greatest reason to be thankful and to hold his memory in the most sacred reverence. The cause of popular education had all along occupied his attention, and when he was invested with the power of a legislator, he exerted, constantly and strenuously, all his influence to create such laws as would forever secure to the

people of the State a plan for the education of their youth. He and his associates had a long and hard struggle to secure the embodiment of their views in a legal enactment, but they finally succeeded, and the result has been one of incalculable good. They laid the corner-stone upon which the fabric of our present system of common schools has been slowly and thoroughly built. Mr. Atwater was also one of that originally small minority in the legislature which started the movement for that vast public improvement—the canals. After the close of his term in the legislature, he was appointed to represent the United States in the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, at Galena, Illinois.

His first literary production of general interest to the public was his contribution to the *Archæologica Americana*, upon western antiquities, the result of studies begun in Circleville, upon his arrival there, and continued for some years—in fact, for his whole lifetime. He wrote, also, "A Trip to Prairie-du-Chien," "An Essay on Education," and last, but most important (if we do not except the book on western antiquities), an able and comprehensive history of Ohio.

He was the confident and friend of the first, best men of his time in Ohio and the country at large, and numbered among his acquaintances many of the eminent scholars of Europe, who visited this country to study its antiquities, or, coming for other purposes, developed an interest in them.

Mr. Atwater was a man of somewhat eccentric characteristics, but of large and genuine worth. He combined with culture, the qualities of exceeding kindness and of the most rigid conscientiousness. He was unselfish; labored for the benefit of others—the masses and his neighbors—and exhibited but little desire for pecuniary gain or personal advancement. His character commanded the respect, and his talents and his employment of them, the admiration, of all who, personally or by reputation, had knowledge of his life and services.

Caleb Atwater's second wife lived until about ten years previous to his death, and was the mother of six sons and three daughters: Butler, Douglass, DeWitt Clinton, Henry, George, Caleb, Belinda Ann, Aurelia, and Lucy. The only one living in Circleville is Belinda Ann (Mrs. William Foster). Aurelia (Mrs. Henry Coouts) lives in Kansas, as does also the only living son, DeWitt Clinton. Lucy (Mrs. M. Brown) is in Gambier, Ohio.

THE "ZIEGER FAMILY."

Jacob Zieger, sr., emigrated from Pennsylvania (near Berlin) to this vicinity, about the year 1805, and located section nineteen—the identical tract of land now partially occupied by the city of Circleville. He was born in 1740, and married Judith, the widow of J. Sauer (or Sowers), of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Of this marriage there were eight children, as follows: Philip Jacob, born 1767, married Mary Easter; Catharina, born 1768, married Colonel Valentine Keffer; Barbara, born 1772, married George Zimmer; Judith, born 1774, married Samuel Watt; Jacob, jr., born 1776, married Susanna Easter; Philip, born 1778; Frederick, born 1784; Margaret, born 1787, married John Valentine. These sons and daughters occupied different portions of the land, and cleared and improved it.

Jacob Zieger, sr., donated, to "the director of the town" (whose office was one of importance for many years, but has now become obsolete), a considerable portion of the land on which the city is located, for public purposes. He (Zeiger) caused the court of common pleas of Pickaway county to pass an order to the director of the town (at their session, held in the second story of his son, Jacob's, house, in Circleville), which reads as follows:

August, 1811.

"*Ordered*, That the director reserve all the southeast bank, or fortification—elevation of the square on the circle—for county uses, and sell no lots including the same. And, further ordered, that he reserve lots number 115 and 116, for the use of the Lutheran and Calvanistic German congregations, for a church and burial." [See court records for 1810 and '11, page 120].

These lots are the ones on which the Trinity Lutheran church now stands.

COLONEL JOHN CRADLEBAUGH.

Among the distinguished names of men now passed away, whose lives, wholly, or in part, were identified with the history of Circleville, few, if any, will be remembered longer, or with a more affectionate admiration, than that of John Cradlebaugh. His father, Andrew Cradlebaugh, about the year 1836, built the well-known "Canal Hotel," on Main street, which he kept for several years, and near which he also owned and carried on a tannery. John was born and educated in this place, and commenced here the practice of law, in which profession he immediately took a high rank. We regret that we have neither space nor time minutely to trace his remarkable career, from his entrance upon public life, as an Ohio State senator, to his death, under the shadow of a strange reverse, in 1878, at Eureka, Nevada. But we must content ourselves with the sketch of his life, character, and public services, embodied in the following eloquent funeral address delivered at his re-interment in Forest cemetery, on Decoration day, May 30, 1879, by the Rev. S. H. McMullin:

"Before us lies all that is mortal of one whose earthly life was marked by no ordinary vicissitudes. A practitioner of the bar of this county, a member of the senate of this State, a federal judge in Utah, a territorial delegate to the national congress from the territory of Nevada, a colonel of volunteers, commanding the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio, a teamster, hauling ore from the mines of Nevada—such were the different phases under which he prosecuted his life work. It would be presumptuous in one who was an utter stranger to the deceased, to attempt any analysis, of either his personal or religious character. Of his civic services and virtues only can I speak, taking thus my humble part in the tribute due to departed worth.

Born and bred in this city, he had the respect of all who knew him, and stood high as an advocate; meeting often, in debate, Jonathan Renick, Thomas Jones, Judge Hedges, Henry F. Page, P. C. Smith, and others. At the time of his appointment, by President Buchanan, to a federal judgeship in Utah, he was a law partner with Judge Hedges.

His judgeship, and his services in the war of the Rebellion, are the prominent periods of his life. When, as a federal judge, he commenced his administration of justice in Utah, the hands of the saints were yet moist with the innocent blood of the Mountain Meadow massacre. A powerful hierarchy, prostituting the sacred names of God and the Saviour of mankind to infamous orgies of blood and lust, stood ready by every means to shield the miserable wretches who, as their instruments, had cut the throats of women and children. Any ordinary man would have sought to make a virtue of necessity, and shield himself behind forms, and compromise with what he could not overthrow single-handed. Heedless of the Danite band, that organization of assassins like unto the destruction that walketh in darkness and wasteth at noonday; regardless of threats of violence, and even of open war, Judge Cradlebaugh opened his court and brought the murderers to his bar. When he found that the deadly power of Mormonism paralyzed the arm of justice, by silencing jury convictions, he dismissed the juries, and, as a committing magistrate, commenced the task alone. He himself examined witnesses, made arrests in every quarter, and struck terror to the scared consciences of Mormon dignitaries. But for the imbecility, and even opposition, of those on whom he had a right to rely for co-operation and support, this one man, rightly discerning the signs of the times, would have done his part, and that not a small one, toward cutting out the foul ulcer which still hangs upon the body politic, swollen with all uncleanness, and festering with horrid lust.

But the notes of another conflict were already in the air. The crisis was fast approaching which was to determine whether a government of the people should or should not perish from off the earth. When that crisis came, our friend was not found wanting. The motives of men are almost always mixed; times of excitement are not always, or generally, times of pure reflection; but when the booming of Sumter's artillery resounded through the land, delegate Cradlebaugh's heart was with the old flag. He had confidence in his country's past; he had hope for that country's future; he abhorred the ways of darkness and treason; he felt the grandeur of the call that bade him die, if need be, for God, and truth, and native land. Leaving his seat in the national congress, at a time when the northern border was full of those who secretly wished for peace at any price, he organized his regiment, and then returning to Washington, finished his term of office. He rejoined his command at Youngspoint, Louisiana, in February, 1863, and after taking part in the battles of Thompson Hills, Champion Hills and Ben River Bridge, he led his men in the first charge upon Vicksburg. Amidst a rain of bullets, he received one in the mouth, which virtually ended his military career. Soon afterward he returned to Nevada.

According to men's ordinary estimate of such things, he passed away under the shadow of reverses. But we may well believe that the spirit which did not quail before bloodshed here, or the bayonets of armed treason, carried him heroically through the duties of the comparatively humble station in which he died. It is the testimony of one who knew him well, that amidst all the exigencies of his varied career, he could not recall one mean or dishonorable act. And history has, to-day, for him its vindication, as we lay him in his final resting-place, in this beautiful city of the dead. What was said of those who died for others of old, we may also say of him; that committing indeed the uncertainty of success to hope, yet as to what was present to his view, he nobly confided in himself, and in his own exertions in action, preferring resistance, though accompanied with death, to safety, purchased by submission. For he both knew what ought to be done, and, in action, was keenly alive to shame, and even when failing in his attempts, was yet unwilling that his country should thereby lose the advantage of his valor, but contributed to it his noblest offering. It is fitting that he should lie here, where loyal hands shall keep his memory green; but for such as he, wherever their dust may mingle with the elements, the whole earth is a sepulchre."

COLONEL VALENTINE KEFFER,

a prominent business man and politician in Pickaway county for many years, emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1805, several years before the

Rev. John Dreisbach.

county was organized, or the first strokes of the axe had marked the rudest outlines of the ground now included in the town of Circleville. He purchased the fractional section adjoining section nineteen, and lying between it and the Scioto river; on which he resided till 1838, when he moved into town. Some years before leaving Pennsylvania he had married Catharina, the second child and eldest daughter of Jacob Zieger.

On the breaking out of the war of 1812, being identified with the militia of the county, he was appointed major, and accompanied General James Renick on an expedition to the northern part of the State. After his return to the settlement he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and, in 1813, he was elected to the State legislature, in which he served ten years -the last being in 1828. During all this time his popularity was so great that it was deemed little better than folly for any one to run against him.

When the seat of government was first established at Columbus, there was not a stage coach running in Ohio; and, as we now roll along in a palace railroad car on a smooth track, or in an easy-going spring carriage on a good turnpike, and view, on either side of us the cheerful homesteads, the wide fields of corn and wheat, and the fat cattle grazing in the green pastures, it is difficult to imagine our early representative, bestride a horse, threading his way among the brush toward the capital, armed and equipped with pistols and provender, and catching every sound with apprehension of danger.

Colonel Keffer was also twice chosen presidential elector, casting his vote, the first time, for Jackson, and afterward for Van Buren. He was one of the original proprietors of the *Circleville Watchman*, the Democratic organ of the county, established in 1835, and had editorial charge of it for two or three years.

He died March 9, 1852, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

A daughter of his married Mr. G. F. Wittich, one of the old residents of Circleville, to whom we are indebted for the substance of the above sketch, as also that of the Zieger family, on another page of this work.

THE REV. JOHN DREISBACH,

minister of the Evangelical Association, and for many years a resident of Pickaway county, was a descendant of Martin Dreisbach, who was born in 1717, in the earldom of Witgenstein, Germany, and came to this country in 1746, taking up his residence upon a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The emigrant, Martin Dreisbach, and his wife (Anna Eve Hoffman), daughter of a teacher in Nausauseigen, had six children, Jacob, Henry, John, Martin, Margaret, and Catherine. The father died in 1799, at the age of eighty-two years, and the mother in 1789, at the age of sixty-five. Martin, their fourth son, and the father of the subject of this biography, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1764, and married Sabina Fred Buchs, (pronounced, as anglicized, Books) who was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1762. Martin died in 1831, in Pennsylvania, and his wife died in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1849. They were the parents of six children. John Dreisbach, who became the prominent preacher, and of whose life we shall give the particulars, was the eldest, and was born June 5, 1789. His brothers and sisters were Anna Eve, Susannah, Leah, Elizabeth, and Martin.

John Dreisbach was the son of pious parents. Both of them were for many years—from 1816 to the close of their lives—members of the Evangelical Association. It was natural that the son should inherit a religious nature. He obtained a rudimentary education, and at an early age exhibited the tendency which constantly grew stronger as he advanced in life and knowledge, and which made him one of the great forces in the building up of the Evangelical Association, and of christianity among the Germans. That was his life-work, and he labored in it with enthusiasm and zeal. Every leaf of the history of the Evangelical Association bears tribute to his influence and ability. He entered the ministry of this association in Pennsylvania, when eighteen years of age, as is asserted by some of his descendants, but probably when but seventeen, according to the early records of the church in Pennsylvania. The first mention of his name is as one of the four local preachers of the society, in 1806. Young Dreisbach went out the following year as a traveling preacher, and thus began his career of widely extended usefulness. He was the fifth itinerant appointed, and during his first service in that capacity, was often accompanied by the famous founder of the association, the brave, zealous, conscientious, and much maligned Rev. Jacob Albright. Mr. Dreisbach wrote in his late years of Albright, as follows: "I derived great benefit from his paternal instruction and pious example, as well as from his fervent prayers, childlike confidence in God, and his humble resignation to his holy will. All this made deep impressions on my mind, and was highly useful to me afterward in my calling as a christian and minister of the gospel." Dreisbach was stationed in 1807, with another preacher, George Miller, upon the old circuit, which embraced about twenty appointments, and included parts of the counties of Dauphin, Lebanon, Lancaster, Berks, Bucks, Montgomery, Northampton, Lehigh, and Schuylkill. The next year he was transferred to the Northumberland circuit, where his duties were difficult and attended with great disadvantages and self-denial. About this time there arose a powerful storm of opposition, persecution and calumny against the association, and all of those who preached and labored in the cause. The storm was directed principally against the Methodists, who were then increasing very rapidly, but the people generally, at that time, understood by the term "Methodists," also the Evangelical Association, the United Brethren, and all who held the same or similar religious views. A very bitter feeling of prejudice was developed. Libels were uttered, and as they obtained many believers, the feeling of enmity ran so high against the new and struggling church, that violence was often threatened, and some declared their willingness to take up arms against the people of the little flock, and exterminate them, if it were not contrary to the laws.

An incident in the life of the Rev. John Dreisbach confirms what has been said of the bitterness against the preaching of the association. We obtain the facts from the Rev. W. W. Orwig's History of the Evangelical Association. In the month of August, 1808, it appears that the preacher returned from a general meeting near the Muelbach, in order to fill an appointment in the evening in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania; but as he had before been disturbed while preaching there, it was his intention to hold service, on this occasion, among his friends, without giving any public notice. "From fear, not of the Jews, but of heathen-like christians," the doors were locked and the window-shutters fastened on the inside, before the preaching was commenced. After

singing and prayer, Mr. Dreisbach began his sermon, but as the preliminary exercises had probably been heard by some of the adversaries, he had proceeded but a brief time when a mob gathered, and forcing the doors and shutters open, entered the house, making a great noise and giving utterance to violent imprecations, putting a stop to the services. The preacher went among the crowd to restore order, but was seized by several ruffians and dragged toward the door. The lights were all extinguished and he was very roughly treated. The men who had seized upon him hallooed to their companions who were outside, "Boys, open the door, we have got him;" and they replied, "Give it to him; kill the priest!" Dreisbach was apprehensive of the worst, and concentrating his strength, by a sudden effort he freed himself from the strong hold of the men and escaped from them. But he was still in the midst of the crowd in the pitchy darkness. As his assailants were groping around for him, cursing his escape, they accidentally bestowed several blows upon each other, and while they were thus engaged he slipped out of the crowd and the mob got out doors. Alarmed for the minister, some of his friends hastened out also, but were seized and much abused. The ringleaders in this mob were arrested.

Rev. Mr. Dreisbach continued preaching in the Lancaster, Northumberland and Lebanon circuit, for many years. He received a tempting offer from Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist church, to join that denomination, but declined it on account of his affection for the Association. His allegiance to this organization was unwavering, although he could have many times bettered himself, in a pecuniary way at least, by joining a church of similar faith. The pay was small for a number of years—thirty dollars, then fifty dollars—sums insufficient to keep an itinerant in clothes, much less to meet other needs of self or family.

In 1812 Mr. Dreisbach was placed in charge of the mission of New York, during which year he passed through many trials; among them, physical ailment, which rendered him incapable of attending to his ministerial duties, as he had formerly done. For a time he was threatened with entire prostration, but he passed through this trying period safely, and was, perhaps, only strengthened for the enlarged responsibility he was to bear. Almost the entire duty of managing the affairs of ten associations devolved upon him after 1812, and, instead of laboring in the older-established circuits, from that time forward he was engaged in laying out new circuits, farther west.

In 1814 the conference elected the first presiding elder—the subject of this sketch. During 1815 he preached several times in Philadelphia, and in the following year he traveled westward as far as Buffalo and Niagara Falls, preaching at those places and in Canada with good effect. From this time onward the preacher's sphere constantly enlarged. He had compiled a catechism, which came into general use, and now, in conjunction with a brother minister, he arranged the German hymn book, and re-arranged and improved the "Articles of Faith and Discipline."

In 1816 he was the leader in the movement to effect a union of the United Brethren and the Evangelical Association. In 1817 he preached (March 2d) the dedicatory sermon of the first church erected by the society at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania.

John Dreisbach constantly increased in popularity, both as preacher and man. In 1828 and 1829 he was a member of the legislature of Pennsylvania, and, at a later period, was talked of as a candidate for governor of that State. He had no ambition for distinction, however, and no enthusiasm for any labor except that which would advance the interests of his church and the cause of christianity.

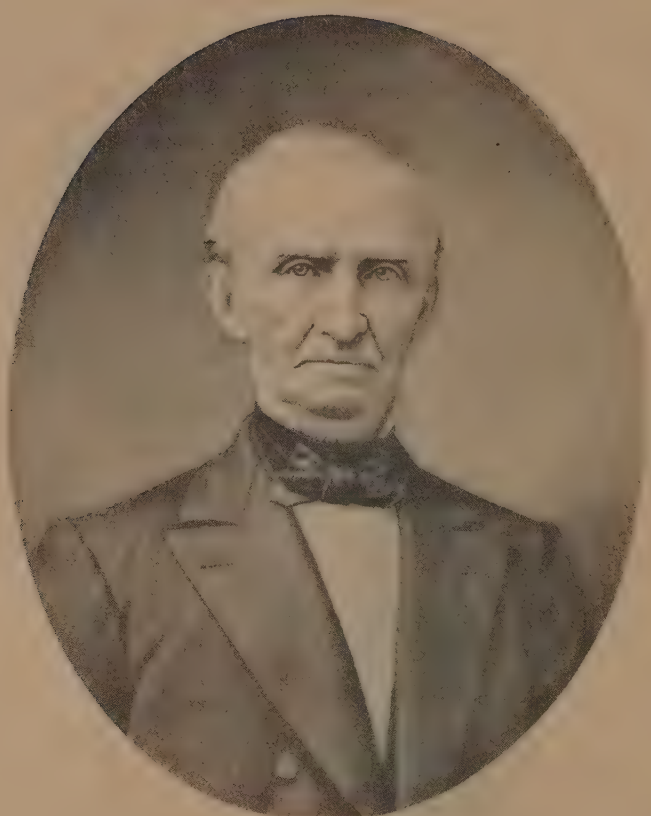
He removed to Ohio in 1831, and bought a farm in Pickaway township. He paid but little attention to this, however, but continued his labors as a minister, beginning among his neighbors, and afterward having charge of the circuit which included Pickaway county. He was also stationed, for a time, at Dayton, and also at Chillicothe, and for several years was editor of the *Evangelical Messenger*, the organ of the association at Cleveland, Ohio.

His life was one of unintermittent activity. His pen was constantly employed after he had, in his old age, ceased preaching, and he wrote a vast deal of matter, chiefly religious. Much of the material for the history of the association was gathered by him. With scarcely any thought for himself, but seeking constantly the advancement of the church and the spiritual good of his neighbors and of humanity in general, he labored on day after day, and year after year, until the close of his life.

He died in Circleville, where the last years of his life were spent, August 20, 1871, loved, respected, regretted and mourned by all.

The domestic life of the preacher began in 1811, when he married Catharine Eyer, who died a little more than two years later, leaving two daughters—Salome, born January 13, 1812 (who married Henry Buchwalter, of Ross county, and is now deceased), and Elizabeth, born July 12, 1813 (now Mrs. Benjamin Steeley, of Pickaway township.)

Mr. Dreisbach married his second wife, Fanny Eyer, a sister of the first, in 1817. The offspring of this union were five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living but three. Abraham E., born February 21, 1818, was a minister, and for many years a worker in the church. He died February 27, 1864. Isaac E., born March 28, 1819; married Lydia Hittel, and resides in Pickaway township. Catharine E., born August 17, 1820; married Rev. Louis Einsel, and lives near Lafayette, Indiana. Sophia E., born November 27, 1821, is the wife of Eli Loos, of Monroe county, Michigan. Jacob E., born March 17, 1823, became a minister, and is now president of an orphan institute at Flat Rock, Seneca county, Ohio. He married Catharine Wagner. Leah E., born October 28, 1824, married D. B. Wagner, and resides in Circleville. Martin E. was born September 8, 1826. He is a farmer, and has his home in Circleville. He married Elizabeth Reedy. Susannah E., born March 4, 1828, is the wife of George L. Kamp, of Woodford county, Illi-



Wm Penrick

nois. John E. was born April 28, 1830, and died February 27, 1864. Fannie E. (now Mrs. L. C. Spickler, of Pickaway township), was born November 26, 1832. Martha E. was born November 7, 1834, and died November 25, 1876. She was the wife of Dr. W. C. Gildersleeve, of Hallsville, Ross county, Ohio.

The owner of the old Dreisbach homestead in Pickaway township is Clifton R., a son of John Dreisbach, deceased. He is a farmer by occupation, and one of the best in his part of the county. He married Lina, daughter of Abraham Hitler.

WILLIAM RENICK.

The genealogy of the Renick family is only traditional. We learn from it that the progenitors emigrated from Germany, with many other families, to Scotland, to escape the religious persecution that then prevailed in the former country, and after a time, a part of them at least, removed to Colevain county, Ireland. In the meantime, the name had undergone a change from Rienwich to Renwich, probably to suit the dialect of the country. In the process of time, one of them was created a peer, and he purchasing all the property of his two brothers, they, with their father, emigrated to America. But the peer not being able to pay the purchase money at the time, engaged to send it to them within a specified period, which proved a fortunate arrangement for the brothers, as the vessel in which they embarked was robbed by the pirate, "Black Beard," but the money came safe to hand at the stated time.

We here narrate an incident, said to have occurred on the passage. When the pirates boarded the vessel the old man Renick was asleep. The noise awakening him, he started to find out the cause of the confusion. He encountered the robbers in the act of opening a box of candles, and he exclaimed "Hoot toot; what is all this fuss about." The pirates said they would stop his mouth, so they thrust a candle down his throat.

The brothers, with their father, first settled in eastern Pennsylvania—at least, until their money came. Afterwards they removed to Hardy county, Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac river, and from that point their descendants scattered in various directions—some south to the James river, others to Gambier county, Virginia, and others still to the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Ohio. In the meantime the name had undergone two more changes: from Renwich to Rennick; and then later, one of the ns was dropped, making the name spell, as at present, Renick.

There are traits of character in this large family which, with propriety, may be termed characteristic. Although the family has been in the country more than two hundred years, and scattered over many different and widely distant localities, in all of which, it is believed, could be found men of wealth and large influence, yet there appears to have existed among them from the first a singular unanimity of sentiment in eschewing a political life. It is apparent that they have uniformly been well nigh devoid of political aspirations, but seemed rather to have preferred a more retired, unpresuming and independent life, whilst of many of them it can be said with more assurance, that they have been, for the past two or three generations at least, very active, enterprising and highly public-spirited citizens, taking an active, if not a leading, part in every scheme or enterprise that presented a fair promise of resulting beneficially, either to their respective localities or communities in which they resided, or to the country at large.

William Renick, who was a direct descendant of the emigrants, was born and raised in Hardy county, Virginia, and was for a time deputy surveyor under Lord Fairfax, in surveying the southeastern counties of Virginia. By some accident he had his compass broken, and had to cease work until another compass could be ordered from London, England, which consumed some five or six months. His grandson, William Renick, of Circleville, Ohio, now has the latter compass in his possession. It is probably one hundred and twenty-five years old. William Renick had four sons and four daughters. The sons, Felix, George, Thomas, and William, came to the Scioto valley, from 1797 to 1803. All of them, previous to their final settlement, secured large and valuable tracts of land. The daughters all married, but remained in Virginia.

Thomas Renick and his wife both died the same day, in August, 1804. William died in 1845, aged sixty-four years; Felix died in 1848, aged seventy-eight; and George died in 1863, aged eighty-seven years. George had three sons and three daughters. The sons, William, Josiah, and Harness, finally settled in Pickaway county, respectively, in 1826, 1828, and 1832; but all had done business in the county for years before, and have all been residents of the city of Circleville for many years. Mrs. N. J. Turney, one of the daughters, has also been a resident of the county and city for over thirty years. The other two daughters, Mrs. J. M. Terry, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hugh Bell, of Chillicothe, were at one time also residents of the county. All the above mentioned sons and daughters of George Renick are still living.

William Renick, the oldest son of George Renick, and subject of this sketch, was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, November 12, 1804. He commenced doing an extensive business at the early age of fifteen and a half years, on account of his father's delicate health at the time, imperatively requiring the assistance of his son. This circumstance necessitated an abrupt relinquishment of the son's further attendance at school, before his education, as had been originally designed by his father, had been completed, which was to have been a full classical education. At his majority he entered into active business life on his own account. His occupation was that of a farmer, including that of raising, grazing, and feeding of cattle on rather an extensive scale for those days. feeding some seasons as high as three hundred head of cattle in one year, on corn grown on his own land. Besides this he has driven and shipped to an eastern market a very large number of fat cattle in his time, and is now the oldest living drover west of the mountains, if not in the United

States, having begun that occupation as early as the year 1820.

He purchased and brought from Texas twelve hundred head of cattle, in 1854, *the first lot of Texas cattle ever brought north*, at least, in large numbers, and was considered the pioneer drover in that trade, that has now grown to such enormous proportions.

He was also the inventor of the present mode of constructing turnpike roads. For nearly three years he constantly importuned the directors of the Columbus and Portsmouth company, and finally succeeded in inducing them to adopt his plan, which from its cheapness and usefulness, has long since been the only plan of construction of all turnpikes now built in the west. Hitherto they had been too costly for private enterprise. This was the first road built of the kind, and it was only because the means could not be raised to build any other kind of graveled road, that the plan was adopted, not that the directors approved the plan.

William Renick is a staunch Republican, and his articles to the press on the "Currency of the Country," "The Dollar of the Daddies," "Revenue Tariff," "Free Trade," Banks and Banking System," etc., have done much to mold popular opinion. He is a ready writer, and his communications on "Blue Grass," "Shorthorns," "Thoroughbred Cattle in Ohio,'" "Early Cattle Trade in Ohio," etc., have been widely circulated and read throughout the country.

Altogether, his life has been a very active, enterprising and highly public spirited one, although he has labored all the time from early age under the dire misfortune of a partial, and for the last twenty-five years, a total want of hearing. Mr. Renick has been three times married, but has no living children. His only son died in 1855, at the age of twenty-eight years, but unmarried.

JACOB LUDWIG.

Daniel Ludwig, the father of Jacob, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, June 4, 1748. His parents, Daniel and Mary Ludwig, were natives of Germany. He was associated with Governor Joseph Heister in a store at Reading, Pennsylvania, for a number of years. In the fall of 1806 he emigrated to Ohio, with two-horse teams bringing his family, consisting of his wife and nine children, and a small stock of goods, with which he intended to open a store here. With this object in view, he erected the large brick house which is now the residence of Jacob Ludwig, in one portion of which the store was to be kept. But three of his sons, on whose aid he depended, died, and the store was never established, the goods being disposed of to the neighbors. The house alluded to—a view of which is elsewhere given—was built in 1809, and is, without doubt, the oldest brick house in Pickaway county. Mr. Ludwig, on his arrival here, purchased a half section of land, a portion of which is now owned by Jacob Ludwig, and subsequently entered lands in this and adjoining counties, until he became the owner of about three thousand acres. He was the original owner of the land on which the town of Logan, Hocking county, now stands.

He was married three times: first, in 1778, to Appelona, daughter of Michael and Susannah Miller, who was born March 14, 1760. By this marriage were born the following-named children: John, born January 29, 1779; Christena, born November 27, 1781; Daniel, born October 11, 1783—died January 28, 1790; George, born September 3, 1785—died February 8, 1810. The mother died May 14, 1787. March 11, 1788, Mr. Ludwig married Eve, daughter of Casper and Rebecca Grissmer, who was born November 12, 1766. By her he had two children: Thomas, born January 15, 1789—died February 15, 1810; and Joseph, born October 1, 1790—died September 10, 1807. Mrs. Eve Ludwig died October 21, 1800. His third wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shupert, whom he married in 1802. She was born March 3, 1776. To them were born the following children: Catharine, born July 7, 1803; Mary born November 30, 1804; Jacob, born April 17, 1806; Elizabeth, born March 13, 1808; Rachel, born November 25, 1810; Susannah, born August 9, 1812. Daniel Ludwig died June 9, 1825; and his wife, Elizabeth, May 3, 1816.

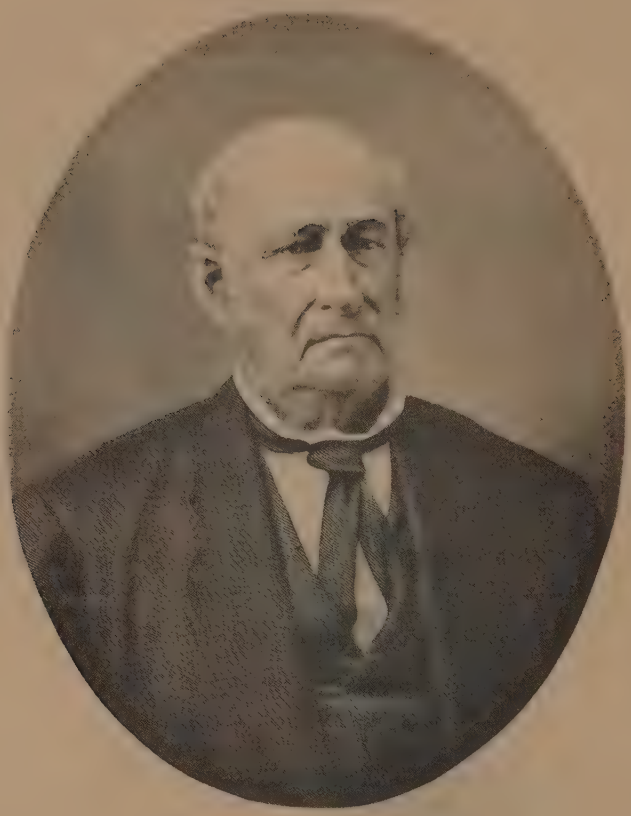
Jacob Ludwig, the subject of this sketch, was the third child and only son by the third marriage, and was six months of age at the time of the removal of his parents to Ohio. His education was obtained at the schools of the neighborhood in which he resided, with the exception of two years' attendance at a school in Circleville, of which Dr. Brown, now president of the First National bank, was the teacher.

November 18, 1830, he was united in marriage to Evelina Morris, daughter of Henry and Charity Morris, who was born July 12, 1812. She died February 23, 1848. Seven sons and one daughter were born to them, as follows: Daniel, born November 23, 1831—married Julia Steeley, and has three children; Henry O., born December 16, 1832—married Amelia Galler; Isaac, born September 21, 1834, is unmarried; George, born January 14, 1836, married Eliza Young, and has two children; John, born December 17, 1837—died April 7, 1848, from the result of an accident; Mary Elizabeth, born April 28, 1839—married John P. Steeley, and has seven children; David S., born June 16, 1842—married Rosalie H., daughter of Isaac E. Dreisbach, December 26, 1872—they have three children; Jacob, jr., born January 27, 1848—died July 10, of the same year.

Mr. Ludwig has resided in the house which he now occupies ever since it was built, in 1809—a period of seventy years. He enjoys a hale and hearty old age, and possesses the respect and esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM MARTIN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1800. When quite small, his parents emigrated to Ohio and settled near Hillsborough. Before many years elapsed, his father died, and before he was twelve years of age came the added misfortune of his mother's death. He was thus thrown upon his own resources at a very early period of his life, with a mind uninformed, and with his



Jacob Ludwig

RESIDENCE OF JACOB LUDWIG, CIRCLEVILLE TP. PICKAWAY COUNTY, O.

own way to work out a living in a new country. Perhaps this fact sharpened his mental capacity and taught him early to depend on his own efforts more than would have otherwise been the case, making him an exceptionally successful business man in after life.

Soon after becoming twenty-one years of age he invested his savings in a trading venture to New Orleans by means of a flat-boat, which, at that early date, was the only manner of carrying the produce of the new country to a market. His venture proved successful, and he went forward in business from this small beginning until, in a few years, while still a young man, he took a leading place among the great produce dealers and pork packers of Ohio. He made Circleville his headquarters, and was an extensive shipper of pork and grain to New Orleans and the South. He was well and favorably known on every steamboat and at every business point on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, between Portsmouth and New Orleans.

About 1830 he formed a partnership with Samuel Rogers in the dry goods, grocery, and produce business at Circleville, with whom he was connected until 1846. In 1845 they engaged in the commission business in New Orleans, and at the end of that year Mr. Rogers retired from the business. Mr. Martin then associated with himself Dr. Stockwell, formerly of Lafayette, Indiana, and continued the commission business at New Orleans, Cincinnati, and New York. In 1850 he removed to Decatur, Illinois, where he died in April, 1879, aged nearly seventy-nine years.

He was married, about 1825, to Miss Comfort Hopkins, of Pickaway county, from whom he derived some property, which assisted him in his early business enterprises. They had six or seven children, nearly all of whom died in infancy.

Mr. Martin was a shrewd, careful, methodical business man, and was very successful in his business ventures. Besides this, he found time to store his mind with history, poetry, science, and politics. He was well informed on the current events of the day, and had a vigorous mind, and a memory that retained what he read, so that he was able to converse intelligently upon any subject. His convictions were strong, and he had a reason ready for the faith that was in him. He was always ready to aid and assist the needy and unfortunate, and especially so when he saw a person making energetic efforts to help himself. He has assisted many poor and deserving men to obtain a start in business life, sometimes losing money in the effort to advance the interests of others; but though this frequently happened, he did not lose faith in mankind, and ever stood ready to assist, with his means, a worthy man.

Mr. Martin was of a class that is rapidly becoming extinct. He was truly an "old fashioned gentleman," and was the personification of politeness. He retained the old-time ideas of business integrity and honesty, which are now-a-days too frequently laid aside in the haste men make in the effort to become rich. His obligations were always promptly paid, and his creditors satisfied in full of all their demands. It would be well if the lessons taught by the lives of such men in everyday life were more fully heeded and patterned after by the men of the present day.

JOHN GROCE.

John Groce was born in Frederick county, Maryland, and emigrated, when a young man, to the west, settling in Jefferson, of this county, before Circleville was laid out or was known as a town. In the year 1811, he returned to his native county, and on April 25, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Louden county, Virginia, and immediately thereafter again came west with his wife, and settled in Circleville, where he lived until his death.

There were born to them seven children, as follows: Charles (who died in his twenty-second year), Lydia, Bentley, Caroline (who died in infancy), John, Mahlon (who died at the age of twenty-two years), and Elizabeth Ann.

His wife died August 8, 1824, leaving him with a family of young children to care for. In 1827 he married Mrs. Margaret Wolfley. He died March 18, 1834, in his fifty-fifth year.

John, the third son, and subject of this sketch, was born January 18, 1818, at Circleville, this county. At the time of his father's death he was in his seventeenth year. Thus left dependent upon his own resources, it became necessary for him to do for himself. He sought, as council, his father's most intimate friend, the late Matthew McCrea, and the advice was given as follows:

"John, go to a trade. It will learn you habits of industry, and if you don't want to follow it when you become a man, you need not."

Taking this sound advice, he immediately went to learn the saddling business with the late John A. Wolfley, commencing the same year, in April. He continued at his trade, as apprentice and journeyman, until the spring of 1839, when, on the thirteenth day of June, he commenced the business for himself, at Kingston, Ross county, Ohio, on a capital of eighty-five dollars. The same year, December 19th, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ellen Graham, who was born September 25, 1820. There have been born to them five children: infant daughter, born March 31, 1841; Mary Elizabeth, born July 26, 1842; Ellen Gillett, April 24, 1845; Jennie, September 27, 1847; Charles Erastus, born July 26, 1851.

Mary Elizabeth married Bennett Foresman, October 20, 1864. They have had two children: John Philip, born October 3, 1866, and William Bennett, born August 3, 1873. Ellen Gillett married Frank M. Shulse, October 22, 1868. They have two children: Charles Groce, born July 22, 1869, and Emanuel Edgar, January 13, 1879. Jennie married Lemuel Boggs, October 20, 1870. They have two children: Nellie Groce, born January 12, 1872, and Margaret Cook, April 5, 1876.

Mr. Groce continued in his business at Kingston for nine years, meeting with fair success. But having become strongly impressed with the idea that he could do better at other business, and feeling that Kingston was not the place to make the venture, he, with his little family, moved to Circleville, in August, 1848, immediately going into the grain and pork business in connection with the late R. D. Atwater. In July, 1852, he also took an interest with Mr. Atwater in the dry goods business. In the fall of that year he went to Milton, Indiana, to pack pork, while Mr. Atwater attended to the business in Circleville, the interests at both points being the same.

Mr. Atwater dying in December, of the same year, and the business proving largely losing, it left him without capital. But being energetic and hopeful, with nothing to lose and all to gain, he proposed to Mr. Atwater's executor to take the stock of goods on five years' time, which was readily assented to, and taking Mr. Jacob Helman, also without capital, as a partner, went vigorously to work to retrieve losses.

In the fall and winter of 1853–54 he again went into the pork trade alone, and, profiting by his past experience, he was fortunate in the venture, so that he was enabled to protect his dry goods notes as they matured from year to year. He continued in the dry goods and pork business until the year 1860, when he exchanged his dry

goods to the late E. B. Olds for a block of buildings, and has since carried on the pork trade with great success. November 12, 1872, he associated with himself his only son, Charles E., and the firm has since been known as John Groce & Son. One who has been his companion from boyhood, and is well qualified to judge of his many virtues and sterling qualities, says of him:

"Mr. Groce is eminently a self-made man. Left at an early age without the example and counsel of a father, and possessed of but an ordinary common-school education, he started out in the battle of life. But whilst he lacked these advantages, which are generally so necessary to success, he did possess qualities of mind which were gradually developed and made the groundwork of a successful business life, and that was a determination to study out and become master of any business he might undertake to prosecute. That has been fully demonstrated in the almost national reputation he has attained for his manner of curing meats, and particularly hams. Mr. Groce is a man of very positive convictions, and when once an opinion is formed, it is held with firmness, and yet not without being willing always to give a reason for his opinion. He has always been identified with every public enterprise, and has contributed as much as any citizen to build up our city, as his large and well-appointed pork house and fine residence demonstrate. He took an active part in securing subscriptions for the purchase of the grounds of our beautiful Forest cemetery, and has been one of its directors from the beginning until the present time. He was a member of the national convention that nominated R. B. Hayes for president of the United States, and is now chairman of the Republican central committee of this county."

CAPTAIN JOHN H. GROCE

was one of the worthiest of the many young men of Pickaway county, who gave their lives for their country, and a man whom, had he lived to mature years, would doubtless have won, through his superior talents, high distinction. He was the son of Bently and Matilda Y. Groce, and was born in Circleville, April 13, 1840. His education was partially obtained under the teaching of Hon. James A. Garfield, and was very thorough and complete. He was a young man of intellectual tastes, a successful teacher, and intended to practice the profession of law.

He had intense patriotism, and so it came about that when the war of the Rebellion began, he was one of the very first to answer the call for volunteers. He went out as a member of company G, Second regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, for three months, and was appointed orderly sergeant. After the elapse of a short time, he, in connection with Jacob W. Taylor, enlisted a company of men to serve three years, or during the war. Their company was assigned to the Thirtieth regiment, and Mr. Groce was elected its first lieutenant, his commission bearing date of August 22, 1861. Immediately after being mustered into service, the regiment was ordered into West Virginia. Lieutenant Groce did not go, however, but returned home upon a furlough, with orders to recruit for the service. He joined the force in a few days after, and soon received the appointment of adjutant of the regiment. On the nineteenth of November, 1861, he was promoted to the captaincy of the company he had enlisted. He served in that capacity until June, 1864, when he was appointed assistant inspector-general of the Second brigade and Second division, under General Lightburn, in which position he remained up to the time of his death. He was engaged in numerous skirmishes, in the early part of the war, and at Vicksburg commanded a fleet of boats, under the eye of General Sherman, and was eminently useful in protecting the crews compelled to run the gauntlet of the rebel shore batteries. In this capacity he first attracted the attention of General Sherman, whose confidence he ever after held. After taking an active part in various expeditions, he was selected, in 1863, to lead the "forlorn hope," on the second of May, in the storming of one of the rebel forts of Vicksburg. He commanded one hundred and fifty men, whose duty it was to make the assault and lay a bridge over a ravine in the interior of the works. His command was assailed with a terrible fire, but neither he nor his followers quailed in the performance of their stern task. All of his men were killed, except twenty-three, and he himself was painfully and dangerously wounded. He lay in the trenches until night, when, faint from the loss of blood, he made his escape to the Union lines, amid a perfect shower of bullets. He was generously complimented for his bravery by General Blair and other officers. Being unfitted for duty, he came home on a furlough, where he remained until his wound was partially healed. It was during that furlough that he was presented with a sword, in token of his friends' appreciation of his gallantry in the memorable siege of Vicksburg. He returned to the army the following winter, joining the force at Larkinsville, Alabama. His active spirit led him into numerous encounters with the enemy, in one of which he severely injured his wounded arm. With his regiment he returned home on a furlough, but went back to the south, just after the battle of Resaca. From this time he was attached to McPherson's corps, and participated in all of the principal battles up to the fall of Atlanta and the battle of Jonesboro. He participated in Sherman's march to the sea, and was, with others, especially detailed to storm Fort McAllister. Whenever there was a deed to be done which required especial courage and daring, he was certain to be employed. It was at the storming of Fort McAllister that he lost his life. He fell by the shot of a sharpshooter, while in advance of his division, reconnoitring the enemy's works, December 13, 1864. He was buried near the spot where he was shot down, and after the army obtained possession of Savannah, his remains were sent to his home and friends by his friend, Captain Earnest.

Captain Groce was emphatically a military man, and well deserved the name, "bravest of the brave." He went to the front fearlessly, though with premonition of death, and no persuasion of friends could deter him from remaining in the service as long as there was need for men to bear arms in their country's defence.

He was popular among the people of Circleville, and the same qualities that made him generally liked and respected by them, caused him to obtain and hold the love of his men in the army. His death was a severe blow to his parents, whose solace he was, and was deeply deplored by the whole people of the town which had been his home. He died in his twenty-fourth year.

T. C. SMITH.

Talmer Cone Smith was born in Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, July 31, 1823. His parents, Joseph Otis Smith and Harriet, *nee* Cone, Smith, were descended from the best New England stock—his father being named for his grandfather, Joseph Otis, who was a brother of the celebrated James Otis, of Boston. Joseph Otis was descended from John Otis, who, with his family, came from Hingham, in Norfolk, England, in June, 1635, and Edward Doten, who came over in the Mayflower. His great-grandfather, Ignatius Smith, emigrated from Wales to Massachusetts early in the eighteenth century. His mother's family was of English descent, leaving England and settling in Connecticut, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The subject of this sketch received a good academic education, working on the farm during the summer, where his father was born, and on which his brother, Mark H. Smith, now lives and owns, until he arrived at majority, when he emigrated to Ohio.

He studied law with the Hon. Henry W. Smith, of London; was admitted to the bar in December, 1846, by the old supreme court of Ohio. He opened a law office in Circleville, Ohio, in April, 1847, where he has practiced ever since. From 1849 to 1856 he was in partnership with Judge Thomas C. Jones, now of Delaware, Ohio.

He was elected city solicitor in the spring of 1855, and re-elected in the spring of 1857, holding the office four years. He was elected prosecuting attorney in the fall of 1855, and held the office one term. He never sought for office, but his great desire and aim was to wholly devote his time and energy to the labors of his

P. C. Smith

RESIDENCE OF EDWARD SMITH, CIRCLEVILLE, O.

FROM NORTH WEST.

RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH P. SMITH, CIRCLEVILLE, O. (FROM NORTH EAST.)

profession. He practiced in all the courts of Ohio and in the circuit and supreme court of the United States, meeting successfully the best lawyers in the State. He has one of the largest and best-selected law libraries in Ohio.

In December, 1858, he married Miss Sarah Osborn, a daughter of Ralph Osborn, who was auditor of State from 1815 to 1823, and of Jeannett, the eldest daughter of General James Denny, a gallant officer of the war of 1812. Miss Denny's first husband was Dr. Daniel Turney. The fruits of this union are three daughters—Jeannett S., Mary O., and Harriet O.

During the war of the Rebellion T. C. Smith was a member of the military committee of Pickaway county, giving freely of his time and money to sustain the government in its time of need.

EDWARD SMITH.

The beneficent tendency of our free American institutions finds no more striking exemplification than in the successful career of Mr. Edward Smith and his younger brother, Joseph P., with whom he has been in partnership almost ever since he attained his majority.

He was born in county Down, Ireland, September, 1826; his parents, Patrick and Rose Anna (Quinn) Smith, belonging to the honest and hardy yeomanry of that prolific isle. While he was yet in infancy, his father emigrated with his family to Toronto, Canada, where the father died in the latter part of 1832. For six years the heroic mother supported the family by her own exertions, thus, by her example, as well as by her careful training, cherishing in her boys those habits of industry and self-reliance which became the basis of their good fortune in after life. In 1836 she married Bernard Riley, who was also from Ireland. He seems not only to have been a good husband to her but also a true father to his step-sons, since they remained with him until his death, which occurred in 1850—nearly three years after Edward became of age.

In 1837, about a year after the mother's second marriage, they removed to Lockport, New York, where they remained a little over two years; and from that place, in June, 1840, they came to Circleville, which was to be the scene of their future labors and successes.

Mr. Riley was a farmer, and accumulated considerable personal property by laboring for others, renting land or working it on shares, but never purchasing. Previous to his death the two Smiths—Edward and Joseph—had become familiar with the broom-corn business (in which they have since acquired both wealth and fame) by working for the Eaton brothers, the pioneers in this branch of businesss in Pickaway county. [For the details of this business the reader is referred to what is said of it under the head of "Manufacturing Interests," in another place.]

Immediately after their step-father's death, the two brothers purchased all his personal property at public sale, on a credit of nine months, John Boyer being the administrator. They then rented land of Thomas Huston, which they cultivated one season on shares. In November, of the same year (1850), Edward went with the Eaton brothers—who had left the broom-corn business and gone into iron mining in northern Michigan—to assist them in their operations, taking with him four horses and harness. There he stayed till February 1, 1851, when, having become satisfied that mining was not his "best hold," he sold out his horses and harness to the Eatons, and took their note in payment. Then he and two other young men started, on snow-shoes, for the lower part of Green bay, over eighty miles, camping out every night for a week, the snow being some five feet deep on an average. From there he walked on the ice to Green Bay city, which occupied another week; thence by coach to Milwaukee, where he stayed over night, and the next morning started on foot for Chicago, where he arrived in about three days. There he stayed over night, and then took stage to Michigan City, which, at that time, was the farthest point west reached by rail. There he took the cars to Columbus, and thence to Circleville by coach, arriving the latter part of February, having been three weeks making the trip.

He immediately made arrangements to go to farming with his brother, working land one season for Mr. Huston—partly on shares, and partly by the acre for three dollars per acre. In the fall of that year (1851) Mr. George Chrysler, of Lockport, New York, came west to engage parties, well acquainted with the business, to raise broom-corn for him. He was referred to the Smith brothers, who entered into a contract to supply him with the corn from two hundred acres of ground. In the following spring they rented this amount of land of Mr. Huston, which they cultivated in broom-corn that season, according to their contract. The crop amounted to over seventy tons, which they baled and shipped to Mr. Chrysler, at Lockport, New York.

This may be considered as the beginning of their remarkable career in the broom business, which has not only swept wealth into their own coffers, but has also swept want from the door of many poor and industrious families.

An enumeration of the parcels of ground purchased by Mr. Smith at different times, and constituting his present landed estate, will not be uninteresting: the nine acres, in the center of which stands his fine suburban villa, was purchased of John Cradlebaugh, March 17, 1860, for one thousand six hundred dollars; December 9, 1859, he bought of Governor Morgan, of New York, one hundred and ninety-seven acres, for thirteen thousand dollars; five acres, lying contiguous, in the corporation of Circleville, being added in 1862—bought of John Fleming, for five hundred and fifty dollars; June 2, 1862, he purchrsed of William Hughes thirty-eight acres, for two thousand five hundred and nineteen dollars; May 24, 1867, of the C. & M. V. R. R., eleven acres, for nine hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty cents; November 14, 1867, of Dr. A. W. Thompson, fifty-six acres, for seven thousand eight hundred and forty dollars. The land owned by the two brothers, in partnership, consists of one farm of five hundred and twenty acres, lying in Jackson and Wayne townships; the other, of three hundred and thirty-three and one-half acres, known as "the Robert Foresman farm," bought October 9, 1869, belongs to E. Smith.

Mr. Smith received his education in private schools in Canada and New York; also, for two winters, in the old public school of Circleville, and finished with one month's tuition under old Mr. Brittan, who, in 1847, had a private school over Samuel Rogers' store.

He has never had any political aspirations, but he has been, for many years, a member of the Circleville city council, and is now, for the second term, president of the corporation.

He was married in February, 1855, to Sarah A. Lynch, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth (Sharkey) Lynch, who came to this part of Ohio about the year 1841. Her father was a native of Ireland, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have had seven children, named) in the order of their birth) as follows: Elizabeth and Rosa (twins), Mary, Joseph S., Anna, Edward E., and James I. Of these, Rosa, Mary and Anna died in infancy. The rest are still living.

Mr. Smith is an active member and a most liberal supporter of the Roman Catholic church, as may be seen in the history of St. Joseph's church, Circleville, related on another page of this volume.

JOSEPH P. SMITH.

The reflections made in regard to the business character and career of Edward Smith, apply with equal force to his younger brother and partner, named above. Though quite unlike, personally (Joseph having considerable the advantage of his brother in physical proportions), the brothers, nevertheless, strongly resemble each other in their sterling qualities of mind and heart.

J. P. Smith was born in Toronto, Canada, in the month of March, 1831. He followed the fortunes of his family, which have been briefly related in the biography of his brother Edward; and, at the age of nine years, found himself in Circleville, which was to be his home for nearly the whole of his subsequent life. There he lived and labored with his step-father (attending school part of the time, during the winters) till the latter died, in 1850, and afterwards in partnership with his brother, till the early part of 1856—when he removed to Berne township, Fairfield county, where he had rented "the old Thomas Ewing farm" for three years. Here he devoted himself mainly to the raising of broom-corn, to which business it would almost seem he was predestinated by a sort of fatality which he could not escape. But his devotion to his business, assiduous as it was, did not prevent him from giving due attention to another still more important—the one, in fact, to which every business avocation in life should be held as merely subsidiary—viz.: the formation of a home and the support of a wife and children.

It was during these three memorable years on "the old Ewing place,"

that is to say, in the month of November, 1856, that he was married to Miss Susan P. Bish, in Lancaster, her native town. Her parents, Martin and Magdelene Bish, were of the good old Teutonic stock, having emigrated from Germany and settled in this part of Ohio, at an early day.

The results of this marriage are shown by the following goodly list of children: 1, Edward S., born August 31, 1857; 2, Mary M., born August 16, 1859—died September 24, 1860; 3, Francis C., born January 27, 1862; 4, Cecelia C., born February 13, 1864; 5, Charles, born March 14, 1866; 6, William, born March 27, 1868; 7, Susan, born August 17, 1870; 8, Anna E., born November 11, 1872; 9, Joseph, born March 2, 1875; 10, Rose, born July 3, 1877.

After his three years on "the Ewing farm," Mr. Smith came back to Pickaway county and carried on the same business, by himself, for one year, in Harrison township; after which, in 1860, he returned to Circleville and renewed, with his brother, the partnership which has continued ever since.

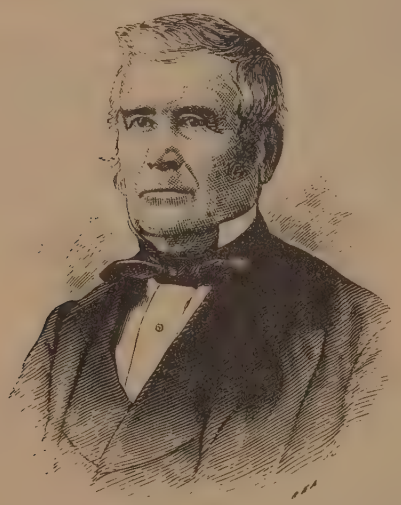
It was in the spring of this year [1860] that he met with an exciting and tragic adventure, which is well worthy of being put on record, and which shows that the ordinarily uneventful life of a farmer may sometimes become as perilous as that of those "who go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters."

Those who have seen the Scioto only in its placid moods, can have but a faint conception of what it is capable of becoming when swollen with rage by the torrents of rain which sometimes deluge the whole length and breadth of its fertile valley. The freshet of April, 1860, will long be remembered by many of our readers who lost valuable property, or still more valuable friends, in its angry flood. The land owned or cultivated by the Smiths, west of the river, was nearly all inundated, and the whole country around had the appearance of a vast lake. At a distance from the river the water had surrounded some barns and other out-buildings where was stored a large quantity of farm implements and property of various kinds. Mr. Smith and three other men—Joseph Levering, Wm. Monahan, and Daniel Carrol—set out to see what they could do to prevent this property from being carried away. They started from the aqueduct in a skiff. Near this point the river had broken through the levee built along its western side to protect the low lands from inundation, but affording no protection against a flood like this, and the water, rushing through the *crevasse* made a stiff current away from the river for a long distance. The boat, in getting out of the river into the lake beyond, fell into this rushing current, struck against the bank, was swamped, filled with water, and sunk. Mr. Smith, who, one might think, would have, like Falstaff, "a sort of alacrity in sinking," struck out boldly for a box-elder tree which stood some distance off, reached it, clambered up into it, and was saved. Levering, trying to follow him, was swept away by the current and drowned. Monahan first tried to save himself by climbing upon the levee, but the water washed him off and carried him past the tree in which Mr. Smith had saved himself, to the neighborhood of one a little farther down. This he made a desperate effort to reach, but failed, and he, too, was drowned. Carrol managed to cling to the boat, which had not sunk beyond his depth, and there maintained himself till help arrived and rescued both the survivors from their perilous situation.

The estimation in which Mr. Smith is held by his fellow-citizens is seen in the fact that he has been elected several terms member of the city council. He has also been township trustee, and is at present a member of the board of trustees of the State asylum for the insane at Columbus. Like his brother, he is a devoted and liberal member of the Roman Catholic church; is president of the St. Joseph's total abstinence society, and also of St. Joseph's benevolent society, in said church.

Besides the property held in partnership with his brother, Mr. Smith owns the beautiful private residence in Circleville, of which a fine lithographic view is given on another page of this volume.

We should consider this family history incomplete if we neglected to state, in conclusion, that the excellent mother of these two remarkable men survived to a good old age to witness and enjoy their prosperity, being tenderly cherished in her declining years by her two grateful sons, who inherited largely from her those rare endowments which have made them not only successful business men, but also honored and useful citizens. She died October 13, 1877, aged about seventy-five years. Her loss was not only deeply lamented by her sons, but by a large circle of friends.



DR. KINGSLEY RAY.

The subject of this sketch was born in Munroe county, New York, October 20, 1797. He was the first of the children of Dr. John Ray, who settled in western New York about the year 1795, having emigrated from Massachusetts, when the country was an almost unbroken wilderness from Albany to Buffalo. The first wife of Dr. John Ray was Betsey Kingsley. In Ontario county he acquired a very good reputation as a physician, and died at Pittsford, New York, at the age of forty-seven years.

Kingsley Ray received his medical education at Dartmouth college, New Hampshire. He was a pupil of Prof. R. D. Mussey, and graduated in August, 1821. After spending two years in his native county, in the practice of his profession, he removed to Franklin county, Ohio, where he had a very successful practice for fifteen years. From this county he went to Delaware, in the same State, remaining eight years, and thence, in the year 1845, to Circleville, where he now resides.

For several years after he came to Ohio, there was not a bridge across a stream in Delaware and Franklin counties. The roads were in such a condition as to make it necessary to travel on horseback eight months in the year. The month of September was known as the "sickly

month." The summer of 1823 was attended with an unusual amount of sickness throughout the state. Violent remittent and intermittent fevers prevailed. On the first day of September, 1823, which was one of the hottest of the season, he got on and off his horse twenty-three times—several of his patients living miles apart. But though the fevers, during that year were prevalent and so severe, yet the proportion of fatal cases was, by no means, as great as in the following year.

In the early part of the doctor's practice, intermittent fevers were treated with various remedies, the crude Peruvian bark, which had then long been in use, being one of them. But in April, 1824, there was brought to Columbus an ounce of quinine, of which Dr. Ray was so fortunate as to procure one-eighth part, for trial. The introduction of this alkaloid, which contains, in its most condensed form, the medicinal principle of Peruvian bark, soon revolutionized the practice, not only of Dr. Ray, but of the entire medical fraternity.

In the spring of 1826, having become thoroughly established in his professional practice at Worthington, Franklin county, our young practitioner returned to western New York, for the sake of bringing back a bride to his home in the then "far west." This "chosen one" was Miss Mary Mason Lathrop, to whom he was married on the twelfth of March, at Lima, in Livingston county. An account of the ancestry of this beautiful and accomplished woman may be found in her biography, recorded in another place. At present we must confine ourselves to a history of the Ray family.

The married life of Dr. and Mrs. Ray has been identified with the State of Ohio (that part of it which constitutes the Scioto valley) for more than fifty years; twelve years having been spent at Worthington, Franklin county; eight years at Delaware, and thirty-three years at Circleville. While they have had their part in the hardships and discomforts incident to a professional life in a half-settled country, they have both seen, and participated in, the development and steady growth of the State, in the building up of churches, schools, libraries, and whatever else tends to the promotion and diffusion of truth.

They have had eight children, only three of whom survive. We give a necessarily brief notice of each:

1, Elizabeth L., born in April, 1828. She was a young lady of unusual talent, especially in music. She married Mr. Handy; died July 20, 1861, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. 2, Frances Jane, born in June, 1830—died in early childhood. 3, Janette Miller, born in March, 1832; married Mr. Long in 1852. She was of a sweet, domestic, christian character. She died in New York city, February 1, 1854. 4, John Eleazer, born February 16, 1834. He was possessed of fine qualities of mind and heart. Having a natural aptitude for finance, he was placed, at sixteen years of age, with General Hoel Lawrence to learn the business of banking. But, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he could not remain deaf to the call of his country, and entered the army in 1861. He was made captain in the Thirteenth Ohio infantry; was wounded and taken prisoner at Stone River; fought through those terrible days at Chickamauga. After the battle of Chickamauga, he resigned his commission as captain in the Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry at Jonesboro, Georgia, and returned to his chosen profession, in which he had no superior. He had a finely cultivated mind, and a kind and sympathetic heart. He was a churchman from principle, and at Winona, Minnesota, where he last lived, he contributed much, both in time and money, toward the completion of the beautiful Episcopal church in that city, of which he was elected junior warden. He died in New York city, March 8, 1876. 5, David Brainard, born March 25, 1836. He was graduated with fair scholarship from Kenyon college, when nineteen years old. Then, with boyish enthusiasm he went west, where he had a rather trying experience in locating land as a "squatter." Concluding that that was not his fort, he taught for a while at Galena, Illinois, doing church work with and for Dr. Benedict, rector of the Episcopal church in that city. Then he accepted a professorship in the military institute at Frankfort, Kentucky, but resigned on account of the civil troubles in 1861. He then settled down to the study of divinity in the "Divinity School" at Phiadelphia, and for ten years has been the devoted and successful rector of Grace (Episcopal) church, at Harlem, New York city. 6, Leigh Richmond, born in October, 1839. He is a man of integrity and christian principle, leading an unmarked but useful life, at Zanesville, Ohio. 7, Louisa, born in January, 1842. She married the Rev. J. F. Ohl, in 1862, who is now rector of the Episcopal church, in Zanesville. 8, Edward Mason, the youngest, born in January, 1846; a lovely child who died at the age of seven years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ohl have five children, named, in the order of their birth, as follows: Josiah K., Frank McK., Louisa R., Frederick Robertson, and an infant, to be named Mary, after her maternal grandmother. At the late commencement at Gambier his *alma mater* conferred upon Mr. Ohl the honorary degree of doctor in divinity. Mrs. Ohl is an energetic woman and a good and prudent mother. Possessing, as she does, large executive ability, there will be no lack, in her life-work, of a comprehensive activity. She will be known most in the rearing of a christian family, in planning for the relief of the poor, and in the various benevolent works of the present day.

Dr. Ray, the patriarch of the goodly family so hastily sketched above, is still, though in the eighty-second year of his age, in good health, and in the full possession of all his mental and physical faculties. Since the close of the war he has not practiced in his profession; but the pleasant competence by which his old age is surrounded, and the grateful affection with which his many patients continue to speak of him (some of them alive to-day, humanly speaking, through the exercise of his care and skill), bear ample testimony to the success of his professional career. In his deportment toward his patients he was attentive and sympathetic. From principle he always responded to the calls of all classes alike, and he was never known to oppress those who were in straitened circumstances. The money on his uncollected bills would have made him a richer man in this world, but he

is quite content that it should be added to the treasures laid up for him in the world to come.

During the last thirty years he has been a member (active, consistent, and liberal) of the Episcopal church, and he is looking forward, with the calm assurance of a christian hope, to the time, now in the course of nature not far distant, when he and the loved companion of his youth shall rejoin their children and their pious ancestors and friends, who have preceeded them to the blissful repose of paradise.

MRS. MARY M. RAY.

Mrs. Mary Mason (Lathrop) Ray is descended from a long line of Puritanic ancestry, reaching back seven generations, on the maternal side, to Major John Mason (1630) who, besides holding many public offices of trust, successfully subdued the Pequot Indians, and secured peace to the colony of Connecticut. Succeeding generations of the Mason family have furnished honorable names to New England history—such as the late Hon. Jeremiah Mason, of Boston; the late Hon. Theodore Sedgwick, also of Massachusetts; the late Mrs. Elijah Boardman, of Milford, Connecticut; the Hon. George P. Marsh, of Vermont, author, and resident minister to Florence, besides many others.

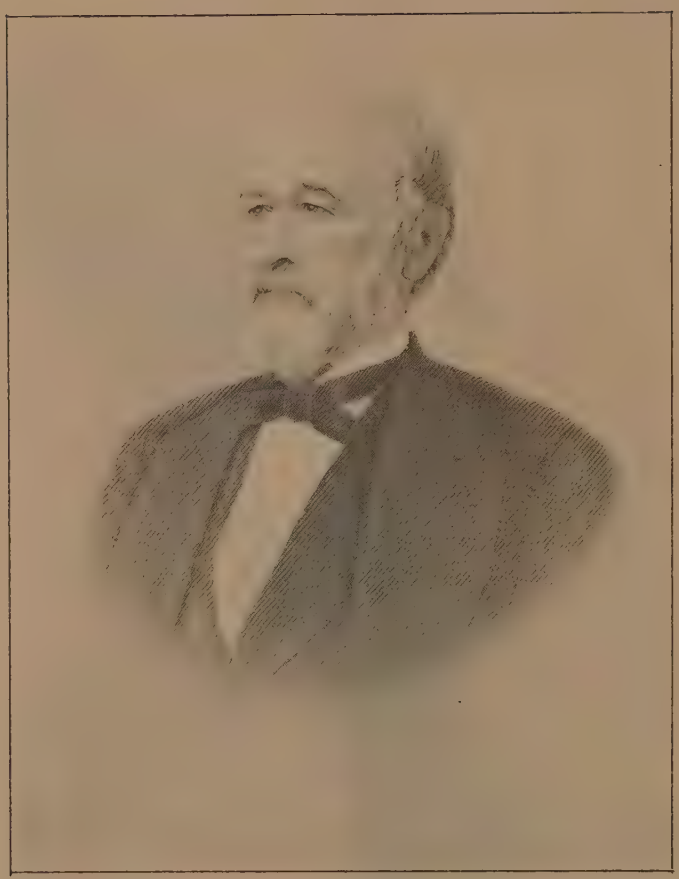
On the paternal side, the first ancestor known was (five generations back) named Hopestill Lathrop (or Lothrop), who, with his wife, Elizabeth, lived in Tolland, Connecticut, during the first years of the last century. Their son Melatiah, and his wife, Mary Hatch, with a family numbering nine sons and seven daughters, moved to Duchess county, New York. The unique, and almost ludicrous adherence of those old Puritans, with large families, to the practice of giving Scripture names to their children, is seen in this family—the nine sons alluded to being named as follows: Simon, Walter, Meletiah, Ezra, Ichahod, Josiah, Ebenezer, John and Eleazer. Of these, Simon was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. They all, as well as their seven sisters, lived to old age, and of their posterity it may truly be said, "their name is legion." Successful men, as tillers of the soil, this hardy brotherhood has left a rich legacy to the succeeding generations now spread over all the land. Strong christian principle, intellectual strength, patriotism, temperance, and more than ordinary domestic virtues are the distinguishing characteristics of this race. Among them have been many scholars, and literary men, college professors, etc., for whose names, even, we can not find space.

Philander Lathrop, one of the fourth generation from Hopestill Lathrop, and father of "our heroine," was born in New Canaan; State of New York, in 1776. He emigrated, when a youth, to Hartford, Washington county, where he was employed as merchant's clerk by his brother-in-law, Daniel Mason, esq., and afterward became a partner with him in business. In 1798 he married Elizabeth Mason, of Franklin, Connecticut, the venerable Samuel Nott, D.D., officiating. They had four children, of whom only the youngest, now Mrs. Dr. Ray, survives. We have room for no more than a very brief sketch of this family, as follows:

1, Horace, born in January, 1800; he is well remembered in Columbus, the scene of his busines life, as Dr. Horace Lathrop, a man learned in his profession, endowed with rare mental gifts, especially with that of an engaging and graceful conversation. He died of cholera in 1849, leaving a daughter, Mrs. J. D. Osborn, of Columbus, and a son, Martin D. Lathrop, of Chicago. 2, Eliza Maria, born April 16, 1801. In early womanhood she married the Rev. Eleazer Lathrop, a distant cousin, of the same original stock. She was a woman of rich endowments of mind, and the associations of her married life were favorable to a large christian development. She and her husband both died in 1834, leaving an only son, Henry D., five years of age, who (being a natural scholar), by dint of hard labor, in teaching others, and hard study in teaching himself, secured his baccalaureate degree at Gambier, about the year 1848. Some years later he studied theology in that same well-known "school of the prophets," which also, subsequently made him a doctor of divinity. After filling various important and useful situations (for the enumeration of which we have neither time nor space) he accepted a call to the rectorship of the Church of the Advent, San Francisco, where he spent eleven successful years as a faithful laborer in the sacred ministry. Now, his fifty-first year finds him at the head of a flourishing school for girls at Eureka, Humboldt county, California, where he is also rector of the parish. 3, John Mason, born in September, 1804, a promising youth, who died at the age of twenty-one years, leaving no other record than that of an amiable and good life. 4, Mary Mason (now Mrs. Ray), born in Hartford, Washington county, New York, in 1806. In 1815, her father moved to Lima, Livingston county, where they continued to live until she married Dr. Kingsley Ray, in 1826, and emigrated to Ohio.

The early years of Mrs. Ray were spent in a country home, where her time was divided between attendance at the common district school, and the duties of home-life on a farm. This part of her history serves to show that the intellectual and social graces flourish as well when grafted upon the native stock of a country training, as when reared exclusively in a city atmosphere, which has been thought to be best adapted, if not, indeed, absolutely essential to their germination and growth. At the age of fourteen she was sent to a select school in the town of Lima, where the advantages previously enjoyed were enlarged by the addition of history, rhetoric, chemistry, etc. At seventeen she went to Geneva, New York, to attend a classical school (which has since grown into Hobart college), under the very able management of the Rev. Dr. McDonald, the Rev. John Alonzo Clark (author of "Walks about Zion"), and others." Being always inclined both to *study* and *observe*, these opportunities were not misimproved—one and a half years closing the period of her school life.

At the age of fifteen Mrs. Ray connected herself with the Presbyterian church; but, in later life, she found,



M. Brown M.D.

along with her husband, what has proved to them a more congenial home, in the church known as Protestant Episcopal.

In May, 1872, she visisted Washington city, Baltimore, and various localities in Virginia; and in December, of the same year, she left the Altlantic seaboard for a trip across the continent, and a visit to San Francisco, in company with her nephew, the Rev. Dr. H. D. Lathrop. The novel scenes, incidents, and experiences of that trip, and of her seven months' residence on the Pacific slope, were to her a source of almost youthful enjoyment, and added largely to the intellectual treasures which render her conversation so charming and instructive. For, like her gifted brother, the late Dr. Horace Lathrop, she excels in that enviable talent, which makes her society a source of perennial delight to her friends. During her residence in California she became deeply interested in the "Chinese problem," taking active part in a mission Sunday-school, organized for the benefit of young Chinamen. She takes a more hopeful view of their future in this country, than is usually entertained.

Mrs. Ray devotes herself, with active zeal, to every benevolent enterprise which commends itself to her judgment and conscience; and even those who disagree with her as to questions of policy, cannot but express their admiration for the heroic courage which often characterizes her zeal.

We close this imperfect sketch with the following tribute to Mrs. Ray, by one of her devoted friends:

"A good and useful woman, with most remarkable endowments of mind and character, improved by high christian culture, producing those graces that adorn society, the church, and the world—such is our friend to those who know her well. We who thus know her feel the power of her single, earnest faith—the calm might which it inspires—the beauty and reward of a life 'hid with Christ in God.'

"She is a tower of strength to the friendless and sorrowing; wise and prudent in counsel, ready for every good word and work. We might speak of her noble ancestry—their noble deeds—the chivalry and valor of the men nurtured by mothers fit to inspire sons with the spirit of a noble life—a life that makes 'the actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust.'

"We might tell how, at life's sunset, in the shadow of the day's decline, she stands looking back at the graves of her household, where the little children were put away tenderly, with white hands folded—how the older ones followed, the friends we best loved, cut down in the prime of life, while standing on the brow of the hill, with bright eyes looking to a happy future. But for all this, silence is the most expressive language.

"We feel more than the words can express, while drawing this brief sketch of one who has made us welcome at her ingleside, and infused into her hospitality so much sweetness and christian courtesy.

"May she live long to bless her husband, children and friends. And when the last Saturday night comes, that brings her in from life's week of toil and care, may it usher in for her the eternal Sabbath of rest, in those celestial gardens where angels walk and seraphs are the wardens."

DR. MARCUS BROWN

was born July 5, 1797, at Colebrook, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His parents were Frederick and Catharine (Case) Brown, both of English extraction. His father was of the fifth generation in descent from Peter Brown, one of the Pilgrim Fathers who, on the twenty-first of December, 1620, landed on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of New England. His grandfather, John Brown, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and died of camp fever in hospital, in New York city, a little before its evacuation by the patriot forces, in 1776. His ancestors, like most of the good old New England stock, were tillers of the soil.

Dr. Brown came west with his father in 1816, settling in Wadsworth, Medina county, in this State; his mother having died at Colebrook in his early infancy, about the year 1801. The father purchased a farm in Wadsworth, upon which he lived some twenty-nine years, and then moved to Circleville to live with his son, where he died in 1848.

The son continued with his father at Wadsworth three years, then went to Somerset, in Perry county, where he entered upon the business of teaching, having fitted himself for this profession in the common schools of his native State. He taught but one year in Somerset; then one year in Salem, Ross county; and then one year in Bainbridge, same county, after which he established himself in Circleville, where he continued four years. He was one of the pioneer teachers of private schools in this place, and is now remembered only by a few of the oldest inhabitants, as a faithful, conscientious, and thoroughly successful teacher. He taught only the common branches, and his school averaged, in attendance, about forty pupils, during the four years of its continuance. While thus faithfully performing the duties of a teacher, he was gradually preparing himself for the medical profession, studying Latin under Joseph Olds, and pursuing his medical studies with Dr. Erastus Webb, one of the earliest, most skillful, and most successful physicians in Circleville. Having been admitted to practice, he entered upon his new profession in 1825, at Williamsport, in the western part of Pickaway county. After practicing very successfully for five years, he decided, in order to keep pace with the constant progress and improvements in medical science, to attend a course of lectures in the Ohio medical college. This lasted for about four months, when, taking a diploma from that institution, he returned to Williamsport, where he continued six years longer, with a practice and a popularity constantly increasing. His "ride," performed exclusively on horseback, extended over twelve miles. In sickly seasons he found it necessary to keep a relay of three horses, and almost always had two.

In 1836 he returned to Circleville, where he continued the practice of his profession till the fore part of the year 1850, when he retired formally, and, as he supposed, permanently, from practice. But the Asiatic cholera breaking out in July, of that year, he resumed practice, and continued during the prevalence of that disease, which was very severe, as the people of Circleville well remember. After the death of Dr. Webb, which occurred in the year 1848, he was the leading practitioner in Circleville, and his permanent retirement, in the latter part of 1850, was a source of great regret to a large circle of friends.

After retiring from the practice of medicine, Dr. Brown commenced the business of banking, in connec-

tion with what was known as the Pickaway county savings institute. He became president, and O. Ballard cashier—offices which they have respectively held in the same institution, under different names, till the present time. It is worthy of note that the present assistant cashier, William M. Drum, has been in the employ of the same institution since 1851, and the present teller, E. P. Garaghty, since 1854. Of this bank, which is now known as the First National bank of Circleville, the reader will find an account under the head of "Banks," in the history of Circleville.

About the same time that Dr. Brown went into the business of banking, he purchased a farm on the Royalton turnpike, which he carried on for five or six years. During that time, in 1851, he attended the World's fair in London, and brought back the first and the finest Norman horse ever imported to this part of Ohio. During a second trip to Europe, made in 1867, he, in company with T. C. Bigelow, purchased and imported five horses of the same stock; and the following year the same parties imported four others, all of which have much improved the breed of draught horses in this and other western States.

On his second European tour, in 1867, he was accompanied by his niece, Miss Kate Brown. They spent three weeks in Paris, during the French exposition, when the gay capital was in all its glory; visited Brussels, Cologne, Mayence, Weisbaden, and Frankfort. They spent some time in Switzerland and Italy, dropped anchor in the Golden Horn, at Constantinople, and passed up the Bosphorus to Sebastopol. Returning, they visited the principal points of interest in Asia Minor and the Holy Land. From Joppa they took steamer to Alexandria and Cairo; passed Algiers and Gibraltar, Madeira, and the Bermudas, and thence to New York, where they arrived on the ninth of November.

The doctor gave up his farm in 1854, and formed a partnership in the drug business with Mr. George H. Fickardt, which continued till 1877. This arrangement, however, was merely for the profitable investment of surplus capital, as he never gave any personal attention to the concern.

It will be seen, from this brief sketch, that uninterrupted prosperity has attended Dr. Brown's business career. But the same Providence, through whose ordering such unusual success has marked his financial history, has seen fit to order that his domestic life should be overshadowed by an equally unusual degree of adversity.

While teaching at Salem, in Ross county, he was married, November 30, 1820, to Miss Sarah Close, who was born in the same county, June 27, 1800. They had three children—two daughters and a son: The former both died in infancy; the latter, named Marcus Aurelius, was born August 13, 1824. Being a boy of unusual promise, his father destined him for the medical profession, and spared no pains or expense in his education. He was graduated, with high rank as a scholar, at the Miami university. Three years later he took his degree in medicine at the Jefferson medical college, in Philadelphia, and immediately entered upon the practice of his not only destined but chosen profession, with his father, in Circleville. But this pleasant partnership continued but a little over one year. The son was already taking high rank as a physician, and the father, with natural and justifiable pride, was enjoying, by anticipation, his long career of usefulness and distinction, when all these fond hopes were rudely shattered by the hand of death. His son died in 1848, at the early age of twenty-four years. Thus, in one year, he was made fatherless and childless. His wife dying in 1859, the desolation of his household seemed complete. But "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." His domestic calamities, remediless as they seemed, were not without alleviation; for over the home so sadly bereaved his favorite and accomplished niece now gracefully presides. But his friends say that it was chiefly his disappointment in the death of his son which made him weary of the practice of medicine, and led him to abandon it at the early age of fifty-three years.

Although it may unquestionably be said of Dr. Brown, as truly as of any other successful business man, that his success is due to his financial ability, yet one incident in his career will serve to show that good fortune in investment is as necessary to success as skill in management. In 1836, after eleven years' practice as a physician, finding himself with a surplus accumulation, amounting to fifteen hundred dollars in gold, he went west to invest it in real estate. He visited Chicago, then a village of less than two thousand inhabitants. Although there were some, even then, who had great hopes of the infant "queen of the lakes," yet its low, marshy and unhealthy situation was much against it, capital was still shy of it, and city lots and adjacent lands were, consequently, cheap. The doctor could have bought with his money what, before this time, might have made him a millionaire, but the prospect seemed too unpromising. He therefore went to Hennepin, in the same State, invested the whole of his fifteen hundred dollars in two town lots, kept them over twenty years, paying taxes on them every year, and finally sold them for less than five hundred dollars! This by no means impeaches his prudence and foresight, but it shows conclusively that what we call luck enters largely into what we call success.

Dr. Brown has never sought or held any political office, and says that he has always been too much occupied with what seemed to him more important business.

He is a firm believer in christianity, and has been for many years a member and an office-bearer in the Presbyterian church. Those who know him most intimately speak in the warmest terms of his benevolence and kindness of heart. Of no one was it ever more characteristic to "do good by stealth," and no one would more certainly "blush to find it fame."

CAPTAIN SAMUEL W. McCULLOCH.

One of the bravest, most gallant and promising of that great army of young men who fell in defense of their country in the war of the rebellion, was born in Circleville, Ohio, February 17, 1835. He entered the service as a private in Captain Sage's company, Forty-third regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, in October, 1861, and joined the encampment

William J. Tenney

at Mount Vernon. He was subsequently transferred, and promoted to a second lieutenantcy in Company D, Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry and followed that gallant regiment through all of its fortunes and misfortunes, participating in the great battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge and, under Sherman, in all the engagements up to the time of his death. While leading a charge, on the twenty-seventh day of May, 1864, Captain McCulloch was struck by a ball, which shattered both of his jaws and lodged in his right shoulder, causing his death the following day.

Captain McCulloch was regarded by his superiors in rank as an officer of great courage and skill, and the most important movements were entrusted to his execution. His courage never failed him at the critical point, and had he lived till the close of the war, would have attained high rank and distinction as a military man. He possessed great decision and energy of character; was intelligent and social, and his moral qualities were above reproach.

NELSON J. TURNEY,

of Circleville, was born in Circleville, November 7, 1820. Mr. Turney is a direct lineal descendant of a French Huguenot family, who were driven from France in the latter part of the fifteenth century by papal persecution, a short time prior to the revocation of the edict of Nantes by Louis XIV. Three brothers—Daniel, Peter, and Adam Turney—leaving a considerable property behind them, fled their native country, and landed in Philadelphia in 1668. Nelson J. is a great grandson of Daniel Turney, the French refugee.

Henry Turney, son of Daniel and grandfather of Nelson, removed to Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, where he married a lady named Endley, of German descent. The fruit of this marriage —six children— all died young, excepting Daniel, the father of Nelson, who was born at Shepherdstown, August 16, 1786. Henry removed from Shepherdstown to Chillicothe, Ohio, about the year 1800, where he followed the occupation of potter, and died in 1812.

Daniel Turney, the father of Nelson, studied medicine at Philadelphia, and graduated there, and began the practice of his profession in the village of Jefferson, Pickaway county, in 1806. Dr. Daniel Turney was married to Miss Janet Stirling Denny, a daughter of Major-General James Denny, November 5, 1816. The fruit of this marriage was four children—Henry, Nelson, Isabella, and Samuel—but two of whom, Nelson and Isabella (now Mrs. McCrea), are living.

Nelson's maternal grandfather, General Denny, was one of the most prominent of the pioneers of the northwestern territory and of Ohio, and served with distinction in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He was of Scotch or Scotch-Irish descent, and was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, September 11, 1767. He was married to Miss Isabella Barr, of Wheeling, Virginia, in May, 1797, and removed thence to Marietta, in a keelboat on the Ohio river, long before the era of steam navigation. Mr. Turney's mother was born at Marietta, April 11, 1798. General Denny removed to Chillicothe in 1799, and to Pickaway county in 1807. General Denny was a government surveyor and locator of government lands. He owned the *Fredonia* newspaper, the first paper published in Pickaway county, in 1811 and 1812, the paper being edited by a Mr. Richardson. In 1813 he was clerk of the courts in Pickaway county. He entered the United States service in the war with Great Britain as a major, and rose, by promotion, through the several grades to the rank of major-general. He was present, and was surrendered by Hull, at Detroit. He died in Philadelphia, November 23, 1815. Few men of his time filled a larger or more honorable position in the history of the new State than did General Denny.

The Huguenot emigrants to America contributed as much, if not more, in proportion to their number, to the culture and prosperity of their adopted country, as any other nationality. They gave an impetus to the cause of independence during the long struggle of the infant colonies, and no less than three of the seven presidents of the Ppiladelphia convention during the revolutionary war were of Huguenot parentage; to wit, Henry Laurens, John Jay, and Elias Bondinot. Wherever they settled, they and their descendants speedily became men of mark in some way in their respective occupations and professions. In this respect Dr. Daniel Turney, the father of Nelson, fully vindicated the purity of his descent, and the superiority of the race, in the skill, intelligence, and energy with which he practiced his profession. He was a surgeon in the United States army in 1812, and he rapidly attained eminence, both as a physician and surgeon, in the army and in his subsequent civil practice, where he was an arduous and successful practitioner. His distinguishing characteristics were firmness and courage —qualifications indispensable to the successful surgeon. To these qualities he added remarkable energy and zeal, and he followed his profession, as all successful men must—from an intense love of, and devotion to it. A firm believer in the almost unlimited resources of medical science, he never relinquished his efforts to save while life remained.

His thorough educational training and his steady pursuit of the study of the diseases peculiar to the climate of southeastern Ohio, gave him a mastery over them, which was shown by his unusually successful practice; while his promptness and energy in alarming cases gave him a prestige in his profession which rendered his untimely death, which occurred in 1827, an almost irreparable loss, no less to the community than to his family.

In manner Dr. Turney was unaffected, earnest and generous, having in his nature no taint of selfishness. But on the contrary, he was liberal and considerate to all, ever regarding himself as the minister of the afflicted, whom he served often without the slightest prospect of compensation. At the time of his death he left a widow and four children, the oldest but ten years of age.

Nelson's brother, the late Dr. Samuel D. Turney, who died in 1878, was an eminent man in his profession, having served with distinction during the war of the rebellion as surgeon of volunteers, and as medical director. He was brevetted for meritorious and distinguished services. He was also surgeon general of Ohio, under Governors Hayes and Noyes, and was also a prominent and popular member of the faculty of the Starling medical college, at Columbus, Ohio.

Nelson was educated at the public schools and at the

academy of Dr. Washburn, in Blendon, Franklin county. By the death of his father, Nelson was thrown upon his own resources, and when fifteen years of age he was employed as a clerk in the Columbus post office, under Belah Latham, an intimate friend of his father, and the father of Hon. Milton S. Latham, one of the California millionaires of the present day. In 1837 he entered the long established house of Fay, Kilbourne & Co., of Columbus, of which firm the late Dr. Lincoln Goodale was a member, and the original founder. Here he remained until 1840, when with his mother and her family he returned to his native town and entered the establishment of H. & W. Bell, where he remained until appointed by the board of public works as collector of tolls for the Ohio and Erie canal at Circleville, and in that position he remained until a change of political management resulted in his being rotated out of office. In 1843 he entered the employ of the celebrated firm of Neil, Moore & Co., the extensive and widely known stage coach proprietors. In those days that firm wielded a power in the State and nation scarcely inferior to that now exercised by the larger lines of railway, as all the mails and passengers were transported from the seacoast to the Mississippi valley by these and similar lines of coaches; and, at the time of which we write, there were but two unimportant lines of railway in the State. The reader, whose memory extends back to the days of stage coaches, cannot have yet forgotten the thrill of awe with which he gazed upon the huge swinging vehicle with its living load, drawn by four shining, prancing steeds, as it whirled through the village streets, nor the stirring tones of the driver's bugle, which was wont to waken the echoes of the quiet night, with its note of warning to the drowsy hostler, or the still drowsier postmaster, warning them to be quick about changing horses and mails, under pain of the driver's severest displeasure, expressed in language more forcible than polished. The drivers of those days, the only heroes of that time who remain bright in memory, have long been stranded in quiet church-yards, or forced to the far west by the overflowing tide of emigration and railway travel, where they may be occasionally found scaling the giddy grades of the Rockys and the Sierras, or dashing through the teeming California valleys. Here, in Ohio, they exist only in the memory of the middle-aged citizen, whose boyish heart was wont to swell with pride if he were in the enjoyment of a nod from the royal knight of the whip, and who would give a thousand miles of travel in a palace car to have one more swing at the tail of a flying coach, hanging to the streaming straps of the loaded "boot."

While Mr. Turney was in the employ of the stage company a difficulty occurred with a Missouri company, and he was forthwith dispatched to Missouri with a full equipment of coaches and horses, to run an opposition line in that State, and bring the western company to a realizing sense of their temerity in assuming to run counter to the will of the more powerful Ohio corporation. This prompt action of the Ohio company brought the Missouri company to terms when Mr. Turney had only reached Indianapolis, and he was at once ordered north with his outfit, and distributed the horses and coaches along the lake shore, between Sandusky and Detroit, where he established a line, with headquarters at Toledo, where he remained in charge of the business until the spring of 1844. He then returned to Columbus, remaining in the employ of the stage company until the following year, when he removed to Philadelphia and entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Messrs. Miller, Cooper & Co., where he continued until the following year, when he returned to Ohio. He was then married to Miss Dorothea Renick, daughter of George Renick, esq., of Chillicothe, and engaged in the mercantile business on his own account at Circleville, where he remained until he sold out his business and removed to Chillicothe. In 1850 he returned to Pickaway county, where he engaged in farming on an extensive scale, giving his attention more particularly to stock-feeding. Twenty years after, with the intention of retiring from all active business, he sold his farm and removed to Circleville, where he built the beautiful and commodious house in which he now resides.

Mr. Turney still owns a farm of five hundred and twenty-five acres, lying a short distance west of Circleville, which is one of the model farms of central Ohio. He has taken a deep interest in agriculture for many years, and has striven, by all proper means, to encourage a higher standard of excellence in farm management. He was an active member of the county agricultural society from its first organization, and for many years its president. He was also one of the most active and energetic members of the State board of agriculture from 1862 to 1870, and was president of the board during the years 1863 and 1864.

Mr. Turney was largely instrumental in developing the turnpike system of Pickaway county, and built the Circleville, Darbyville and London turnpike. He also superintended the building of the beautiful Masonic temple at Circleville, and was chairman of the committee of arrangements, June 2, 1879, on the occasion of its dedication, an event long to be remembered by the thousands of citizens of central Ohio who witnessed the imposing ceremonies and partook of the bountiful hospitalities of the Circleville Free Masons.

Few of the citizens of Ohio enjoy in a higher degree the respect, esteem and confidence of the people of Ohio than does Mr. Turney, and few are more deserving of confidence. His life has been well filled with positions of honor and trust, the duties of all of which he has discharged with remarkable fidelity and rare good judgment; and, singularly, all of his more important positions have been without compensation.

By appointment of Governor Brough, in 1864, he was a member of the military committee of his county during the most trying period of the war, when treason reared its horrid form at home to threaten and alarm. In that position he was most devoted and self-sacrificing. Whitelaw Reid, in his "Ohio in the War," fully realized the importance of that valuable adjunct to the State military force when he said:

"The services of the military committees throughout the war were

most valuable, as during all the years of the war there were enemies at home as well as at the front, who had to be met and overcome.

As a member of his county commttee, Mr. Turney was actively engaged in providing for the raising and equipment of the various contingents of troops which Pickaway county was called upon to supply, and otherwise aiding and sustaining the State executive in the darkest days of the civil war; and all this without other compensation than the consciousness of a patriotic duty faithfully performed. He was ever ready to respond to the calls of the governor to go to the front, where our stricken soldiers were languishing in hospitals, no matter at what sacrifice of time, or comfort, or pleasure. He was also actively engaged in the field during the memorable "Morgan raid."

In 1859 Mr. Turney declined the nomination to the Ohio house of representatives, and, in 1868, he was the Republican candidate for congress, but his district being overwhelmingly Democratic, he was defeated by a strict party vote. In his early youth and manhood he was a Whig in politics, and connected himself with the Republican party on its organization. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention which met in Philadelphia and nominated Grant the second time.

In 1871 Mr. Turney was selected by Hon. Columbus Delano, secretary of the interior, to go as a special commissioner to investigate the business of the Indian agencies of the upper Missouri river, including the Yankton, Santee, Cheyenne, and Grand River Sioux, and subsequently the agency at Green Bay, Wisconsin, and the so-called "pine contracts" with the Menomonee Indians of Michigan. In the fall of the same year, in company with Hon. B. R. Cowen, assistant secretary of the interior, and Colonel J. J. Woods, of Kansas, he appraised the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory west of 96° west longitude. In 1872, with Assistant Secretary Cowen and Major J. W. Wham, of Illinois, under appointment of the secretary of the interior, he visited the Teton Sioux, then under the leadership of the notorious Sitting Bull, and after spending three months near the upper Missouri river in Montana, with the wildest of the wild tribes, three hundred miles from any military force or station, and without escort or protection of any kind, led away three thousand of Sitting Bull's forces, and brought thirty of his most influential chiefs to Washington. In 1873, he served as chairman of the special commission appointed by Secretary Delano to investigate the lumber contracts made between Hon. E. P. Smith, commissioner of Indian affairs (then agent of the Leech Lake Indians), and A. H. Wilder, esq., of St. Paul, Minnesota.

In 1871 Mr. Turney was appointed, by President Grant, a member of the celebrated board of Indian commissioners. This board was provided for by an act of congress, and was to be filled only by men eminent for their philanthropy, who were to serve without compensation. They exercised a great influence in the conduct of the business of the Indian office, and ably seconded the efforts of the president and Secretary Delano to introduce reforms in the Indian service. The following named gentlemen constituted the commission: Felix R. Brunot, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, chairman; Robert Campbell, St. Louis; William E. Dodge, Nathan Bishop, New York; John V. Farwell, Chicago; George H. Stuart, Philadelphia; E. S. Tobey, Boston; John D. Lang, Maine; Nelson J. Turney, Ohio, and Vincent Collyer, of New York, secretary. Mr. Turney served on this board until failing health compelled him to retire, in 1875.

He was appointed by Governor Hayes as trustee of the Central Ohio asylum for the insane, and served until the Democratic legislature of 1874 legislated the board out of existence.

On account of his well recognized business capacity and integrity, Mr. Turney was chosen assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Mr. Lemuel Steeley, one of the largest estates in the Scioto valley. His management of the large interests thus committed to his charge in the very midst of the severest financial depression the country ever experienced, is one among the many evidences of his ability. To the satisfactory settlement of that estate his friends can always point with commendable pride.

Mr. Turney is unassuming in his manner, and somewhat undemonstrative in the expression of his opinions, but he is none the less firm in his convictions and unswerving in their support and advocacy. He is brave and generous to a fault, and neither danger, threats, nor ridicule can swerve him from what he thinks the path of right; but he is, at the same time, considerate of the opinions and feelings of others. In him the deserving young man, struggling for a foothold in the crowded occupations of life, has always found a friend, and while he has ever been liberal in his gifts and charities, few of his most intimate friends are aware of his charitable efforts. Neither bigoted nor puritanic in his creed or in his life, he has yet so demeaned himself as that his work will be able to stand the test of the Grand Overseer's square when it is presented for inspection. In all the positions he has filled, no one has, even for a single moment, had reason to doubt his integrity, and the *sobriquet*, "Old Honesty," which was, years ago, conferred upon him by his associate members of the Ohio State board of agriculture, is the very best evidence of his character in that respect.

The writer has seen him placed in positions where men of ordinary courage and integrity would have hesitated as to their duty, but his clear sense of right and justice was never clouded by fear, nor in the slightest degree disturbed by threats. Regardless of mere personal danger, he always goes straight forward in the line of duty. In short, he fully demonstrates, in his own clearly defined and positive character, the purity of his descent from those sturdy French Calvinists who could leave home, and country, and fortune, under the bloody persecution of papal despotism, but could not surrender their freedom of conscience and the liberty to worship God in their own way.

SAMUEL ROGERS.

During the closing quarter of the last century, a considerable body of Germans, from Pennsylvania, attracted by the beautiful and fertile lands on the tributaries of the Shenandoah river, settled near Winchester, in Frederick county, Virginia. In that settlement, about the year 1798, Samuel Rogers, the subject of this sketch, was born. He was of German ancestry on his mother's side, and the prominent traits of his character were an inheritance from his mother's stock.

Although occupying a region highly favored by nature, and rich in agricultural resources, a number of these settlers, early in the present century, imbued with the restlessness so characteristic of the pioneers of this country, resolved to seek new homes in the young State o Ohio, and accordingly emigrated thither about the year 1806, locating in the neighborhood of the town, then in Fairfield, but now in Franklin county, known as Canal Winchester; the word "canal" being added to the name of this place many years subsequent to its foundation, to distinguish it from another Winchester in Guernsey county, Ohio.

The father of Samuel Rogers had died, and he accompanied his mother, who had married again, and his step-father, among the Virginia emigrants, to Ohio, and, although then but eight years of age, endured his full share of the severe trials of pioneer life. The energy, intelligence, and skill with which he performed the duties of his first employment—a hired hand upon a farm—secured for him, a few years later, the friendly interest of William and Christian King, then leading merchants of Lancaster, Ohio.

His father, not needing his services himself, hired him to a neighboring farmer when he was, probably, about ten years of age, by whom he was set to hauling logs for firewood, from the forest, with a team; having no assistance in the work, but required, by his own skill, to load the logs upon a sled, upon which they were drawn to the wood-pile. While engaged in this occupation, one of the Kings, in passing along the road, was attracted by the success with which a task so difficult and unusual for so young a lad, was performed; and, stopping to speak to him, was so much pleased with his intelligent deportment, that he became at once very much interested in him, and during this or some subsequent interview, asked him if he would not like to be a store-keeper—a question which he promptly answered in the affirmative.

In 1810, when about twelve years of age, he entered the store of a Mr. Crockett, of Lancaster. How long he remained there is not definitely known, or what agency, if any, Mr. King had in securing him the situation. Within a few years afterward, however, and while he was still a mere lad, he was taken into the employment of the firm of King & Bro. Here he devoted himself closely and faithfully to the discharge of his duties, gaining the entire confidence of his employers immediately.

The following incident will show the extent of responsibility, remarkable for one so young, with which he was unhesitatingly trusted, and will also illustrate the sagacity, and the energy and decision of character he already evinced:

In the early history of Ohio, commerce yet retained a great deal of its primitive character. Merchants were, to a considerable extent, compelled to barter their goods for the products of the country, instead of selling them for ready money. In the usual course of business the wheat received in exchange for goods was ground into flour at the country mills, and then shipped on flat-boats to New Orleans to be marketed. In the spring of 1817, the firm of King & Bro. had accumulated a quantity of flour which they proposed to send to market in this way, transporting it on wagons from Lancaster to Circleville, where flat-boats were constructed to carry it to New Orleans. Before the preparations for shipping the flour were completed, the supercargo was disabled, by an accident, and it became necessary to select one to take his place. The Kings offered the responsible position to their young clerk, who, with promptness, accepted the trust. He made the long voyage successfully, arriving at New Orleans to find the yellow fever raging there. The panic-stricken population had almost entirely abandoned the city; business was utterly prostrated, and there was no market for the flour. No magnetic telegraph or railroads then existed, and communication by mail was slow and uncertain. It was impossible to delay action until the owners of the flour could be heard from. Some of the hands who had accompanied Mr. Rogers were attacked by the fever, and others deserted him. The emergency was one which called for prompt and decisive action, in order to prevent a ruinous, if not a complete loss; and having learned, through a commission house in New Orleans, that flour commanded a good price in England, he at once resolved to ship his cargo to Liverpool, and to make the voyage himself, keeping charge of the property committed to his personal care. He chartered a vessel, accordingly, and ordered the flour to be put on board, but was stricken down by the prevailing disease, while superintending the work. He did not, however, abandon the voyage, but notified the captain that he would come on board as soon as the vessel was ready to sail. The captain was not willing to permit him to do so, and sent him word to that effect. Upon receipt of this reply, learning that the vessel was loaded, although greatly prostrated by the fever, Mr. Rogers hired some colored men to carry him on board the vessel, on a blanket, which they did, and dropped him on the upper deck. He then said to the captain, in his characteristic quiet, but determined way, "Sir, I want you to sail at once for Liverpool, in accordance with the terms of the charter-party which I hold. If you do not comply I will discharge you, and hire a captain and crew who will do so; for the purpose of this voyage I own this vessel." The captain, overawed by the firm bearing and decided language of the young supercargo, hastened to obey his orders, expecting nothing else, however, than that he would shortly have to throw his dead body overboard.

The captain and crew kept aloff while the vessel was passing down the Mississippi to the gulf, rendering him no assistance, except to hand him, every morning, on the

end of a knife, a dose of calomel, and push a pitcher of lemonade within his reach. Upon entering the gulf, finding him still alive, the captain subjected him to the following heroic treatment: Passing a rope from a yard-arm of the ship under his arms, he caused him to be drawn up until his body was erect, and then had the seamen pour buckets of water over his head until he fainted. He was then laid down on the deck of the vessel, where he slept long and soundly, and when he awoke the fever had left him. He now rapidly recovered his health, and in due time arrived at Liverpool, with his cargo of flour, which he disposed of at a price which made a handsome profit for his principals.

The fact that an American merchant was in Liverpool, from the distant wilderness of Ohio, at a time when less was known of the geography of our western frontier, by even the most intelligent Europeans, than is now known of the interior of Africa, or the jungles of India, excited great interest in that city, and the mayor paid him the high compliment of inviting him to dine with the leading merchants of Liverpool, a circumstance which speaks well for the impression which he must have made by his personal bearing and intelligence, upon the business men of that great emporium. It will be remembered that he was then only nineteen years of age. Unfortunately, the sale of his cargo upon profitable terms did not end the difficulties which attended his venture. Upon applying to his consignees for the money due upon the balance of account, he was informed, to his astonishment, that the entire proceeds had been drawn for, by his commission merchant, at New Orleans, his signature having been obtained, under some pretence, during his illness, leaving him without even the means for returning home. He determined at once to return to New Orleans to recover the money, if possible; and the merchants to whom he had sold the flour, had formed so favorable an opinion of him that they voluntarily loaned him three hundred dollars for his traveling expenses. Fortunately, the captain of the vessel, in which he had gone to England, was just ready to sail for New Orleans, and Mr. Rogers embarked with him. The captain had formed a warm friendship for him, which was destined to be of great service to him in this emergency. He received, upon arrival in New Orleans, nothing but evasive replies from the commission merchant, whose shameless dishonesty had given so unexpected a turn to his venture; and it seemed probable that a settlement could be effected only by a protracted litigation. His friend, Captain McGregor, a bluff and resolute Scotchman, took a very earnest interest in the result, and determined to render all the assistance in his power in bringing the matter to an immediate close, by some satisfactory adjustment. He was an older man, and although, perhaps, of no more bold and decided character or capacity to meet difficulties than his young friend, was a man of wider experience in life. He accompanied Mr. Rogers to the hotel where the commission merchant was living, and finding him in his room, locked the door, putting the key in his pocket, and pointing a loaded pistol at the scoundrel, said to him, "Sir, you understand what we are here for." Refusal to comply was evidently dangerous, and payment of the amount of the claim was promptly offered, by a draft on New York. The draft was, conditionally, accepted, and learning by enquiry of bankers in New Orleans that the draft was considered good by them, Mr. Rogers sailed for New York to collect it. Upon his arrival the draft was duly honored, and he set out upon the journey homeward, having purchased a horse to carry him back to Ohio.

Meanwhile, the Kings had heard nothing of his bold undertaking. Owing to the fact that he was prostrated by yellow fever, while preparing to embark for Liverpool, he had been unable to write before leaving New Orleans. Persons who had been with him at New Orleans, reported that he had been attacked by the fever, and that both he and the flour had disappeared, and, receiving this report, the Kings did not doubt but that he was dead and the flour lost. It happened that about the time Mr. Rogers was leaving the east for Ohio, Christian King set out from Lancaster for Philadelphia, also on horseback, to purchase a stock of goods for his store. Although a very intelligent man, Christian King had been reared in the prevailing superstition of the Pennsylvania Germans in those days—a belief in ghosts. When, therefore, one day, as he was riding along the lonely road across the Alleghenies, late in the evening, he met his young clerk, riding towards him on horseback, he did not for a moment doubt that he saw an apparition.

His further astonishment, when he heard the familiar voice in which he was addressed, can be imagined. Convinced of his mistake, and becoming satisfied that the man he saw was actually in the flesh, he dismounted, embraced him with wild delight, covering him with kisses, in the good old German fashion, and almost crushing him in his brawny arms, being a man of large frame and great physical strength. The story of the shipment of the flour to Liverpool, its sale, the attempted swindle at New Orleans, and the ultimate and fortunate outcome of the operation, the proceeds of which Mr. Rogers had with him, was soon told, and he accompanied his grateful employer back to Philadelphia, where the latter introduced him to his mercantile acquaintances, recounting, with great satisfaction, his adventure, and where, with this unexpected increase of means (some four thousand dollars—a sum of much more importance at that day than at the present time), a large stock of goods was purchased.

The first exclamation of Christian King, as he listened to the narration of this adventure, was: "Sammy, by the heavenly God, I will set you up in business!" He was as good as his word, and, upon their return to Lancaster, Samuel Rogers, though not yet of age, was admitted as a member of the firm he had served so faithfully.

He remained for some years at Lancaster, a partner of the Kings, when he resolved to enter into business on his own account, elsewhere. For the purpose of obtaining information which would enable him to select a desirable business location, he made an extensive tour through the west, proceeding to Cincinnati, by way of Circleville and Wilmington, and thence to St. Louis, by way of Lawrenceburg, Evansville, and other towns. During his trip which was made throughout the entire distance on horseback,

he saw much of what was then our extreme western frontier, and made many observations which were of great value to him in his subsequent business career.

Upon his return, he determined to locate at Circleville, regarding the place as one of the most desirable business points he had seen. This choice was influenced by the fact that the Ohio canal was about to be constructed, a circumstance which he saw would give him a profitable trade at this point, with those employed in the construction of the work, and foreseeing that after that great internal improvement was completed, Circleville would continue to be an excellent point for mercantile business. The fact of its proximity to Lancaster, where his business standing and credit, the friendship of the Kings, and other acquaintances, would be a continued support, was also an important consideration. The permanent prosperity of the place, its present wealth, and the fact that he was there able to accumulate a large fortune, by straightforward application and industry, is sufficient proof of the sagacity displayed in this selection of a business location.

Having removed to Circleville, he was, on the fourth of April, 1826, united in marriage to Miss Juliet M. Hollister, of Chillicothe, Ohio, by the Rev. Mr. Claybaugh, of that place. His wife was a lady of unusual intelligence, and possessed of many amiable traits of character and womanly virtues. Her christian character is spoken of as having been one of singular beauty and consistency, and the proofs abound that the sincerity of her profession was practically and thoroughly manifested in her life by deeds of charity and a tender sympathy for all in her neighborhood who were suffering from sickness, sorrow, or any other adversity. Her comparatively early death was sincerely mourned by the entire community, and her memory is warmly cherished by all who knew her.

The subsequent incidents in Mr. Rogers' life are chiefly those common to the careers of enterprising and prosperous merchants in western towns. He soon became, and was, for many years, one of the wealthiest citizens of Circleville, and, incidentally and directly, did much to promote the prosperity of the town and county in which he resided. At an early day he engaged in the business of shipping grain and packing pork. The firm of Rogers & Gregg was established, at Circleville, immediately upon his removal from Lancaster, Mr. Noah H. Gregg, his partner, having also resided at Lancaster. The partnership lasted four years, when Mr. Gregg sold out to Mr. Rogers. William Martin was subsequently, and for many years, until his removal to Decatur, Illinois, in partnership with Mr. Rogers at Circleville, and in New Orleans, where he established a commission and forwarding house, which did a very extensive business with shippers in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries. James H. Finley, now of Chicago, Samuel H. Ruggles, R. D. Atwater, and others, were also, at later periods of his life, connected with him in business.

Mr. Rogers was one of the first stockholders and directors of the old Circleville bank, and subsequently sustained the same relations to the Pickaway County and Exchange banks and the First and Second National banks, peforming his duties as a bank director with the same fidelity and diligence with which he discharged every trust imposed upon him. He constantly kept in mind the fiduciary character of the position, and always remembered that he was the guardian, not only of his own interests, but of those of all the stockholders of the institution.

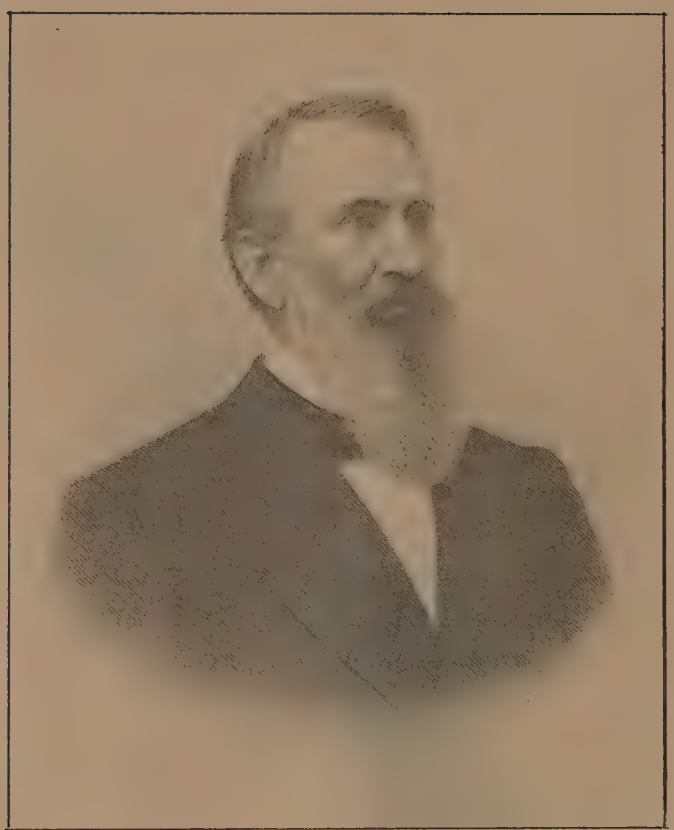
He was not exempt from misfortune. After a long and prosperous business career, in consequence of endorsements in transactions for the benefit of others, he was overtaken by reverses, such as, unfortunately, befall the great majority of all who engage in mercantile pursuits. In these trying emergencies, his conduct was worthy of his character, and of his honorable name. He at once surrendered, for the benefit of his creditors, all of his accumulated fortune, the result of so many years of laborious enterprise, without any reservation whatever, beyond the small exemption allowed by the strictest construction of the law, and his great misfortune was sustained with fortitude and a remarkable cheerfulness, such as could only result from conscious integrity.

A marked trait in the character of Samuel Rogers, which is deserving of special notice, is that kindness of heart, which induced him to adopt the practice, early in his business career, of assisting young men, with whom he became acquainted, to begin business, by means of money and such recommendations as secured them the credit needed in making a start in business. He adhered to this custom until the financial embarrassments, which came upon him near the close of his life, put it out of his power any longer to do good in that way. There are still living many of those who experienced the benefit of his unselfish and generous aid, in beginning business for themselves.

One of the first obstacles with which persons are apt to meet in making inquiries into the family history of the self-made men who have been, and are still, so numerous in America, is the difficulty of obtaining genealogical information. It is not an infrequent occurrence for men who have attained eminence as business men or statesmen, to be unable to tell the precise time of their birth. In such cases, too, knowledge of ancestry is also generally wanting. These considerations must account for the absence of such facts from this sketch.

Thrown upon the world when a mere child, the first lesson which Samuel Rogers learned, was that of self-reliance. In those days, industrious habits were highly valued, and at a very early age children were called upon to share in the labors of their elders, to an extent now rarely known. Owing to this condition of the society in which he was reared, the subject of this sketch had, in his youthful days, but few educational advantages; yet he, nevertheless, through his own exertions, became a man of very thorough mental culture.

When a mere boy, Samuel Rogers attended a country school, in Virginia, for three months, during which time he learned to read. Small as was his stock of school learning, it served as a key to unlock for him very extensive stores of knowledge. When he was only twelve years of age, he took his place behind a counter; his cir-



Saml. H. Ruggles

cumstances being such that he was obliged to educate himself during the leisure moments he could snatch from the strict demands of his daily business. He acquired a handwriting of that fine old style known as record hand. Specimens of his writing, in books of account, and in letters, seen by the writer of this sketch, have almost the accuracy and beauty of engraving. At an early age, he became, also, a thorough arithmetician, and an accomplished and scientific book-keeper. He did not, however, limit himself to the acquisition of such knowledge, merely, as his occupation as a merchant demanded. He had a taste for books, and, in the course of time, made himself familiar with many of the best classical writers in English and German. He studied the history of our mother country in the pages of Hume, and upon the shelves of his quite extensive private library, he accumulated a valuable collection of standard authors, as the result of his longing to gratify a cultivated taste for literature. He was a systematic reader of the best periodicals and public journals of the country; was a subscriber for De Bow's Southern Review, and Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, from the beginning of these publications, and also, for many years, of the Eclectic Magazine, and thus, by means of a memory unusually retentive, he acquired a stock of knowledge in regard to topics of financial, commercial, and general interest, which rendered him a very interesting and instructive companion for such persons of culture as his extensive business transactions brought him in contact with, and it was only his singular modesty which kept his acquirements in this respect from being more widely known.

Only his most intimate friends were privileged to know the full wealth of his mind. His conversational powers were of a high order. He was always listened to with interest, and what he said instructed as well as pleased.

In his youth, he was carefully instructed in the principles of christianity, as taught in the Lutheran church, and was confirmed in that church in boyhood. Upon removing to Circleville, he became a member of the congregation of St. Philip's church. He was, from time to time, a member of the vestry, and frequently took an active part in the management of the parish. The very modesty and purity of his character seem to have caused him to be reserved in the matter of participating actively in the spiritual work of the church, although he was always a regular attendant upon the services, and devoutly engaged in the worship of the congregation. He often expressed his admiration of the beautiful liturgy of the Episcopal church, and of its wise and thorough adaptation to all the requirements of religious worship.

In the spring of 1868 he removed to Chicago, to make his home with his son, William K. Rogers. He suffered, however, a sudden attack of sickness, in the summer following, and died on the thirtieth of July, of that year.

In his domestic life, Samuel Rogers displayed the best qualities of a husband, and a father. His affectionate, devoted and noble traits of character in these relations were conspicuous. The remembrance of his tender devotion to the members of his family, often inexpressibly touching to those who witnessed it, deserves to be cherished in the hearts of his friends, but properly forms no part of this public memorial.

He was, by nature, a gentleman in the best sense of the word. The grace and dignity of his manners resulted from an inborn grace of character, and the earnest desire, by which he was always animated, to deal justly, honestly, generously, and kindly, with his fellow-men.

The memory of such a life should not quickly perish from among men, and this brief record is made by one who knew him well during the latter portion of his life, with the hope of perpetuating some of its well-known incidents. It is a story which belongs to the early history of our country; one which the altered circumstances of later times, changed as our social condition is in every material respect, will render less and less familiar—the story of the persevering toil and sterling merit by which one born to no advantages; without the aid and benefit of education at school; self-taught with respect to even the simplest rudiments of learning; with no resources, save his own innate force of character; no assistance, beyond that which his native worth secured, and for which he rendered always a full equivalent, advanced steadily and surely, step by step, through a long, honorable and useful career, to all the substantial attainments that are of essential value in human life; leaving to his children the priceless heritage of his good name, and for all, to whom the memory of his life is, for any reason, of interest, an example worthy of regard.

SAMUEL H. RUGGLES,

of Circleville, Ohio, was born at Brownville, Jefferson county, New York, June 8, 1821. His father, Samuel, and his mother, Anna H. Ruggles, were natives of Boston, Massachusetts. In early and middle life, his father was largely engaged in foreign commerce, but in the war of 1812 he suffered severe losses by the capture of his vessels by the public enemy; and, soon after the close of that war, he removed to the northern part of the State of New York, where he engaged, in a reduced manner, in agricultural and mercantile pursuits, and died at Lowville, New York, in 1834, leaving his widow with a family of five children to support and educate, with very limited means. Mrs. Ruggles was, however, a woman of much force of character, and displayed her good judgment by maintaining her son, our subject, at the Lowville academy until he had obtained a good English education. Then, and after her husband's death, she resolved to have that son seek, in this then comparatively new State, his fortune. In 1835, with his uncle, General H. Lawrence, she therefore sent him to Circleville, Ohio, where he was engaged as a junior clerk in the mercantile house of Rogers & Martin, with no promise of compensation beyond his living. Having, as the time went by, the natural longing of a lad who never before had been away from it, to return to his mother's home, he asked her consent to his doing so; but this she resolutely refused, and it is to this refusal ("the greatest trial of her life," as she subsequently characterized it on her death-bed),

that our subject attributes the beginning of his success in life; for, at the end of two years' faithful service in his business, his employers placed one hundred dollars to his credit, promised him promotion, as he deserved it, and one hundred and fifty dollars for the third year, with his board, lodging, etc. Then it was that his ambition to excel was stirred, and he resolved to accumulate, by saving at least two-thirds of his salary, and by investment, carefully directed, have his little surplus fund afford him some revenue. The result exceeded his expectations. The firm noticed his attention to business, and earnest effort to accumulate by the saving of his salary, and the means he took to increase it; and, after serving them eight years in all, they took him into partnership, with one-fourth interest in their wholesale grocery, grain, and pork-packing establishment, and in 1845, following the engagement of the firm in the commission business in New Orleans, with an increased interest in it, he was placed at the head of the house in Circleville, and in a few years afterwards, purchased the entire interest of his partners there. After 1852, retiring from the grocery and grain branches of his business, he devoted his attention almost exclusively to pork-packing until 1863, when, in the interest of his children, he began investing in farms and farm land lying in the vicinity, but remaining engaged in the pork trade, and so continuing during the subsequent fifteen years. While not refusing minor civil and local office, Mr. Ruggles has invariably declined that which would interfere with his regular business. Having shunned all speculative operations, indorsing the ventures of others, investments in fancy stocks, and joint stock companies, as, to use his own expression in speaking of these things, he would have shunned rattlesnakes, he has never sustained any of those losses which usually result from such engagements.

When Fort Sumter became the initial target for the guns of rebellion against constituted authority, he was among the first to assist in the fitting out of a company; and before the Federal armies had gained a single victory, he invested largely in government bonds. Subsequently he assisted in the organization of the First and Second National banks of Circleville, in 1863, and was at once elected a director, and subsequently continued to be re-elected annually to such office.

In 1859 Mr. Ruggles married Miss Catharine, daughter of the late Ralph Osborn, of Columbus, Ohio, a pioneer of distinction, and four children, Samuel Turney, Lizzie J., Nelson J., and Fannie M. Ruggles, have been the issue of this union.

Though not a member of any church organization, Mr. Ruggles habitually contributes to religious and charitable objects, and also earestly interests himself in every public enterprise that promises to benefit the community in which he resides.

A. C. BELL.

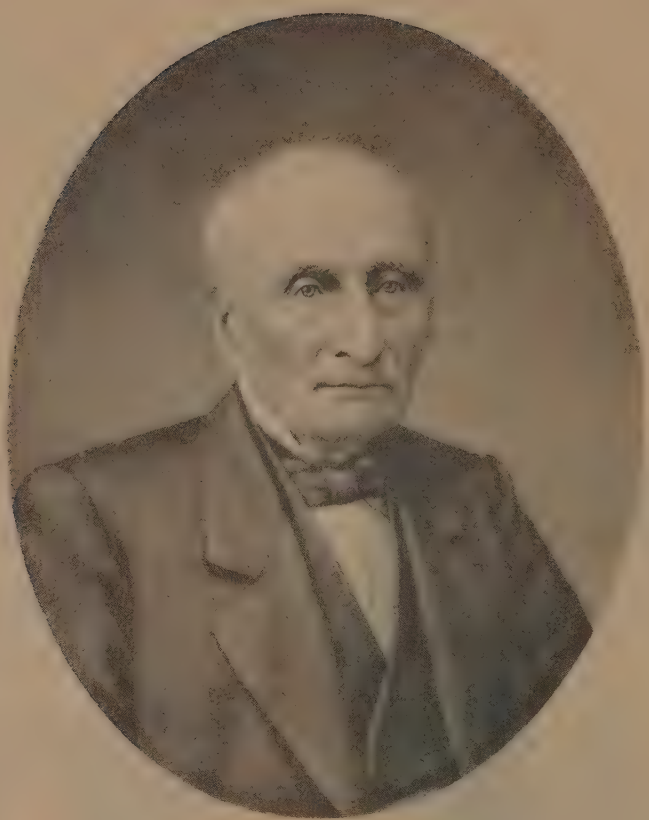
MRS. MINERVA R. BELL.

THE BELL FAMILY.

The founder of this family, James Bell, with his wife and children, emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, about 1807, where they remained until 1818 or '19, when they moved to Circleville, Ohio, where both James Bell and his wife died, a few years after their arrival. Their children were: William, Nancy, Jane, Margaret, Thomas, Mary Ann, James, and Elizabeth.

William Bell was born in Ireland, August 13, 1802, and when about five years of age came with his father and mother to this country. He was married November 29, 1825, to Catharine Caldwell, daughter of Alexander Caldwell, who settled in Pickaway county, about 1800.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell had eight children, seven of whom lived to maturity. They were: James, Jane, Alexander, Ruth, Thomas, Margaret, and Carolina Samantha. They lived one year on a farm now owned by Mr. Groce, in Walnut township, where their eldest child was born. They then moved to the Columbus pike, in the south part of Walnut township, where the remainder of their children were born, and where Mr. Bell died, April 30, 1851. Mrs. Bell remained in her own home until 1875, when she went to live with her son, A. C. Bell, in the north part of Circleville township. She is now seventy-seven years of age.



S. Lutz

A. C. Bell was born in Walnut township, Pickaway county, August 22, 1830. He was married, October 25, 1855, to Minerva Reber, daughter of Thomas N. Reber, of Wyandot county, Ohio. She was born in Fairfield county, March 5, 1834. They commenced housekeeping on what is now known as the James Corder farm, where they lived until the fall of 1861, when they moved to his present residence, on the north line of Circleville township. Mrs. Minerva Bell died October 15, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Bell had nine children, as follows: Thomas R., Lucy K., Clara J., Charles, Flora, Rachel, Lyman A., Meta Minerva and Amasa, all of whom are living, and all but the two eldest remain at home. The two eldest live on a farm known as the Isaac W. Stage property.

After the death of his wife, Mrs. Minerva Bell, his came to live with him, where she still remains. She was mother born in 1802, in Jackson township, and was early taught to use the loom and weave the cloth used for clothing in those early days. Always fearless, she has often forded the Scioto river on horseback, and in a light boat. Her father lived on the bank of the river, near a ford called by his name, and where he kept a flat-boat for use in ferrying passengers across the river. She has often assisted in this duty. She now recalls the time, when, mounted on her horse, with her child in her arms, she swam the Scioto in flood time. Now, in the seventy-seventh year of her age, she has as distinct a recollection of the events of her early life, as she does of those that occurred at a recent date.

A representation of the home of A. C. Bell, with portraits of himself and wife, appear in connection with this sketch.

SALT CREEK.[1]

Town number eleven, in range number twenty (Salt Creek), lies east of the township of Pickaway, and is bounded on the north by Fairfield county, on the east by Hocking county, and on the south by Ross county. It is one of the best improved townships in Pickaway county, and its appearance evinces the industry, thrift and increasing wealth of the inhabitants.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface of the township is generally quite rolling, and presents a picturesque appearance. In the eastern part it is somewhat broken and hilly, while in the southern, where there is more or less prairie, the surface is comparatively level.

The soil is fertile and is well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn, oats, clover and grass. Along Salt creek, and in the prairie portions of the township, are excellent corn lands, while the higher soil, which is underlaid with clay and slate, is more adapted to the growth of the small grains and grass.

The principal native varieties of timber were the oak, of several kinds, hickory, walnut, mulberry, cherry, buckeye, paw-paw and elm. In this connection we may mention that on the farm of John F. Mowery, in front of his house, is an elm, which, for size and beauty, is not to be surpassed by any other tree in the county. The trunk measures, above the swell of the roots, sixteen feet in circumference, and the branches, from one side to the other, one hundred and twenty-five feet.

In the extreme northeast corner of section twenty-one, on the farm of John Karschner, is a stately elm which marks almost the exact center of the township, and which Mr. Lutz says he has often used as a starting point in his surveying operations. It was but a mere sapling when he first saw it.

The principal stream is Salt creek, which runs through, and gives name to, the township. It rises in Fairfield county, enters the township in section three, and, flowing southeasterly, leaves the township in the southeast corner, gathering up several tributaries in its course, the largest of which is Laurel creek, which is mostly in Hocking county. Moccason creek heads in Fairfield county, flows south near the east line of the township until reaching section twenty-four, where it runs into Hocking county, and finally empties into the Laurel. Plum run and Pike Hale run are the most important western branches of Salt creek, and have a southeasterly course. Scippo creek, a branch of the Scioto river, flows through the west part of section six and a part of seven, in the northwest part of the township.

GAME.

Deer, wild turkeys and smaller game were very numerous in the early settlement of the township. The killing of a deer was an ordinary occurrence with any man who could handle a gun at all; and as for turkeys, several of them would often be bagged by a single shot. Wolves were plenty, troublesome and annoying, killing the sheep of the pioneers who were fortunate enough to have any, and rendering night hideous with their almost constant

[1] For the facts of the early history of this township the writer is mainly indebted to Samuel Lutz.

howls around their lonely dwellings. The township was not much inhabited by bear, although they frequently came in from the hills east of it, and several were killed by the hunters of Salt Creek. The last bear killed in Pickaway county was discovered by William Drum and George Morgan, on the farm of Drum's father, and followed by them into Washington township. Pursued closely by men and dogs, the animal ran up a white-oak tree, on the farm now owned by George W. Stout. Among those who joined in the chase were Jonathan Dreisbach and John Reichelderfer, who had their guns with them, and who were both pretty good shots. Both were ambitious of the honor of killing the animal, and, in order to gratify them, it was decided by Drum and Morgan, masters of ceremonies, to let them shoot simultaneously. The bear was killed instantly. He lodged in the fork of the tree, which had to be cut down in order to get him. The animal was a very large specimen, and his hide was sold for the sum of eighteen dollars. This was in June, 1840.

SETTLEMENT.

Prior to the actual settlement of the township, most of the sections along Salt creek were occupied by "squatters," who began to come in about the year 1797 or 1798. Some of them had made extensive clearings, and a few, after the land came into market, purchased farms and settled upon them. One of these was Alexander Berry, who bought one hundred and twenty-seven acres in section number twenty. Afterwards he entered the southwest quarter of section fifteen, where he remained until 1820, when he sold to Jacob Markel and removed to Marion county.

Another squatter was John May, who lived on land in section twenty-six.

Conrad Kline was one of the earliest squatters, first locating on Plum run. He afterward entered a quarter section on Moccason creek, in section one, and lived there until his death. He was a soldier of the Revolution.

Matthias Hedges moved in at a very early date, probably before 1800. He located in section twenty-five, where he lived until 1803, moving then to Fairfield county, where he died.

An early squatter on the place now owned by Samuel Strous was Andrew Bussard. He died at the home of his son-in-law, Henry Reichelderfer, at the advanced age of ninety-nine years and nine months.

Christopher (or Christian) Myers and family moved in from Pennsylvania as early as 1800. His log cabin stood on the brow of the hill just west of Mr. Ballard's residence, in Tarlton, and was the first building in that portion of the township. Myers subsequently moved about a mile southwest of Tarlton, where he resided until his death.

Jacob Saylor, sr., about the same time, settled on Scippo creek, in section six, and George Pontious, a son-in-law of Myers, on section four, a mile west of the present village of Tarlton. He was twice married and had three children.

The first man who entered land in Salt Creek township was John Shoemaker. He came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1801, and at the sale of government land in May, of that year, made an entry of land, after which he returned to Pennsylvania. The first patent was issued to him. The old document is now in the possession of Samuel Lutz, who owns a part of the land for which the patent was given. It bears date April 20, 1802, and is signed by Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, and James Madison, secretary of State. Shoemaker subsequently entered a large amount of land in Pickaway and Fairfield counties. He did not visit Ohio again, after his return to Pennsylvania, until 1806, when he moved out with his family.

The brothers, Jacob and John Lutz, with their families and their mother, Elizabeth, came from Northumberland (now Union) county, Pennsylvania, in 1802. They made the journey in two canvas-covered wagons, each drawn by a four-horse team, and arrived in Salt Creek on the fifteenth day of October. Jacob Lutz purchased of John Shoemaker, in section twenty-six, four hundred and sixteen acres, paying therefor six dollars per acre. From sixty to seventy acres had been cleared in different portions of the purchase, and there were upon it two cabins, occupied by the squatters, Berry and May. Mr. Lutz and family took possession of the Berry cabin, where they spent the following winter. Subsequently he located on the site of the present residence of John Karschner, building a one and a half story hewed-log house. In 1811 he erected, in the same place, a frame house, which he occupied until his death, in 1824.

Jacob Lutz was born in 1762, and married Elizabeth Demuth in 1788, who survived him many years. They had five sons—Samuel, Jacob D., John D., Joseph, and Peter—all now dead but Samuel, who, at the age of nearly ninety-one years, is as clear-headed and almost as smart, physically, as ever. The son Joseph was drowned in Salt creek, about the first of March, 1805, falling into the stream while crossing on a log on his return from school, just above the present cattle bridge, near Mr. Dunkel's. His brothers, Jacob and John, were present, but were unable to render any assistance, the water being so turbulent.

John Lutz settled on Moccason creek, in section thirteen, moving into a cabin which had been previously occupied by Stephen Julian. He afterwards built a large frame dwelling on the same site, and also a large frame barn, but nothing of them now remains. He erected here, in 1804, the first saw-mill in the township. His death took place in 1833.

In 1803 Abraham Monett came in and entered section number thirty-four, on which he resided until his death.

William Stumpf came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1801, and entered section number twenty-four. He returned to Pennsylvania, and remained until 1803, when he came out and made a settlement. He married Elizabeth Reichelderfer, in 1819, and located in the northwest part of section twenty-five, a portion of which he purchased of George Dunkel. He was largely engaged in the business of buying and selling cattle; driv-

ing stock cattle over the mountains. Several of his children now reside in the township. The family of his son, Charles, occupies the old homestead.

In the summer of 1803, George Dunkel and wife arrived from Berks county, Pennsylvania, and settled on section twenty-five, near the Hocking county line. In 1806, he sold a part of the section to William Stumpf. He and Stumpf afterwards built a saw-mill on Salt creek, a few rods above the bridge near Adelphi, and Dunkel moved there. He afterwards resided in Laurelville, and operated the mills there, which had been erected by Jacob Strous and Adam Defenbaugh, but finally returned to Salt creek, and occupied, until his death, the farm now occupied by his son, John. He was the father of ten children, six of whom are living. Kelson lives near Kingston, Ross county; Mary, wife of Solomon Riegel, of this township; Hannah, widow of J. Schlotman, also in this township; John, on the homestead; Susan, wife of John Horn, in Findlay, Ohio, and Abigail, wife of Conrad Ett, in Walnut township. The son, George Dunkel, deceased, was for many years one of the enterprising and prominent men of the township.

Jacob Shoemaker, in 1803, settled on section eighteen, the whole of which he owned. After the death of his first wife, he again married, and, subsequently, moved to Circleville. He was associate judge of Pickaway county for a number of years. The old homestead was the permanent residence of his son, Charles Shoemaker, who died in 1878.

Conrad Braucher entered section thirty-five, and settled upon it in 1805. He built a grist-mill in the west part of the section, the necessary power for which he obtained by digging a ditch from Bull run to Pike Hole run. Brancher died in 1822, and left, at his death, a large family surviving him.

Christopher Holderman came from Chester county, Pennsylvania, with his family of wife and three daughters, in June, 1805. He bought and settled upon a farm of two hundred and four acres, in the north part, section thirty-four, called the "Monnett section." In 1823, he moved to the place now occupied by his son, George Holderman. He died, February 22, 1838, aged nearly sixty-four, and his wife in 1856, aged seventy-six. They raised fourteen children—seven boys and seven girls—and eight are now living. George Holderman, who occupies the homestead, was born December 20, 1812, and married Mary Jones, November 12, 1835. She is a daughter of Aaron Jones, and was born January 25, 1817. Mr. and Mrs. Holderman have five children living and one deceased.

John Shoemaker, previously mentioned, after his return to Berks county, married Elizabeth Huy, from near Reading, Pennsylvania, and moved out in 1806. He made his location in section three, half a mile south of Tarlton, his son, Joseph Shoemaker, now occupying a part of the farm. Afterwards, he bought the land on which Tarlton now stands, of Newell, after which he lived where Wiley's hotel now stands. He was out for a brief period in the war of 1812, during which he was taken sick, and came home and died soon after. Mrs. Shoemaker subsequently became the wife of Dr. Otis Ballard, by whom she had two children. There were two sons and a daughter by the first marriage. The daughter married Dr. William B. Hawks, and resides in Columbus, and the sons, Joseph and Isaac, live at Tarlton.

Samuel Lybrand moved in with his family soon after Mr. Shoemaker, and settled at Newellstown (now Tarlton). Two daughters of the family are now living in Tarlton.

John Burns and family came from Kentucky to Ohio in 1797, and settled in Colerain township, Ross county. His son, Joseph Burns, and step-son, Samuel Fowler, had come out a year or so before. John Burns soon removed to Salt Creek township, Pickaway county, locating where Abram Heffner now lives, and died there in 1823. He had a family of ten children, of whom John Burns, now living in Salt Creek, at the age of eighty-seven or eighty-eight, is the sole survivor. The house of the family was once destroyed by fire, burning up the family record, and his exact age cannot be known. He married Sarah Queen, who died in 1865. They had but one child—Margaret, wife of Jacob Heffner. Mr. Burns was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Joseph Schoots, one of the earliest of the pioneers, settled on the northwest quarter of section thirty-three. He emigrated from Virginia and died on his original location, at an advanced age. He was a substantial and worthy citizen.

Benjamin Kepner and Henry Mathias were among the earliest of the settlers on Scippo creek. They settled in section six.

John Judy and family, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, settled in section twenty-eight, on what is known as the Rhodes farm, in the fall of 1805. While residing there three of the family died—the mother and two sons—and the remnant of the family moved to the southeast quarter of section twelve. The father died here, and his son, Peter, bought the place and occupied it until a few years since, when he sold the most of it to his son, J. B. Judy, retaining about thirty acres on the east end of the farm, where he recently died, aged eighty-four. He was the father of ten children, as follows, mentioned in the order of their birth: Caroline (widow of Jacob Wolf), lives in Fairfield county; Diana (Mrs. William H. Hart), lives in Hocking county; Elizabeth (Mrs. John Wann), in Salt Creek; Mary (afterwards Mrs. Cyrus W. Houston), is dead; John B. married Margaret Ann Gougar, and resides on the homestead; Henry and Catharine (Mrs. Henry Gearhart), in Fairfield county; Sarah (unmarried), lives with her mother; Barbara (Mrs. Cornelius More), lives in Franklin county; and William, on the old homestead.

John Reichelderfer and family, and his son John and family, came to Salt Creek from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1806. The two families moved into a cabin which stood where the brick residence of George S. Hosler stands. John, jr., and family shortly afterwards moved on to the farm now owned by Augustus Rose.

The two oldest daughters of John Reichelderfer, sr., (Catharine and Barbara) were the wives respectively of Conrad Brancher and Jacob Spangler. The former came to Salt Creek with her husband in 1805, as before

mentioned, and the latter a year or two after the rest of the family, and settled with her husband on section number nine. The other daughters, who married after they came here, were: Mary, wife of Jacob Strous; Elizabeth, wife of William Stumpf, and Susan, wife of Samuel Fetcrolph.

Henry Reichelderfer married Nancy Bussard, and settled just north of his father's location. Samuel G. Lutz married his daughter for his first wife. Christian Reichelderfer married Rebecca Boucher and settled east of it. Jacob returned to Pennsylvania, a few years after his arrival here, and married Rebecca Leonard, when he came out with his wife to Salt Creek, and settled on the northeast quarter of section twenty-three. He resided there until his death, June 25, 1875. His wife died in 1856. They had five children, as follows: Sarah, now the widow of Samuel Reichelderfer; Elizabeth, wife of Jeremiah Strasser, of Berks county, Pennsylvania; Venus, who married Leannah Mowery, died September 19, 1856. His widow married again, and now lives in Allen county, this State. Henry died in 1854.

Samuel Noble was an early settler, half a mile south of Tarlton. He was from Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He was an excellent citizen, and was an elder in the Presbyterian church of Tarlton.

John Harmon and wife, from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, settled two miles west of Tarlton, where Ira Moody now lives, in the year 1806. Mrs. Harmon died many years ago, but he lived until within a few days of ninety years of age, dying in December, 1875. They had seven children, all of whom were born in this township. They were: David, John, Elizabeth, Susan, Leah, Samuel and Rachel. John, now nearly seventy-one years of age, is a resident of this township, as is also a sister, Mrs. Karshner. He married Rosanna Christy, and has two children. John Harmon, sr., was a blacksmith, and was a hard-working, industrious man.

Henry Wissler* came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, with his family, consisting of his wife and ten children, in August, 1806. He had purchased, previously, over eleven hundred acres of land of John Shoemaker, in the southwest part of the township, for which he paid five dollars per acre. He moved into a cabin which stood just across the road from where the residence of Samuel Wissler now stands, and which was occupied by a squatter family by the name of Sweigert. In a few months Mr. Wissler built a two-story log house on the location of the former shanty, and resided there until his death, about the year 1830. His wife died in 1811. One child was born to them after their settlement. To each of his eleven children he gave one hundred and five acres of land. There are eight surviving children. Henry lives in Iowa; George lives in Illinois; Barbara (now Mrs. Weldy) in Indiana; Samuel resides in this township, in section thirty-two—he married Margaret Bunn, and has five children, one being deceased; Jacob also lives in Salt Creek; Magdalene (now Mrs. Biechler) in Iowa; Mary (Mrs. Wolf) in Marion county; Michael, who is deceased, married Rebecca Vangundy, and, after living in several places, settled where his son, Amos, now lives, and resided there until his death, June 30, 1865, aged seventy-five years. His wife preceded him a few years. They had a family of ten children, seven of whom are living.

The same year Abram Dreisbach and family joined the settlement. He first located where Allen Drum now lives, then moved to Tarlton, or near it, where he resided five years, when they settled in Fairfield county. He finally returned to this township, however, and died here at the house of his son-in-law, Joseph Foust, about the year 1840. Two sons and two daughters are living.

Henry Drum and family of wife and six children, from Berks county, Pennsylvania, settled in Salt Creek in 1806. He bought one hundred acres in section five, on which he erected his cabin. He subsequently entered the entire half of the section, and also lands in Fairfield county. He died in 1808, and was buried on his farm. His was among the earliest deaths in this portion of the township. His wife survived him a few years. Their son Henry, the eldest of the family, married Susannah Loughsbaugh, and settled in the same section where William Drum, his son, now lives. Near the place is a spring, which used to be a favorite resort of the Indians. A walnut tree, which stood there until a few years since, plainly showed that it had been used as a target by the Indians in their tomahawk and shooting practice. Henry Drum was the father of four children, one of whom is deceased. William, the youngest, when married, bought the farm of his father, who then moved into Fairfield county. He died at the residence of his son William, in the spring of 1861. He served in the war of 1812, being one of the forty-days men. His wife died in 1872. William Drum has a family of wife and four children, two boys and two girls: Josephus lives in Upper Sandusky; Mary Ann, wife of Captain Henry Hinson, of Circleville; Allen lives in this township; and Emma (Mrs. Walter Gray) resides in Washington township.

Abraham Heffner moved into the township from Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1807. The family lived during the ensuing summer in their covered wagon-box, a short distance north of the present residence of George Halderman. In this curious habitation the son, David, was born, November 3d, of the same year. Shortly after this event the family moved to that part of the township called Prairie View, where they settled on forty acres of land. The father died some twelve years since, in his ninetieth year, and the mother nearly four years before. They had eleven children. David Heffner, now residing in Washington township, married Lydia Bear, whose father, Peter Bear, was an early pioneer of Salt Creek.

Nicholas Whitesel and family came to Ohio from Virginia, in the year 1807, and after a short residence in Deer Creek, Fairfield county, located in the northeast corner of Salt Creek. He had a distillery on the Moccason in an early day. Considerable sickness prevailing in the family in this location, another was subsequently selected on higher ground. There were five children in the family, four of whom grew up—three sons and a

* Some of the descendants write it *Whisler*.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. S. HOSLER, SALT CREEK TP, PICKAWAY CO., O.

daughter. The sons, George, Phillip and Jacob were in the war of 1812. Jacob married, June 12, 1821, Elizabeth Thomas, whose father, George Thomas, emigrated to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1817, settling in Salt Creek.

Jacob Whitesel settled on the place now occupied by his son, Archibald, and continued to live there until his death, July 25, 1871. His widow still survives, and resides in Tarlton, aged about seventy-nine. Of their seven children, four are yet living, to wit: Mrs. William Dreisbach; Elizabeth, unmarried; Archibald, on the old homestead; and Mrs. Israel Dunn, in Fairfield county.

Abraham Heffner moved in about 1807 or 1808, and settled on the northeast quarter of section thirty-two.

In 1808 David Foust settled where Adelphi now stands, and a few years after moved to Circleville. He built the old court house there. He finally returned to Salt Creek, and died here. He was the father of ten children. His son, Joseph, now nearly eighty years of age, lives in this township.

Jacob Foust came to Ohio in a very early day, as early as 1800, and lived in Salt Creek for a number of years, on section twenty-five, when he moved to Delaware county, seven miles above the village of Delaware. He finally settled near Cardington, Morrow (then Marion) county, where he died in 1842, his wife surviving him some three years.

Andrew Foust, now living at Tarlton, was the youngest of eleven children. He came to Pickaway county and learned the carpenter's trade, after which he married, in May, 1831, and settled on the line in Fairfield county, near where John H. Zaring now lives, west of Tarlton. About twenty years ago he removed to this township, locating in Tarlton, where he has since resided. He was elected to the State legislature in 1844, as a Democratic representative from Fairfield county, and re-elected in 1845. In 1850 he was elected State senator, serving one term. During his residence in Fairfield he served as justice of the peace twenty-one years, and in this township two terms. He is now seventy years of age.

In 1811, Martin, John, George, Samuel, Benjamin, Henry, Jonathan, and Jonas Dreisbach, brothers, came from Union county, Pennsylvania. The first three were married, and brought their families. Martin settled in Ross county, John in Pickaway township, and George in Salt Creek, on the banks of the Scippo. The other brothers married, and two—Samuel and Henry—settled in this county. George Dreisbach died on his original location in 1863. His son, William, occupies the old homestead, and is the only member of the family living in the State.

Peter Spyker and family, a brother-in-law of the Dreisbachs, came out with them in 1811. He settled on Salt creek, on the farm now owned by D. K. Wilson. Mrs. Darius Pierce, of Circleville, is the only member of the family now living.

Jacob Sayler, son of Jacob Sayler previously mentioned, came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, during the war of 1812. He settled at Tarlton, on the same lot on which Christopher Myers had settled, and was one of the pioneer merchants of Tarlton. He was twice married, and became the father of sixteen children, of whom eight are yet living. Adam, the oldest son by the first wife, lives at Tarlton, and is the only member of the family living in the township. Jacob Sayler died in Vinton county, at the residence of his son Orlando, aged about ninety years.

Godfrey Creamer and family emigrated from Wittemberg, Germany, to the United States, in 1817. After living for three years on the High Banks, twelve miles below Chillicothe, Ohio, they came to Salt Creek. He changed his location several times, but finally purchased twenty acres and settled on Moccason creek, section eleven, having lived for nine years previous in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county. He resided on the Moccason thirteen years, when he sold out to his son, with whom he lived until his death, which occurred in May, 1860, in his eighty-third year.

Godfrey Creamer was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte for seven years, and participated in twenty-seven battles. The family suffered many hardships after their arrival in this country, their goods being sold for their passage on their arrival. There were eleven children, five of whom grew up and were married. Four are living—Joshua, the youngest, in this township. He married Amanda Whisler, June 4, 1844, and settled on Moccason creek, section eleven, where he lived for twenty years, when he moved to where he now lives, in section five.

Andrew Delong came from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and arrived in Colerain township, Ross county, July 4, 1830, where his brother, Jacob Delong, then lived. The same fall he moved to Salt Creek and settled in section thirty-five, where his son, Isaac Delong, now lives. He died there in 1841, but his widow is still living in Colerain, having reached the age of ninety-five years on July 12, 1879. They had eleven children, six now living, namely, Mrs. Rebecca Roose (widow), in Tarlton; Isaac, who married, December 17, 1841, Catharine Haynes, of Salt Creek township, Hocking county, and has four children living and two dead; Mrs. Catharine Wiggins, in Colerain; Caroline, wife of Conrad Ready, in Lawrence, Kansas; Sarah, wife of Samuel Betzer, in Colerain; and Amelia, widow of Erastus Reynolds, in Hallsville, Colerain township. Mrs. Delong has in her possession a flint-lock double-barreled rifle, made in Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1812.

George Riegel, with his family, consisting of his wife and seven children, emigrated to Ohio from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1832. He remained in this township for about eight months, and then bought land and settled in Fairfield county. Solomon, the third son, and now among the older residents of the township, married Mary M. Dunkel, in October, 1834, and for a few years lived on a part of his father's farm in Fairfield. He subsequently purchased a farm in Hancock county, and was engaged in farming, milling, and dealing in stock for nine or ten years. In 1859 he moved to Salt Creek, and located where his son, Solomon D., now lives. He resided there about fifteen years, when, after

a few months' residence in Circleville, he took up his abode where he now lives. Mr. Riegel has done much for the material improvement of the township, having built a large number of excellent dwellings and other buildings, and been instrumental in the construction of the pikes in this portion of the county.

Peter Frederick, now living with his son William, in this township, was born August 6, 1801. His father, Jacob Frederick, was a pioneer of Greene township, Ross county, where he settled in 1804, removing from Buffalo Alley, Pennsylvania. Peter Frederick married, April 11, 1825, Catharine Zimmerman, who died September 1, 1867. He has two children living and two dead.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In regard to the early schools of Salt Creek, the writer has been unable to obtain exact information. A school-house, probably the first in the township, was built in 1803 or 1804, on the southwest quarter of section twenty-four. About the same time, in Tarlton, a rude log structure was erected near the site of the present Methodist Episcopal church. The first term of school in this house was kept by a man by the name of Mitchell.

The first school in the southwest part of the township was kept in a log school-house, on the farm of Joseph Schoots, in section thirty-three. One of the early teachers there was Timothy Beach.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first religious society organized in the township was probably the Baptist church, in the southwest part, formed as early as 1805. It was called Salt Creek Baptist church until 1812, when, the Lemuel church uniting with it, the name of Union was substituted. The meetings of the society were at first held at the dwellings of the members, but a meeting-house was soon after built on section twenty-eight. It was constructed of hickory logs, and is now generally referred to as the "old hickory church."

The brick church at "prairie view" was erected in 1841 or 1842, at a cost of about two thousand dollars. Rev. Benjamin Case was the first pastor of the society, and is supposed to have organized it.

A German Reformed church was organized at Tarlton about the year 1807, by the Rev. George Wise, of Lancaster, Ohio. About the same time a German Lutheran society was formed, and the two societies shortly afterwards united in the erection of a log meeting-house, which stood on the lot now occupied by the dwelling of Mrs. Whitesel. About 1830 they put up a log-and-frame building where the frame church of the German Lutherans now stands, which was built by the latter society about 1860, the German Reformed society having previously erected the brick church now owned by the Cumberland Presbyterians. The German Reformed society continued to prosper until sundry innovations upon established usage were introduced into the church by the pastor, Rev. Samuel Jacobs, who finally joined the Cumberland Presbyterians, taking most of his church with him. Litigation followed over the question of ownership of the church property, which resulted in favor of the new organization, and the remnant of the original society built a frame house in the southeast part of the village. The building was recently sold at sheriff's sale, to satisfy a claim which was contracted at the time of its erection, and the society has disbanded.

The Cumberland Presbyterians maintain an organization, but have no service at the present time.

The Old School Presbyterians had an organization at Tarlton at an early period of the settlement, which existed for a number of years.

Rev. Jacob Leist, a Lutheran clergyman, was one of the earliest of the pioneer preachers of this region. He came to Salt Creek in the early settlement of the township, being then a young man. He began preaching soon after his arrival, and continued in the ministry for a great many years. He preached his first sermon here in the old log meeting-house at Tarlton. The occasion brought out quite a large congregation, all anxious to see and hear the new preacher. When he entered the house his youthful appearance excited a good deal of surprise and some unfavorable comment among the audience. He proved, however, a valuable accession to the settlement, and, during the long period of his ministry, was highly esteemed for his moral worth. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Shoemaker, and fixed his residence where the little hamlet of Leistville now stands, residing there until his death.

JERUSALEM CHURCH,

a German Reformed Lutheran society, was organized by Revs. Messrs. Wise and Leist, about the year 1820. A school-house then stood where the burying ground now is, in the northeast corner of section twenty-six, and in it the church held their services until 1831, when a brick house of worship was built. The present neat brick church was erected in 1877, and cost three thousand dollars. Rev. Henry King and Rev. Jacob Leist—the former a Reformed minister and the latter a Lutheran—preached for the church for upwards of twenty-five years. The present preachers are Austin Henry and David Wiseman.

The Sabbath-school of this church is in a flourishing condition, having about one hundred scholars. William Markle is the superintendent.

In 1819 or 1820, members of the German Reformed and Lutheran denominations residing in the western part of the township, built a log meeting-house, and held meetings there for a number of years, although no organization was ever effected. A United Brethren society was subsequently formed there, and occupied the house for some years, when it disbanded, and the meeting-house finally burned down.

THE DREISBACH UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

was organized at the house of George Dreisbach (where his son, William Dreisbach, now lives), about the year 1820. The members were George Dreisbach and wife, Henry Dreisbach and wife, John Dreisbach, Elizabeth Whetsel, and a few others, whose names are now forgotten. This appointment was, and is still, on the Pickaway circuit, which originally embraced some thirty appointments, but now has only four. The regular

services of the class were held at the dwelling of George Dreisbach, every other Sabbath, until 1835, when the present brick church was erected, which is locacated on the north line of the township. Revs. Louis Kramer, Jacob Antrim, John Russell, Joseph Hoffman, Jacob Daup, —— Benedum, and Henry Kumler, were among the early preachers on this circuit. The membership of the church is now about twenty, George W. Devers, of Tarlton, being the pastor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT TARLTON.

The first meetings of the Methodists in Salt Creek were held at a very early date, at the house of Abraham Monett. They kept up their meetings a number of years, and probably formed a class.

The date of the organization of the class at Tarlton cannot be stated, but it was in existence as early as 1825. The circuit was then Adelphi circuit, Chillicothe district. It embraced twenty appointments, in Pickaway, Vinton, Ross, Fairfield, and Hocking counties. In 1841 Tarlton circuit was formed, from Adelphi, with seven appointments—Tarlton and Haller's chapels being the only two in this county. In 1870 South Perry circuit was taken off from Tarlton, leaving the latter with the following appointments: Tarlton, Hopewell, Amanda, and Oakland—the last three in Fairfield county.

The church at Tarlton first held their meetings in a log school-house, which stood just south of where the present church building stands. It was built soon after the class was formed, and was used until 1840, when the present house was erected.

The following is a list of the circuit preachers who have officiated at this point, in the order named, namely: On the Adelphi circuit—E. H. Field, George C. Crum, William Westlake, Philip Nation, John Stuart, John W. White, John Stuart, Wesley Roe, Benjamin Ellis, David Lewis, Benjamin Ellis, J. B. Austin, Charles C. Lybrand, Richard Daughty, James Parsons, and Richard Daughty.

The first preacher, after the formation of the Tarlton circuit, was Daniel Poe. There are several curious circumstances in his life worthy of mention. He was, in early life, a missionary among the Indians on the western frontier, and while there met the young lady (also engaged in mission work) who subsequently became his wife. Poe was a man of stalwart frame, standing six feet and two inches in his stockings, and his wife was nearly his equal in stature. He was a twin child, and so was she, and, lastly, they died within fifteen minutes of each other, and both are buried in one grave. Poe was on the circuit one year, when he went to Texas as a missionary, and died there two years afterwards. Mr. Poe was followed by Messrs. James Laws, Alexander Morrow, Joseph Morris, David H. Sargent, John M. Clark, Andrew Carrol, E. T. Webster, John W. Steele, McCutcheon, Gortner, Fink, Howard, Bennett, Anderson, Kirkman, G. G. West, L. Whitehead, John T. Miller, Isaac F. King, Benjamin Ellis, John T. Miller, Andrew Carrol, Benjamin Ellis, Thomas R. Taylor, W. C. Filler, B. Wolfe, Ross, Sibley, Weir, Ebright, Hall, Hanawalt, Thomas Hall, Pickets, McClintock, T. S. Thurston, Isaac Mackey, and Mr. Berry, the present minister.

The presiding elders have been John Collins, Augustus Eddy, John Ferree, Joseph M. Trimble, David Whitcomb, Robert O. Spencer, John M. Clark, —— Jamison, Z. Connell, D. Mather, John W. White, B. Spahr, W. T. Harvey, and Thomas Hall.

The church has, at present, a membership of about one hundred and twenty, and a Sunday-school of about one hundred and thirty, including officers and teachers.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,

at Tarlton, was formed by Rev. Nathan B. Little, in the year 1835, with about thirty members. The society occupied the Old School Presbyterian church building as a place of worship until 1841, when they erected a house of their own, at Tarlton, which they have since used. Rev. Mr. Little was the first pastor of the church, and has been succeeded, respectively, by Revs. Messrs. Bishop, Weddell, Kleim, Reck, Imhoff, Myers, Hill, Sprecher, Miller, Hower, and Hershiser, whose term of service has not at this writing expired. The church has a membership of about sixty, and a Sabbath-school with an attendance of about fifty. The officers are: William N. Julian and Joseph Hedges, trustees; Joseph Boyer and Joseph Hedges, elders; James Ballard and James H. Hedges, deacons; James H. Hedges, treasurer.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH,

at Tarlton, was organized in 1840, or about that time, by Revs. Lewis Ambrows and Joshua Montgomery, and consisted of eight members, as follows: John Boysel and wife, Jacob Larick and wife, Israel Zimmerman, Mahala Kinser, and two others, whose names cannot now be remembered. The building was erected two or three years after, and stands just north of the county line. Before the erection of the church, the society held its services at the house of Mr. Larick. The church was formerly quite prosperous, the membership numbering at one time seventy-three. There are now only about half a dozen members. Rev. George Devers is the pastor, and John Boysel is leader.

THE OAK GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

came into being in the year 1858, by a union of the Warren school-house class and that at Haller's chapel. The church building was put up that summer, and dedicated the same fall by Rev. Mr. Felton. The church is, at present, without a regular pastor, but is supplied with preaching by the Methodist clergyman from Adelphi. Mrs. Nancy Steele is superintendent of the Sunday-school, which numbers fifty scholars.

THE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

at Prairie View, was organized by Rev. Archibald Brice, at the Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal church, in February, 1859, and consisted of ten or eleven members. Until the completion of their house of worship, in the fall of 1860, the services of the society were held in the frame school-house, which stood where the brick one now does, west of the Oak Grove church. The present pastor, Rev. Michael Dent, has officiated in that capacity

since the church building was erected, though Mr. Brice has preached occasionally in the meantime.

In 1877 a similar society was formed at Laurelville, in Hocking county, by the members of this church, resident in that vicinity, which diminished the church to about one-half its previous membership. The officers of the church are: William Frederick and Ovid Lutz, elders; Lewis Lecher and Emory Anderson, deacons. A Sabbath-school has existed since the organization of the church, and the first few years was very flourishing. Thomas Harmon is the present superintendent.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION,

at Pleasant View, was formed by Rev. S. E. Rife, in January, 1875, and consisted of about twenty members. The building was erected the following summer. Rev. Mr. Rife was the first pastor, since whom Revs. Messrs. Hankey, Wingard, Ellenberger, Munn, Rineholt, and Evans have officiated. The leaders are W. B. Miesse and James Wilkins; steward, Moses Imler; trustees, Imler, Wilkins, Friese, Heffner, and Meisse. There has been a Sabbath-school since the organization of the church, with the exception of the last winter. William White is the present superintendent.

Tarlton lodge No. 218, I. O. O. F., was organized March 16, 1853. The first officers were: J. W. Steele, N. G.; J. Metzler, V. G.; Sylvester V. Tiror, secretary; Archibald Lybrand, treasurer. The present officers are: Allen Dreisbach, N. G.; J. B. Judy, V. G.; S. Defenbach, secretary: John H. Zaring, treasurer.

The first person buried in the Stumpf burying-ground was Jane Defenbaugh, who died in October, 1804. She and her mother came out from Pennsylvania soon after Adam Defenbaugh, a brother of Jane, settled at Laurelville. She sickened and died soon after her arrival. Her brother and Jacob Strouse cut down a cherry tree, and sawed out a few boards, with which Samuel Spangler made a rude coffin for the deceased girl. The ground for her burial was donated by George Dunkel.

FIRST FRAME BUILDING.

The first frame building erected in the township was the dwelling of John Shoemaker, in Tarlton, now standing in the southwest part of the village, but originally near the location of the present residence of Mr. Ballard. The raising of the frame of the building was an event of such importance as to call out all the men for miles around.

MILLS.

The first saw-mill in Salt Creek township was built by John Lutz, on Moccason creek, in section thirteen. The earliest on Salt creek were those of Dunkel and Stumpf, near Adelphi, and the Reichelderfers' (John and Christian), near the present residence of Mr. Hosler.

The early settlers obtained their grinding at Crouse's mill, in the vicinity of Chillicothe. The mill was a small affair, and considerable time would be consumed in making a trip to mill. At a later date the settlers got their grist ground at Van Gundy's mill, on the Kinnickkinnick.

A grist-mill, in this township, was built by Jacob Strous, on Salt creek, in 1820, where the mill of David H. Strous now stands. The original building now stands a few rods west of its former location, and is used by Mr. Strous as a general workshop. The present grist-mill was erected by Jacob Strous, in 1831. The saw-mill was built in 1825, and the carding machine in 1844. These works are all run by water power.

The following is contributed by William W. Julian, of Tarlton:

In the year 1810 or 1811 Abraham Barnet erected a saw-mill on Salt creek, at Tarlton. This saw-mill was of simple design, being driven by the common flutter wheel, and was thus run until about the year 1815. The property was then purchased by George Wolf, who improved the mill by the addition of a tread-wheel, and the introduction of a shingle machine, capable of manufacturing five hundred shingles per hour. Mr. Wolf being a man of considerable enterprise, and having had some success, concluded to build a flouring mill, in addition to the saw-mill, and, in due time, the flouring mill was built, and in running order. But now the enterprising pioneer discovered that the new addition necessitated additional propelling power, as the tread-wheel and water power, combined, was insufficient to run the works at all seasons of the year; and, to obviate this difficulty, resort was had to a very novel and hazardous experiment with steam power, which, in the end, proved disastrous. To carry out this new design, Wolf associated with him, in business, Timothy and Benjamin Beach, who were the principal designers of the steam works to be added. The preliminaries being settled, the steam works were at once built, but were soon to decay. An accurate description of the steam works cannot now be given, there being no person now living whose recollection is clear enough to give the requisite facts concerning them; nevertheless, from the best information now attainable, the steam design must have been about as follows: there being an over-shot wheel attached to the flouring mill, the design was to return the water from below the wheel to the forebay, in times of low water, by means of steam power; and, to accomplish this object, a stout box, or water receptacle, was placed low under the water-wheel. This box was divided into three parts or divisions; two of these separate parts had pistons working into them. Into the third division of the box was inserted the conductor, to convey the water to the forebay, above. This conductor was of peculiar construction, and made in the following manner: a sycamore log, of some twenty inches in diameter, and of proper length, was secured; a hole was bored through the center, the log then set on end, and fire set to burning, until the hole was enlarged to about eight inches diameter. This hollow log was then fitted into the third division of the water box (as above stated), which contained suitable valves for receiving and holding the water. Steam was conducted from the boiler into the first two divisions of the box having the piston heads. Arrangements had been made to shift the steam, so that, when one piston was forced down, the other would rise and fill with water from below—the downward piston forcing the water up the hollow log, and so on. All things being now ready, steam was turned on, but, to the surprise of the projectors, no water appeared above. The disappointment did not discourage these enterprising spirits, who persevered until the temperature of the steam receptacles was raised so as not to condense the steam suddenly; after which they had the gratification of seeing a small amount of water flow into the forebay from the hollow log. The proprietors now, for the first time, clearly discovered their mistake, and the steam enterprise was abandoned. These attempts at steam power, in all probability, were made during the year 1830–31. From this date to 1865, this property passed through several hands, in the following order: George Wilbern, Jacob Laric, William Brown, Samuel Bitler, Kilion H. Dunkel, and Albert Wolf, who, in the year 1865, placed the engine which is now in the mill, and is still in good running order. Wolf conveyed the property to John Boysel, Boysel to William Dreisbach & Co., Dreisbach to present owners, Buechler & Kramer.

The Tarlton steam saw-mill was built in the year 1849, by a joint-stock company. The original design was what is known as a muley mill. This mill has passed through many hands, and many changes have been made. The mill is now what is known as a stationary circular mill. The original engine, which was built by Gilbert Deval, of Lancaster, Ohio, is still in the mill, and in good order.

POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in the township was established at Tarlton, some time prior to the war of 1812. The postmaster was Samuel Lybrand, who kept the office in his

Dr. Wm. Scollard

RES. OF J. & W. K. BALLARD
CARLTON OHIO

dwelling, the house now occupied by Adam Kramer. The post-office route was from Chillicothe to Zanesville, and Israel Wheeler was the earliest carrier of the mail from Chillicothe to Tarlton whose name can now be remembered. Wheeler was drowned while fording Salt creek, on horseback, in the performance of his duties.

Adam Nye succeeded Lybrand, according to the best recollection of the oldest residents, and held the position until Jackson was elected, when the new departure in civil service, based upon the "to-the-victors-belong-the-spoils'" system was inaugurated. Nye had the office in his tavern.

Squire George W. Magee was the next postmaster, keeping the office in the house now occupied by widow Bond. After serving five or six years, he was succeeded by his son, James, who continued in the position for a couple of years. Since the younger Magee, the following named individuals have successively officiated as postmaster of the Tarlton office, viz.: Henry S. Creal, Otis Ballard, F. W. Nye, Joel Todd, Samuel Karshner, N. A. Davison, E. D. Norton, James C. Creager, and William C. Roberts, the present incumbent.

There are now also post-offices at Leistville and Stringtown, of which G. W. Corn and William Crites are the respective postmasters.

In the apportionment of justices of the peace, April 6, 1810, Salt Creek had two, viz.: Jacob Lutz and William Drury. By act of the legislature, passed March 7, 1843, that part of Adelphi in Salt Creek township was attached to Ross county. The early records of the township have been lost, and we are unable to give the names of the first township officers. The present township officers are as follows: Allen S. Mowery, clerk; William H. Mowery, Willison B. Miesse, Joseph Boyer, trustees; John F. Mowery, treasurer; Henry North, assessor; S. G. Morgan and A. C. Thomas, constables.

PHYSICIANS.

The earliest doctors who practiced in the township came from Chillicothe and Lancaster. The first doctor who resided within the township was a Dr. Waldo, of whom we can learn nothing further than his name.

In 1817, Dr. Otis Ballard settled at Tarlton, arriving from Massachusetts. He soon after began the practice of his profession, and continued with success until about 1842, when he was compelled, on account of poor health, to discontinue it. He married the widow of John Shoemaker, and lived where Wiley's tavern now stands. A biographical sketch of Dr. Ballard is given elsewhere.

The present physicians are Dr. J. J. Baker and Dr. J. R. Kelch. The former derived his medical education at Ohio college, Cincinnati; practiced ten years in Muskingum county, and then came to Tarlton, where he is now engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Kelch graduated at Starling medical college, Columbus, in the session of 1863–4, having practiced nine years previously. He was first assistant surgeon in the One Hundred and Fifty-first Ohio volunteer infantry during a part of the rebellion, and for a few months of the war was at Camp Chase, acting as assistant surgeon United States army. In August, 1865, he located in Tarlton, where he has since continued in practice.

TARLTON.

is situated on Salt creek, on the north line of the township, and contains about five hundred inhabitants. It was laid out about the year 1801, by Benjamin Newell, and was first called Newellstown. The log cabin of Christopher Myers, which stood on the brow of the hill, just west of Mr. Ballard's, was the first building erected in the place. The first store was opened by a man by the name of McLane, whose location was on the lot now occupied by Kimes Brothers. Jacob Sayler kept the next store on the same lot on which the cabin of Myers stood. Samuel Lybrand, William and Stephen Julian, and Singleton & Carr, were also early traders here.

The first tavern was kept by John Shoemaker, in his log dwelling, where Wiley's hotel now stands. A man by the name of Markwood kept an early tavern in the east end of the village. Adam J. Nye settled at Tarlton soon after the close of the war of 1812, and for many years kept the tavern now conducted by Hedges. He was also in trade here, for many years. The road through Tarlton was once the principal route from Kentucky to the east, and General Jackson and Henry Clay used to stop there on their way to the seat of government.

There are, at the present time, in Tarlton, six churches, one union school, three general stores, four groceries, one drug store, one tin shop, two shoemakers, two tanneries, one grist-mill and saw-mill, four blacksmith shops, two taverns, three millinery shops, one undertaker's shop, one harness shop and one meat market. The large number of churches in the place sufficiently attests its moral character.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

OTIS BALLARD, M. D.

Tarlton received a valuable acquisition to its list of substantial, useful men, in the person of Dr. Otis Ballard. For whatever benefit his residence in their midst conferred upon the people of the village, and of Salt Creek township, they were indebted to one of those so-called accidents of fate, which, at the time of their occurrence, are regarded as unimportant vexations.

Dr. Ballard was born at Charlemont, Massachusetts, October 10, 1792, and there passed the years of his boyhood and early manhood. He studied medicine with Dr. Bryant, the father of the famous poet, William Cullen Bryant, and when twenty-one years of age, started for the great unknown west to find a place where he could establish himself in his profession. He left home in March, 1817, and upon the fourth of July, arrived at the place which he afterwards made his home. It had not been his intention to go so far west, but destiny had so decreed, or chance decided. He was unable to find his brother, whom he had expected to meet in New York

State, and so pushed on into Ohio, then almost a wilderness. He intended to locate then in Zanesville, but, again, circumstances interfered. There was no opening there for a young physician. The only thing that remained for him to do, was to journey on until he found a place where his professional services were needed. Such a place was Tarlton. He immediately began there the practice of medicine. It was in a small way, to be sure; but it was a beginning, and as such, was welcomed. The professional services of the young pioneer physician were for sometime only called into requisition in a few families in the neighborhood, but as he became better acquainted, and favorable reports of his understanding and skill went forth, his ride became constantly larger, and his practice finally became as extensive as he could wish for; it fully occupied his time. This practice was continued unbroken by any extended absences until as late as 1842, when the doctor experienced a slight decline of health, which became gradually more severe, until he had violent hemorrhage of the lungs, which threatened to destroy his life. He recovered complete health, however, and retained it almost unimpaired until within a short time preceding his death.

Other occupations than the practice of medicine claimed Dr. Ballard's attention. He had a farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Tarlton, and a larger one in Fairfield, for grazing purposes, and engaged in various business projects of mercantile and other nature, having active partners, who attended to the details. He raised much fine stock, and carried on an extensive business in buying and selling. In his later years he was one of the directors of the Hocking Valley bank of Lancaster. Beside his professional duties and the attention given to farming and business interests he—being a man of large public spirit—devoted much time and effort to the furtherance of such measures as were proposed from time to time for the moral or material advancement of the community. When any project of improvement was advanced, he gave it warm support. He was one of the most zealous of those who endeavored to effect some means of railroad communication between Tarlton and neighboring centers of trade, that the farmers might have an advantageous outlet for the products of the soil, always so well tilled.

Dr. Ballard was a devotedly religious man, and was one of the founders of the English Lutheran church, in Tarlton, of which he was, during the remainder of his life, a prominent member and liberal supporter.

Politically, he was a Whig, and then a Republican, and strong union man during the war. Although not a politician, he was a close observer of political action, and very positive in his convictions.

Dr. Ballard's strong characteristics were energy, the habit of doing with his might, and to his best ability, whatever he undertook, good judgment, strong common sense, strict integrity of purpose, and a generous disposition. He was not an educated man, in the commonly accepted meaning of that term, but he was a close observer, was well-read, and had a good knowledge of men and affairs.

Dr. Ballard died November 11, 1878, at the age of eighty-six years, one month and one day, and his death caused a general and wide-spread feeling of sorrow, and bereavement. His sickness was brief, and not excessively painful, and the end was approached in perfect peace, and n a manner fitting the character of the life that was closed.

In 1823, the doctor took as his wife Elizabeth, widow of John Shoemaker, formerly Miss Huy, of Berks county, Pennsylvania, and born in 1789. She died February 14, 1863, fifteen years before her husband. The only children of this pair were James and William H., both now living, and residing in Tarlton, upon the site of their father's home. James Ballard was born June 12, 1826. His boyhood was passed at home, and when he arrived at the age at which he needed more advanced instruction than could be there had, his father sent him to Hudson to college. He remained there one year, and then went to Williams' college, at Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he graduated with the class of '50. His subsequent life has been passed in Tarlton, where he has heen engaged in farming and other avocations. He married, August 28, 1860, Helen F. Dwinell, of Brattleboro, Vermont, by whom he has four children, viz.: Mary E., Helen E., James Otis and Edward S. Mr. Ballard's present residence was built in the Centennial year. His brother, William H. Ballard, was born June 25, 1829. He is a farmer by occupation.

SAMUEL LUTZ.

To live ninety years on earth is the lot of very few human beings. To find one's self, at ninety, with all one's physical senses and mental faculties unimpaired, and with an almost youthful vigor, both of body and mind, is an occurrence so rare and exceptional as properly to be considered a phenomenon. Yet this, without exaggeration, is the lot of Samuel Lutz. And the ninety years which he has lived, and for seventy-five of which he has been an interested student and observer of human affairs, have been among the most eventful the world has ever seen. It is doubtful if, even in the civil and political history of the world, any previous era of equal length has been marked by so many important changes as those which have characterized the past ninety years. And, certain it is, that the discoveries and inventions in science and the useful arts, which have been made during the same period, exceed in number and magnitude those of any previous century. A bare enumeration of the great historical events and scientific discoveries which have passed under Mr. Lutz's careful, intelligent and studious observation, would occupy more space in these pages than that which the limits of our space necessarily prescribe for his biography.

Samuel Lutz was born March 13, 1789, in Upper Saucon township, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Demuth) Lutz, his mother being a native of Bucks county, and his father of Newton. They were married about the year 1787. His grandfather, Ulrich Lutz (also a native of Pennsyl-

RESIDENCE OF SOL D. RIEGEL, SALT CREEK TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

RESIDENCE AND FACTORY OF H. D. RIEGEL,
SALT CREEK TP. PICKAWAY CO., O.

vania), died about 1790; his great-grandfather (and first-known ancestor) emigrated from Germany to the same German-American State, near the year 1730. Notwithstanding their remote connection with the Father-land, the family have persevered in the use of the German language, down to the present generation.

At a family re-union held at the residence of Samuel Lutz, in Salt Creek township, October 15, 1877, to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the settlement of the family in that locality, John A. Lutz, one of the sons of Samuel Lutz, the only lawyer and professional writer thus far produced by the family, thus spoke of the family name and first-known progenitor:

"The name seems to be purely arbitrary, without any known significance, and, possibly, may have been obtained from the place of nativity, as there is a town in Germany called Lutzen [Luetzen, in German], noted in history as the place where the great battle was fought during the thirty years' war, in which the brave Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. The name being quite common, both in Germany and in this country, is doubtless of remote antiquity, dating back, perhaps, to the days of Herman, or even Julius Cæsar."

We would remind our friend Lutz, that there is a German provincial word, *luetzel*, meaning the same as the English adjective, "little," and doubtless only another form of that and the common German, *leitel*. *Luetzel* might easily have been contracted into *luetz*, and that transformed (by a slight change of spelling, frequently met with in German) into *lutz*—thus furnishing the family name. This etymology derives a singular plausibility from the diminutive size which is said to be a striking characteristic of the Lutzes.

He proceeds in the following pleasant vein:

Baron Von Lutz, the minister of education of Austria, may be a descendant of the same ancestor, and simply had the title of nobility cast upon him or his immediate ancestors, by some play of fortune, during some of the revolutions and political upheavals, which have taken place in Germany, in the last few centuries; for the venerable dame is somewhat capricious in the bestowment of her favors, and has been known to make noblemen out of plowmen. But if he is of the same ancestry, his lineage is so remote that, like a distant planet, the light reflected by him does not affect us in the least, either for good or evil.

Tradition has it, and we have accepted it as true history, that about the year 1730, a little old bachelor, by the name of Michael Lutz, came from Germany and settled in Northampton county, Pennsylvania. It is not known what part of Germany he came from, and it has been suggested that, herhaps, he was a natural son, and was silent as to his ancestry, or had not sense enough to tell where he came from.

He soon found that a different state of things obtained in this country. In the densely populated States of Germany, he might have been permitted to remain an old bachelor, and to waste his sweetness on the desert air; but here, where immense forests were to be cleared and the land brought into cultivation, towns and cities to be built, the increase of population was a very important item in political economy; and the policy of the colonies was not unlike that of Brigham Young—to utilize all propagating elements. He was admonished that no such moral and social delinquincy as bachelorhood could be tolerated. For some reason, he seemed to be unsuccessful in his efforts to obtain a wife, and therefore the elders of the church to which he belonged came to his relief, either from motives of brotherly kindness, or of public policy, and soon procured for him a wife. The issue of this union was two sons, and perhaps one or two daughters.

He purchased a small tract of land in Northampton county, on the south side of the Lehigh river, and not far from its mouth, upon which he lived the remainder of his days, and which is said to be still owned by one of his descendants. Of his history, only these few fragments have escaped oblivion. What became of his daughters, if they, or either of them, lived to years of maturity, and left any children, we do not know. His elder son was named Benedict, and the younger Ulrich. Upon the death of the father, Benedict inherited, by laws which obtained in Pennsylvania, twice as much of his father's estate as Ulrich; and although the estate was small, there seems to have been enough to create a coldness between the brothers; and in consequence of this, the families separated, and but little intercourse passed between them.

Benedict Lutz lived to a great age, and died about the year 1818, in Pennsylvania. Some of his descendants are still living in Pennsylvania, but further than this we have no knowledge of them.

Ulrich Lutz married Elizabeth Dice, about the year 1760. Her parents came from Dupont, Germany, and she possessed considerable native intellect, with a liberal endowment of common sense, and the improvement in intellect which the family exhibited subsequent to this, was doubtless inherited from her. Though herself of medium stature, she was descended from a family noted for their size. Two of her uncles, about seven feet in height, served in Frederick William of Prussia's celebrated regiment of giants. Though most of us are mere pigmies in stature, it would seem we have some of the blood of the giants in our veins. They lived in Springfield township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, till about the year 1790, when they, with their sons and families, moved to Shamokin Valley, Northumberland county, where Ulrich Lutz died, the same year.

In 1794 Jacob Lutz, the father of Samuel Lutz, moved from Shamokin valley, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, to Buffalo valley, a beautiful and fertile portion of the same county. Here he resided until September, 1802, when, with his wife, five sons and his mother, he emigrated to Ohio, and, on the fifteenth day of the same month, settled on the premises where his son, Samuel Lutz, now resides.

His sons were Samuel, Jacob D., John D., Joseph, and Peter. The last two died in their boyhood; the other three grew up to manhood, and, being trained to the occupation of farming, became leading farmers of this county. There were then no public schools in this State, but their father, appreciating the importance of an education, provided his sons with books, and encouraged them to study at home; and, in this way, they acquired a good practical education.

Samuel Lutz married Elizabeth Fetherolf on the fifteenth day of October, 1811. His father set off to him one hundred and eighty-five acres of land, from the west side of his home tract, as a part of his patrimony. Upon this he erected a cabin to live in, near the site of his present fine residence, and commenced the work of felling the native forest and bringing the land under cultivation. This was no easy task at that day, for there was very little money in circulation, and hired labor was scarce; and the following year our country became involved in a war with Great Britain, and many of the able-bodied men of the new settlement were called to the defence of the frontier, which made it still more difficult to obtain hired labor. He served, himself, a short campaign, under the general call, and he was once drafted for a thirty-days' term, for which he furnished a substitute. The financial depression, which followed the war, produced stringent times and seriously checked every form of improvement in the new States. But, notwithstanding these obstacles, he toiled on, and, after ten years or more of hard labor and self-denial, he had the pleasure of seeing himself the owner of a well-improved farm, with fair prospects of enjoying some of its comforts. He became the owner, in the meantime, of other lands, and united with farming the business of raising and dealing in live stock, which subsequently became a prominent part of his business. He was one of the pioneers

in driving live stock from the Scioto valley to the eastern cities, having driven cattle to Baltimore as early as the year 1822. The business in which he was engaged was well adapted to his habits and taste, and he took considerable interest in live stock, being never in better spirits than when he had his farms well stocked with cattle. Though his principal business was as just stated, yet he managed to devote considerable time to surveying, which was rather a favorite pursuit with him, and one in which he acquired quite a reputation for accuracy and skill. In most of the litigated cases of disputed lines or overlapping of surveys in the Virginia military district in this county, he was employed to make surveys, and his opinions had great weight with the court and jury in deciding them.

He has always been a man of decided political convictions, and the exercise of the right of suffrage, with him, has been a sacred duty; and it is doubtful whether he ever failed to vote at a political election. His first vote for president was cast for James Madison, and the last for General Hayes. In the days of the old Whig party he was one of its leaders in this county, and Henry Clay was his ideal of a statesman; and, perhaps, no one suffered more keenly than he the mortification of Clay's defeat for the presidency, in 1844. As a Whig, he was elected four times to represent this county in the legislature: the first time in 1830, and the last in 1849. He held many minor offices, and it can be said, with truth, that he performed the duties of every public trust, to which he was called, with fidelity. Upon the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the organization of the Republican party, he united with it, and became a radical anti-slavery man. He supported Lincoln for the presidency, and, when the South seceded, he was in favor of coercion, and he heartily endorsed the war measures of his administration. Though more than three-score-and-ten, when the Rebellion began, yet he took a deep interest in the efforts of the government to suppress it, and contributed money liberally to encourage enlistment. And, perhaps, no events which have occurred in his life were more joyful to him than the abolition of slavery and the final triumph of our arms in the suppression of the Rebellion.

Naturally inclined to be studious, in early life he provided himself with a good library, and his leisure moments were devoted to reading and to the study of mathematics, in which he became well versed.

Endowed with a good share of common sense and a generous nature, and having acquired extensive practical knowledge and a readiness with the pen, he made himself very useful to his neighbors and to the community in which he lives.

His manner of living was plain and simple, and his habits strictly temperate. His life, in some respects, has been a success, having raised a family of nine children and accumulated an estate of three thousand acres of land in Pickaway and Ross counties, which he distributed among his children as they arrived at full age or married.

On the fifteenth day of October, 1861, he and his wife had the pleasure of celebrating their golden wedding. His wife died on the fifteenth day of April, 1868, aged seventy-four years and four months. They had fourteen children, five of whom died in infancy. The remaining nine are still living, are married, and have families. The following are the names of these surviving children: Samuel G.; Harriet, wife of Robert Zurwehly; Catharine, wife of Ovid Lutz; Isaac; John A.; Lydia, wife of Peter Lutz; George; Mary, wife of Lewis R. Lesher; and Rachel, wife of Christopher Patrick. The oldest of these is sixty-two, and the youngest forty-two. The living descendants of Samuel Lutz are nine children, forty-nine grandchildren, and thirty-one great-grandchildren.

The Lutzes are a social race, and no interesting anniversary is allowed to pass without being celebrated by its appropriate family reunion. The last of these which has thus far been held, was on the thirteenth of March, 1879, the ninetieth anniversary of Samuel Lutz's birth. The orator of that occasion was Harry E. Lutz, a grandson of "our hero," and a son of John A. Lutz, the lawyer. If it be true, as we have heard it intimated, that he is ambitious to attain a high rank in the honored profession of journalism, we hazard nothing in predicting, that at no distant day, should his life and health be spared, he will fully realize his ambition. His address, on the occasion referred to, was so graceful and felicitious, and, withal, so fine a *resume* of the life and character of his honored grandfather, that we insert it here:

Nearly seventy-seven years ago two large, canvas-covered wagons plodded slowly westward from Pennsylvania. They passed over hills covered with the majestic trees of the forest; they journeyed through valleys richly mantled with flowers and grass; they crossed peaceful rivulets, angry torrents, and broad rivers. In one of those wagons there was a boy of thirteen summers. He was small in stature, but his bright gray eyes, which shone beneath a broad, high forehead, and lighted up a thoughtful-looking face, betokened a maturity of mind beyond his years. Untutored and inexperienced though he was, he had enough of natural force of mind to overcome the disadvantages of his position. This journey introduced him into a new life, for those wagons finally halted in the valley which has now been his home for seventy-seven years, and we meet to-day to celebrate the ninetieth birthday of that boy, who is now father, grandfather, and great-grandfather.

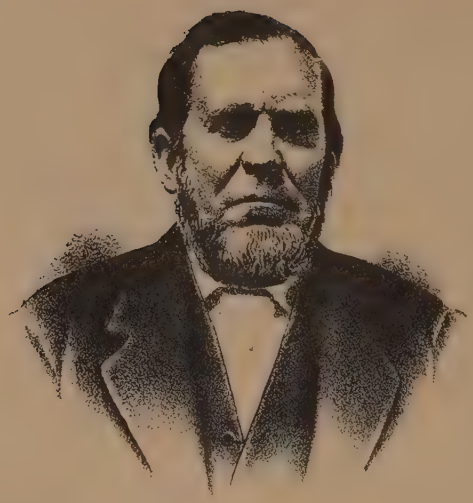
In 1807 he studied surveying at Chillicothe, under John G. Macan, and last year, after seventy-one years' service in that profession, he bought a new stock of instruments, expecting to begin life anew. In 1810 he surveyed the first public road which the Pickaway county commissioners ordered, and recently, after an interval of sixty-nine years, he was again appointed to resurvey a portion of that same road.

In 1811 he married Elizabeth Fetherolf, and they, together, shared the joys and the sorrows of life for a full half century.

In 1813 he served a few weeks in the militia, when Ohio received a fright from the British, which has only been equalled by that which John Morgan's raid occasioned in 1863. Although it is a family trait "to snore louder in bed than to shout in battle," our hero was not without glory in this his only campaign, for he confidently affirms that he fired off his gun once, which is more than many of his fellow warriors could say. And for this invaluable service his grateful country has pensioned him and given him one hundred and sixty acres of land. He afterwards served eighteen years as a justice of the peace, and represented his county in four sessions of the Ohio legislature.

Such is the record of his life, as it would be told to a stranger, but it is as inadequate as the boy's note of his daily experiences, that "he got up, washed, and went to bed." Behind this short account there is another, of days of joy and days of sorrow, of weeks of pain and weeks of pleasure, of years of gain and years of loss; and it is this account which truly shows the progress of his mind, but which we have not now time to trace.

We will, therefore, turn from the life to the character of our hero, and we shall find that, in the words of Emerson, the man towers head and shoulders above his deeds. The most prominent characteristic of his



WILLIAM DRESBACH.

THE GEO. DRESBACH FARM, (HOUSE BUILT IN 1824.) RES. OF WM. DRESBACH, SALT CREEK TP., PICKAWAY CO., O. (I.U.B.CHURCH)

mind is force. He puts his whole soul into whatever he undertakes He is inclined to go over or through, rather than around. You have noticed an ant moving along on the earth, and have noticed that when it comes to an obstacle in its path it immediately turns aside. That is the way with some men; they change their course whenever anything opposes them, without trying to overcome it. But that is not the way with our hero. If it is possible, he will go over, or he will go through. Last summer, while in Adelphi, a man told me an anecdote which fully illustrates this trait in his character. About fifteen or twenty years ago, he was carrying one end of the chain, while surveying a field, and the man was carrying the other, when they came to a large pond. He urged our hero to make a triangle and estimate the distance across, but, with scowls, was answered: "Come on, come on; what are you about? Let's go through!" And in they plunged, up to their waists, and did go through. This same force of mind, however, makes him impatient of slow people, and causes him, also, to get into what has been called a "cast-iron sweat" at trifles.

Another trait of his character is inquisitiveness. He would walk a mile to find out a stranger's name, and think that he was amply repaid for his journey, though he should forget it the next day. He would have made a first-class newspaper reporter, if he had been taken when young, for he could get an interview with the greatest man on earth any day. While we were traveling, he wanted to know the name of every station which we passed, and asked me all sorts of questions about the things which he saw, and not unfrequently compelled me to expose my ignorance, and that was rather rough on my pride, you know. He invariably inquired the price of everything, from a boot-black's outfit to the steel bridge at St. Louis. Macaulay may have had a great memory, but I would be willing to wager a fortune that our hero has forgotten more than he knew. But, notwithstanding all the facts that have passed from his mind, his inquisitiveness has not been in vain, for he is well posted in history, and has a wide knowledge of current events,

Another characteristic of his mind is studiousness. He sometimes works at a problem during a whole day, which is something that neither love nor money could induce any of his descendants to do. Farm life has very little in it to stimulate one to hard study, but our hero overcame those discouragements, and is now well acquainted with the different branches of mathematics. But this special study did not so bias his mind that he neglected other things, for he has read much of the classical prose and poetry. Last summer, when in his ninetieth year, he bought a volume of poems, and since then has spent many of his leisure moments in reading those stirring Scottish lays of Robert Burns.

The chief characteristic of our hero's old age is vigor. To-day, were we to walk a race, he would outstrip one-half of us. Last summer, when strong men were lying under shade-trees, complaining of the heat—when people of all ages and conditions were being stricken down in the great cities—our hero surveyed a field in Ross county. When eighty-six years of age he climbed to the top of the Bunker Hill monument, and, a few days afterward, he went up the three hundred and sixty-four steps leading to the dome of the capitol at Washington. In 1876 he passed through that most wearisome of all ordeals, the attending of the Centennial. And that he fully appreciates his vigor, the following anecdote will show: Last summer, while we were at Cincinnati, he started to get into a stree-car before it should stop, but I kept him from doing so; and when we were seated in the car the driver passed through and remarked that he was too old a man to get on a car while it was in motion. At that a scowl came over our hero's face, like a thunder-cloud, and, throwing up his arms, he exclaimed, with withering contempt, "That's nothing; I could jump over the whole car." Then, seeing the general look of amused incredulity, he added, with emphasis, "Why, yes! why, yes!"

Whatever position in society our hero has attained, it has been entirely owing to his own efforts. No long line of ancestors has given him "title deeds to sloth." Others may boast of their descent, but he can glory in his ascent. As the Swedish epic says:

> "Boast not thy father's fame—'tis his alone,
> A bow that thou canst bend is scarce thine own.
> What can a buried glory be to thee?
> By its own force the river gains the sea."

We are accustomed to speak of beauty as an exclusive attribute of youth, but we forget that nature has thrown a mantle of grace over old age also. One is the beauty of action; the other, the beauty of repose. One is the beauty of a torrent dashing over rocky precipices; the other is the beauty of still waters, which unchangeably mirror the heavens. The bright green of a forest in spring is beautiful; but so, also, are the golden hues of the trees in autumn. The rosy-faced child and the white-haired old man, alike command our love. And we can think of nothing in which our hero has been more fortunate than in having all the venerableness of age, without its pains and its weaknesses.

I would call him great, not only because he has performed his part in the drama of life well, but also because I think that his natural talents are sufficiently above mediocrity to make him deserving of that name Great men do not always occupy high places, and the heroes whose names adorn the pages of history are outnumbered by heroes equally great, though unknown to fame. In the story of our family, one of the brightest pages will be the one which records the struggles and triumphs of Samuel Lutz.

The grandmother who accompanied Mr. Lutz to Ohio, died at the home of her son, June 23, 1818, aged about seventy-five. His father died September 4, 1824, at sixty-two, and his mother, January 27, 1842, at eighty-six.

Mr. Lutz was, as we have seen, about thirteen years of age when he left his native State, having received there only such education as the Pennsylvania common-schools afforded. After his arrival here, the only training which he received from a teacher was that obtained during the two months under Professor Macan, studying the elements of surveying. So that, even in his favorite science, it may properly be said that he was self-taught.

Always a man of scrupulous integrity, and a firm believer in christianity, it was not until about four years ago that he made an open profession of religion, and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in his immediate neighborhood.

At the family re-union (the first one noticed above) held to commemorate the settlement of the Lutz family in Pickaway county, a large stone (after the good old Jewish fashion) was set up and dedicated, as a memento of the event. The formula for the dedication of this stone, pronounced by John A. Lutz at the close of his address on that occasion, will form an appropriate ending for this imperfect sketch. It is as follows:

"To perpetuate the memory of the interesting event which we to-day celebrate, and as a memorial of the divine goodness to us as a family, I now solemnly dedicate this simple monument, composed of a rude boulder, found upon these premises, and doubtless brought hither by the great northern drifts. Of itself it is a monument of the wonderful changes which have taken place on the surface of the earth in the geologic periods of the past, in the formation and preparation of these picturesque hills and beautiful fertile valleys for the abode, comfort, and happiness of man.

"May no rude hand deface it, nor unrestrained violence destroy it, but may it ever remain to remind the future generations of our children o the event we celebrate, and of the goodness of God to their ancestors. And to this let all the kindred say, Amen."

THE DREISBACH FAMILY.

The history of the Dreisbach family, which has, in Salt Creek township, a representative in William; in Circleville, Martin E. and Mrs. D. B. Wagner; in Pickaway, Isaac E.; and in Washington township, Edward Dreisbach, with numerous others, extends back to Martin Dreisbach, who was born in the year 1717, in the earldom of Witgenstein, Germany, and his wife (Anna Eve Hoffman), the daughter of a teacher, of Nausausiegen. They emigrated from the fatherland in 1746, to the United States, and located upon a farm in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. They had four sons and two daughters—Jacob, Henry, John, Martin, Margaret, and Catharine.

Jacob, the eldest son, married Magdalene Buchs

(whose name, anglicized, is Books), and they had a family of thirteen children, eight of whom were sons, namely, Martin, John, George, Samuel, Benjamin, Henry, Jonathan, and Jonas, all of whom were early settlers in Ohio.

George, the third son, was born January 13, 1784, and his wife, whom he married in Northumberland (now Union) county, Pennsylvania, was born February 14, 1788. Her name was Catharine Betts. They were married January 10, 1809. Their children were, Mary, born November 27, 1809; Hannah, January 2, 1812; Elizabeth, June 17, 1814; William, September 21, 1817; Manuel, March 9, 1820; Sarah, January 16, 1823; George, August 18, 1825; Abner, August 16, 1828; and Solomon, August 16, 1831. All are now living except Mary, Sarah (Mrs. P. Brock), Manuel, and Solomon, the last named of whom died in infancy.

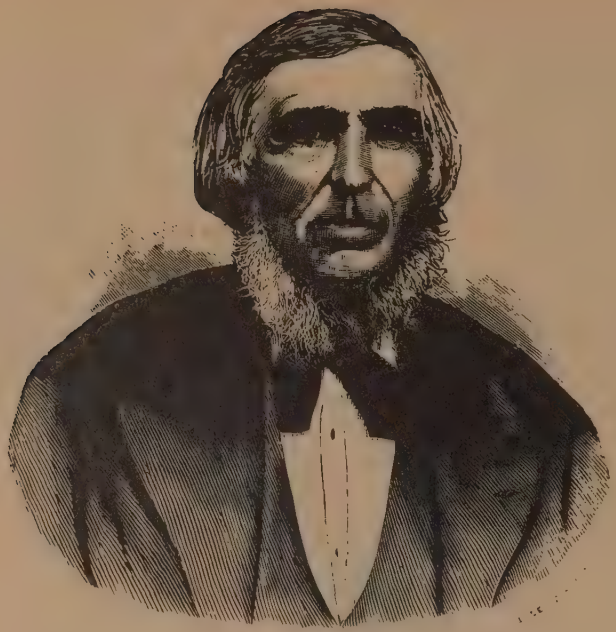
Only the eldest of the children was born in Pennsylvania, and the others in Ohio, their parents moving, in 1811, to this State. They stopped at first at Peter Spyker's, on Salt creek, south of Tarlton, but in a short time removed to the farm upon which their son, William, now resides, and which the elder Dreisbach bought of Mrs. Sayler, a widow. He cleared up this farm, endured the privations and toils, braved the dangers of pioneer life, and lived to enjoy the triumph of his labors. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and underwent, in the service as well as at his home in the back woods, the viscissitudes of a frontier life in troublous times. He was a man of hardy constitution, and one of the most actively industrious of the large class of fearless, thrifty men, who prepared the way for the army of civilization and hewed out the rich inheritance that the present generation enjoy. He was noted for his uprightness of character, and his long life was, in all respects, an exemplary one. The church of the United Brethren was the religious institution which most closely embodied and exemplified his ideas, and he was for long years one of its most worthy members, as well as one of its best supporters. His long life of usefulness was brought to a close November 3, 1863—ten years after the decease of his wife.

The descendents of this pioneer pair were brought up at the farm home, accustomed to the labors incident to such life as they led, enjoying its simple pleasures, and taking advantage of the few opportunities afforded for improvement. Their educational facilities were limited; their chances for social recreations of seldom occurrence; but they had health—that best of all inheritances—the example of good lives before them, wholesome training, and the happiness—physical as well as mental—that wholesome labor and the right discharge of duty bring. They retained the traits of their parents, and matured into men and women of intrinsic worth, valuable to society and to the communities in which they dwell.

Hannah, the eldest living, married Philip Pierce, and resides near Bloomington, Illinois. Elizabeth is the wife of A. Medsker, of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

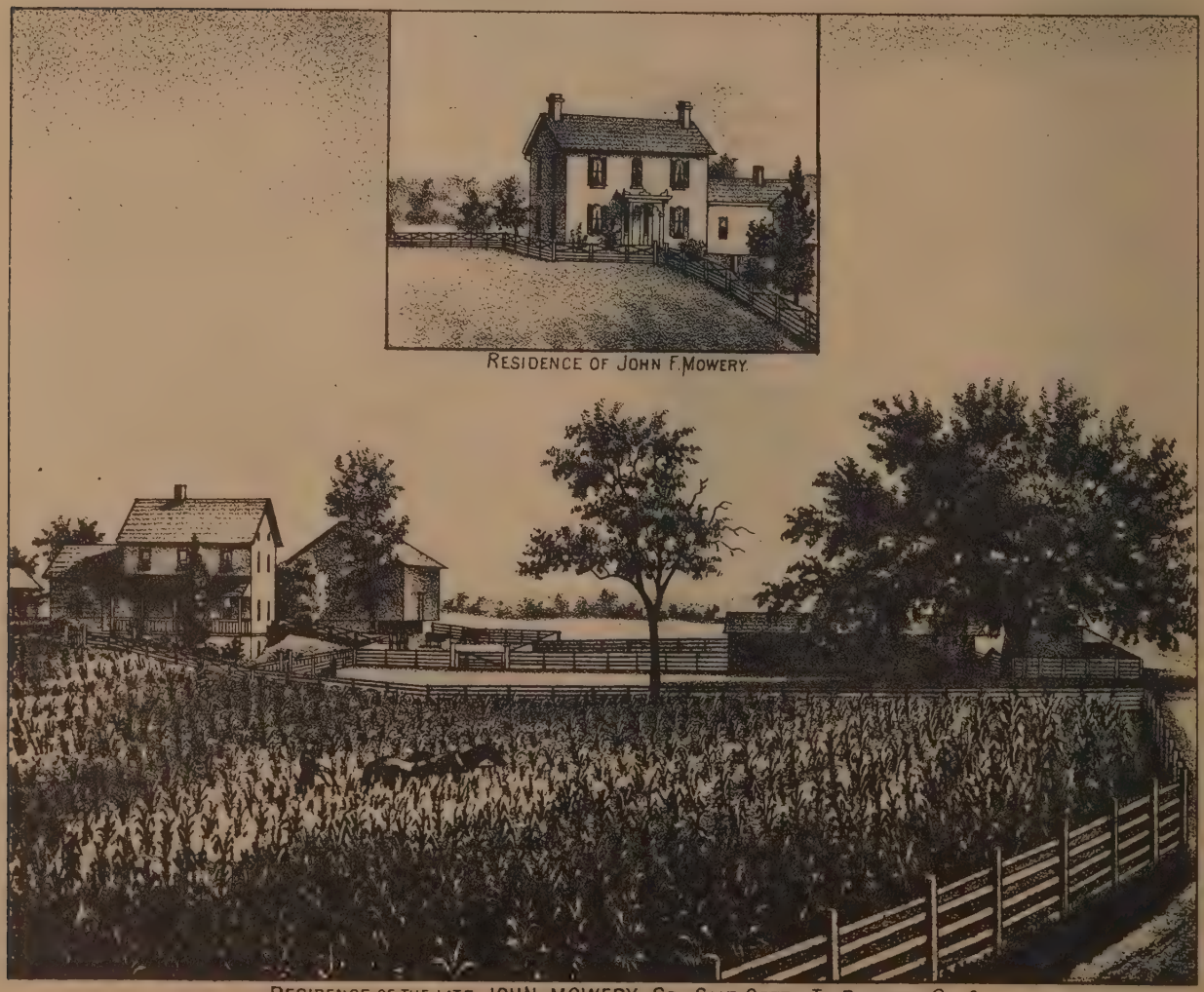
Manuel fell a victim to one of those terrible crimes of violence which grew out of the Rebellion. In 1863, he was living in Amanda township, Fairfield county, Ohio, and was a strong Union man. The drafting of men for the army by the National government was meditated, and in some sections had been begun. In his neighborhood, men were mustering, to prevent, by force of arms, its taking effect. Partisan feeling ran high, and violence was threatened in many localities. Manuel Dreisbach was not one of those who feared to speak his sentiments, and he did so, on several occasions, telling various individuals that they had no right to resist the orders of the government, and using his influence towards creating a law-abiding sentiment. It was feared by some of his friends that he would meet with violence, but he entertained no such apprehensions. One day, while engaged upon his farm in threshing grain, he went to the house to make some arrangement for dinner for the men in his employ, and there met a man who had worked for him several years, and with whom he was on the best of terms, so far as he knew. The man had a rifle, and with scarcely a word of warning, he raised it to his shoulder and fired. The ball took effect in Mr. Dreisbach's chest, but he did not fall. The assassin drew a revolver, to finish his bloody work, but was driven away by the threshers, who pursued him with pitchforks. He escaped. Mr. Dreisbach died in a few hours. John C. Corder, the hired man who fired the fatal shot, is to-day in the State's prison, serving out a sentence for murder, having escaped, by a narrow chance, the gallows. No cause was shown for the crime, other than that Mr. Dreisbach's utterances had been distasteful to some of the people in his neighborhood. It transpired, in the trial, that Corder had, sometime in previous years, committed a murder in Virginia; that he was a desperate character, whom a few dollars would induce to commit any crime. It was alleged that he was a hired assassin.

George Dreisbach is in Winona county, Minnesota, and has twice represented a constiuency in the legislature of that State. He married Mary Nichols. Abner is in Australia, and has been there since 1852. William lives in Salt Creek township, at the old homestead, an illustration of which is given on another page. He is a farmer by occupation, and one of the substantial, representative men of the county. Like his father, he was, in his early years, a Democrat, but since 1848 has not voted with that party, and, most of the time since its origin, he has been a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the United Brethren church. He was united in marriage, February 22, 1839, with Margaret, daughter of William and Jane Earnheart, of Washington township. They have had nine children: James A., Mary J., Martin, Harriet, George, Kate, Amanda, Jemima, Milton and Abner Scott, all of whom are living, except Martin and Jemima. The mother of these children died, May 28, 1863, and Mr. Dreisbach, August 1, 1869, was married to his second wife, Mrs. Louisa Ford (formerly Wheitsel), a daughter of Jacob and Polly Wheitsel, of Salt Creek township, with whom he is still living.



JOHN MOWERY, SR.

RACHEL MOWERY.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN F. MOWERY.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN MOWERY SR., SALT CREEK TP, PICKAWAY CO., O.

SAW MILL. CARDING MILL.

RESIDENCE & MILL PROPERTY OF D. STROUS, SALT CREEK TP, PICKAWAY CO., O.

THE STROUS FAMILY.

Jacob Strous, born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1775, came to Ohio in the fall of 1799, performing the journey on foot. He remained with his brother-in-law, Adam Defenbaugh, six miles below Chillicothe, until 1802, when he settled near where the village of Laurelville, in Hocking county, now stands. He and Defenbaugh, who also settled there, put up, on Laurel creek, a short distance above the present mill, the first grist-mill in this region. The mill consisted simply of forked stakes driven into the ground and covered over with slabs.

In June, 1807, Jacob Strous was married to Mary Reichelderfer, and resided in the neighborhood of Laurelville until his death, which took place in 1845. He was an active and industrious pioneer, and did much for the improvement of his neighborhood.

He was the father of five children as follows: John, born January 28, 1808; Mary, born August 16, 1812; Samuel, born August 9, 1814; Elizabeth, born August 12, 1824; Allen, born December 26, 1826.

John married, November 13, 1832, Angeline Holderman, born February 22, 1811, and settled where his son, David, now lives. He followed milling and farming during his life, which was one of great industry and usefulness. He died July 23, 1875, and his wife, March 21, 1879.

Mary Strous married Hiram Flannagan. She is now a widow, and resides at Laurelville.

Samuel married Mary Swoyer, January 24, 1841, with whom he is now living in Salt Creek township, Pickaway county, Ohio. They have had five children, four of whom are living.

Elizabeth is the wife of William Webster, and resides in Pickaway township.

Allen Strous lives near Laurelville on the old homestead.

John Strous had eleven children, who are all now dead but three, and it may here be mentioned as a somewhat remarkable fact that, since 1850, there have occured at the house which is now the residence of the son, David H., and a view of which is elsewhere given, no less than fourteen funerals.

David H. Strous, one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of Salt Creek township, was the third child of John and Angeline Strous, and was born February 11, 1837. At the age of twenty-one he took an equal interest with his father in the mills and farm, and at the death of his father, succeeded to the entire ownership. Mr. Strous' career has been a very successful one; his energy, industry and good management being rewarded by the accumulation of a good property.

Mr. Strous was united in marriage, April 22, 1858, with Ann Bochart, and to them the following named children were born, viz.: Jane Almeda, born September 10, 1858, is now the wife of Levi Lutz, of Pickaway township; Susannah, born May 29, 1860, is now the wife of Byron Mowery, of Salt Creek township; John Elsy, born August 15, 1862—died August 26, 1863; Charles, born June 3, 1864—died September 9, 1865. Mrs. Strous, the mother of these children, died September 23, 1866. August 20, of the following year, Mr. Strous was again married, to Rebecca J. Dillon, who was born May 19, 1842. The result of this union is five children, as follows: Olive D., born August 18, 1868—died December 7, 1870; Frank D., born September 3, 1869; Eddie D., born March 3, 1872; Eva Grace, born October 16, 1874; Lizzie May, born April 8, 1876.

Just west of his residence, Mr. Strous has a beautiful grove of forest trees, containing about fourteen acres. The ground is very pleasantly situated, being higher than the surrounding land, and is skirted by Salt creek, on the bank of which is a beautiful mineral spring. A company has been formed who contemplate the improvement of the place next season as a pleasure resort.

JOHN MOWERY

was the youngest son of John Mowery, sr., and was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1805. When five years of age, his parents emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Salt Creek, Pickaway county, where John F. Mowery now lives. His father made a purchase of land in sections eleven and fourteen, and erected his dwelling in the southwest corner of section eleven. He died about a year after his settlement.

John Mowery, the subject of this sketch, married, September 27, 1827, Rachel Dunkel, daughter of George Dunkel, and took up his residence on the homestead which became his at his father's death, and which he occupied during his life. He died July 2, 1876. He was a prominent member of the Lutheran church, in Tarlton, and was a man of strict integrity. He was an industrious, hard-working farmer, and possessing a sound judgment, he accumulated a good property, owning at the time of his death between six and seven hundred acres of land.

Mrs. Mowery died October 8, 1878, aged sixty-nine years, nine months and eighteen days.

There were thirteen children born to John and Rachel Mowery, three of whom died in infancy, and the dates of their birth are not recorded. The others are as follows: Leannah, born March 9, 1828, married for her first husband Venus Reichelderfer, by whom she had two children. She is now the wife of Elias Crites, and lives in Allen county, Ohio; Catharine, born February 27, 1831, died May 3, 1862, was the first wife of her sister Leannah's present husband; Mary, born September 18, 1833, became the wife of Jonathan J. Stout (now deceased), and resides in Washington township; Rachel, born May 27, 1836, married Amos Reichelderfer, and now resides near Bucyrus, Ohio; Susannah, born January 18, 1839, is the wife of Peter Myers, and now lives near Stoutsville, Fairfield county; William H., born June 13, 1845, married Leahan Fetherolf, and now resides in Salt Creek, near Tarlton; John F., born February 3, 1848, married Mary Wolf, and now resides on the old homestead; Louisa Jane, born November 23, 1850, is the wife of William H. Housell, of Tarlton; George D., born May 10, 1853, married Alice Courtright, and lives

at Stringtown; Allen S., born April 9, 1857 (unmarried), lives with his brother George. The four brothers, above mentioned, wishing to perpetuate the memory of their parents, have secured the insertion of their portraits, with a view of the old home, in connection with the history of Salt Creek.

THE RIEGEL FAMILY,

of Salt Creek township, has been as prominently identified with the improvement of that part of the county and territory adjoining, as any family who reside in the vicinity. Solomon Riegel, the father, is a man of great activity and industry, and ever since he came to the State has been engaged in some enterprise which has developed and enriched the neighborhoods of which he has been a resident. He was a native of Berks county, Pennsylvania, a son of George and Elizabeth Riegel, and was born April 10, 1811. He came to Salt Creek in 1832, induced by the favorable reports of the country, made by his brother, Jesse, and others. Two years later, October 31, 1834, he married Mary, daughter of George and Mary Dunkel, natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, who removed to Ohio in 1802. She was born March 31, 1803. Soon after their marriage, the couple removed to Fairfield county, where they remained three and a half years. From thence they went to Hocking county, where Mr. Riegel worked for a time for his brother-in-law, George Dunkel; but Mr. Riegel securing, as a present from his father, a farm of one hundred acres in Fairfield county, removed to it, and there made the beginning of his successful and actively industrious life. After living here ten years, accumulating some property, and being generally well rewarded for his labors, Mr. Riegel bought Mr. Dunkel's saw-mill, woolen-factory and about two hundred and fifty acres of land, and engaged in business upon a large scale. He erected, at Laurelville, a hotel and other buildings, and contributed largely to the good appearance and prosperity of that village. Building has always been one of the most common exhibitions of Mr. Riegel's active creative nature, and one of his family, who has taken pains to sum up the results of his work in this line, states that within a few miles of the corners of Pickaway, Hocking and Ross counties, he has erected nineteen dwelling houses, and enough other buildings, mills, barns, etc., to make a total of one hundred. In this work he has usually been his own contractor, designer and superintendent, getting the timber from the woods manufacturing the lumber, and taking the stone from the quarry himself—that is, having it done under his supervision. He has also been an enterprising farmer, and has devoted considerable capital and time to milling, and to stock-raising and dealing. His various business ventures have, as a general thing, been thoroughly managed, and have paid well, so that he has accumulated a large property, although, like nearly all men, meeting with an occasional loss. It has been principally through his efforts that some of the best turnpikes of Pickaway county, especially the southeastern part, have been constructed.

Mr. Riegel is one of those men, who, not having the advantage of education, has still been eminently successful, through the possession of sound native sense, good judgment, a genius for work and strict integrity of character. And we may also add, that having achieved an independency for himself, he has materially benefitted the community of which he has been a valuable member, the neighborhood in which he has lived. He is a man of strong moral character, and, religiously, is a member of the Reformed church. It is a notable fact, too, that every one of his entire family, nine persons beside himself, are members of the same church. Another fact, rather curious, is mentioned by members of the family. There has never been a death within the circle. Not one family in a thousand of as many members, and aggregating as many years, has thus been spared the terrible visitor. The mother's name (Dunkel) is honored by the insertion of its initial in the name of each of her eight children. The first-born (February 21, 1836), George D., is now in Salt Creek township, and resides at his father's residence. He married, in 1859, Lovina Werner, of Allen county, Ohio, who died, September 18, 1872. He was engaged, for a number of years, in a general mercantile business, at Laurelville, beginning at the time the civil war commenced, and continuing until 1867. From 1870 to 1876 he conducted a large bus ness in produce and provisions, in Brooklyn, New York. Harvey D., the second son, born January 31, 1838, was, for a number of years, in California, but is, at present in the lumber and planing-mill business at Laurelville. He married Matilda Hedges, of Tarlton. Jane D., born August 6, 1840, married Andrew Defenbaugh, and resides at Cedarville, Fairfield county. Samuel D., born July 29, 1842, took for his first wife Mary Morris, of Washington township, and, after her death, married his present wife, Mary Owens. He resides in Salt Creek, and is a farmer and bee-keeper. He is publisher of the *Bee Keeper's Instructor*, and one of the best authorities in the country upon all matters pertaining to bee culture. Sarah Ann D., born June 28, 1843, is the wife of Wm. C. Markel, and resides in Salt Creek. Mary Elizabeth D., born September 2, 1845, is the wife of George H. Lutz. Solomon D., has his home in Salt Creek, a short distance from that of his father. He is one of the representative farmers of the township, and one of its most substantial, well-informed citizens. In addition to farming, he carries on the business of raising and selling stock, and is a large dealer. He married Mary A. Rush, daughter of John and Melinda Rush, of Greene township, Ross county. Emma C. D., is living in Greene township, Ross county, having married George M. Rush.

JOSEPH SHOEMAKER

was born in Tarlton, Salt Creek township, February 18, 1808. His parents, John and Elizabeth Shoemaker, of German descent, were natives of Berks county, Pennsylvania, where there is a little village called Shoemakerville, in honor of the family. They emigrated to Ohio in 1806. He was the first-born of three children—Isaac, two years his junior, who is still living, and Mary (afterwards the wife of Dr. William B. Hawkes, of Columbus), who died in 1837. The three children were left half-orphans, by the death of their estimable father, after only about ten years experience of pioneer life. Mrs. Shoemaker, the mother, subsequently married Dr. Otis Ballard.

Joseph Shoemaker, the subject of this brief biography, grew up in the little village of Tarlton, and, in addition to the practical education that farm life afforded, had the limited advantages of instruction at the best schools in this part of the country—the old academies of Circleville and Lancaster. He taught school for a short time, but, resolving to lead the life of a farmer, to which he had become accustomed by all his associations as a boy, he began in earnest the chosen avocation, which he has since pursued, and in which he has been eminently successful. In addition to his regular agricultural pursuit, Mr. Shoemaker has been engaged in raising cattle and in extensive stock raising. His father was an active, energetic pioneer, and the son has inherited many of his qualities. The farm upon which he resides, in Tarlton, is a portion of the large body of lands his father owned.

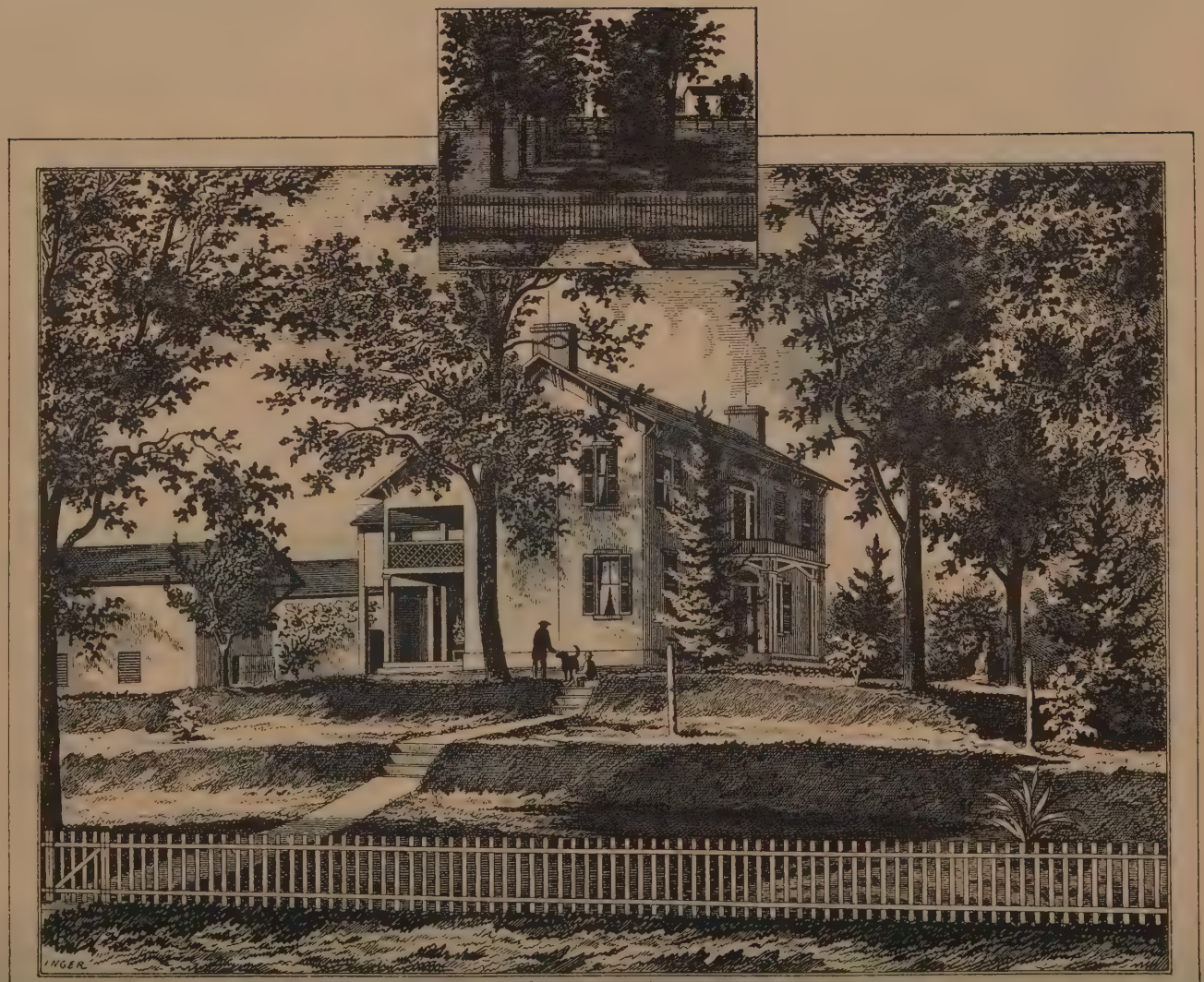
Mr. Shoemaker has had no ambition to hold office, and has not been, in any sense of the term, a politician, although a firm supporter of the principles he believed to be best, and taking a deep interest in public affairs. He was an "old line Whig" until the formation of the Republican party, since which time he has by ballot, and by the quiet influence that every man of worth unconsciously exerts, supported the men and measures of that great political majority.

He is one of the oldest and most prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, but his efforts for the promotion of good morals and right living have by no means been confined to the limits of that organization, either as the field in which or the medium through which they were made. All improvements, all plans for the advancement of the best interests of the community, have had, in Mr. Shoemaker, a warm friend and supporter. The temperance cause, in all the forms in which it has battled evil for the past forty years, has had his assistance. He has been among the foremost in securing good schools for the village in which he has passed the many years of his life. In short, he is a public-spirited, though modest, man, and the community has much to thank him for.

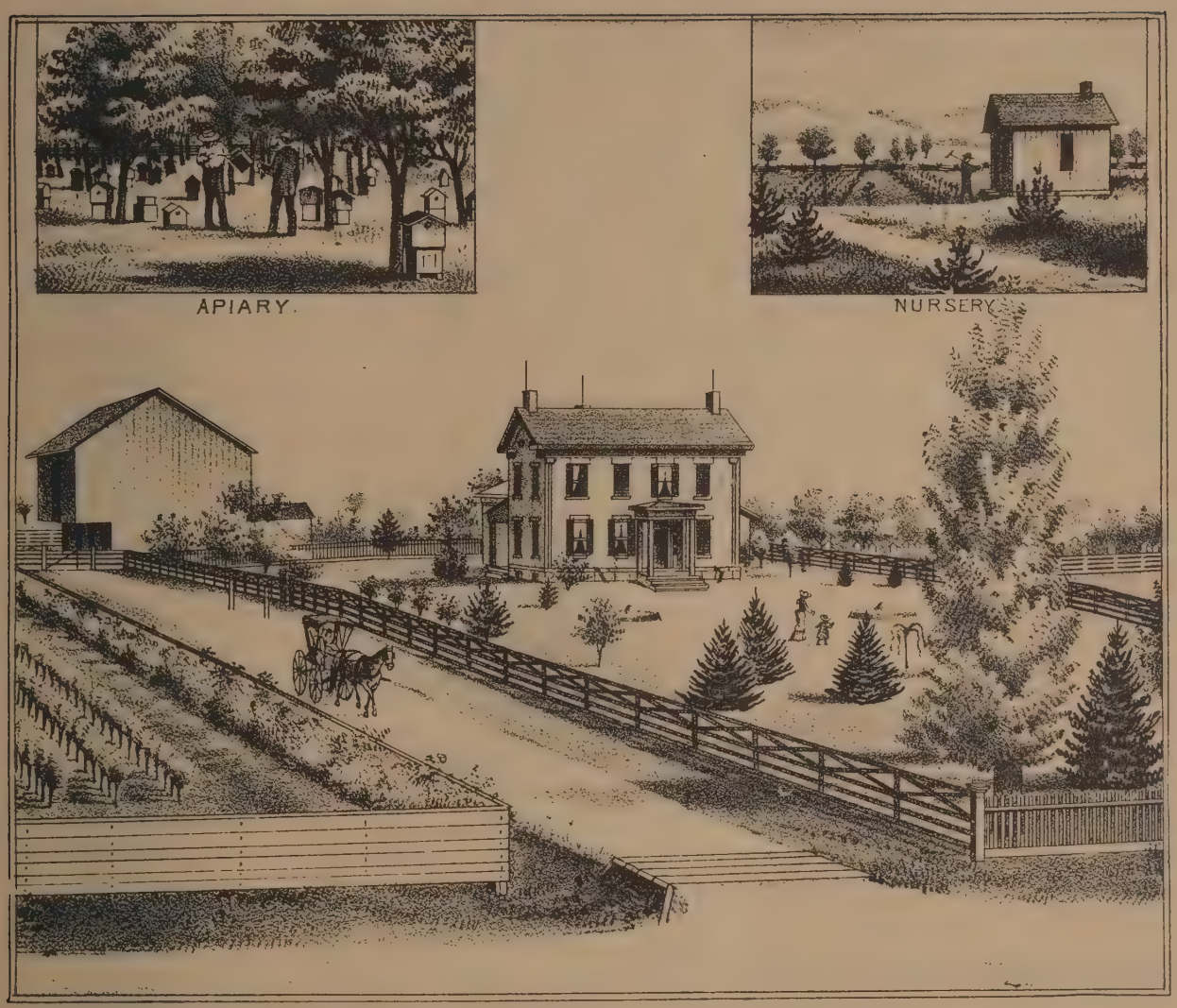
Mr. Shoemaker was married May 22, 1832, to Eliza Carpenter, a native of Vermont, who removed, with her parents, at an early day, to Athens, Ohio. Their children, four in number, were Otis B., Cynthia S., Mary E., and Ann Eliza. Otis B. married, for his first wife, Sarah Dunan, and, after her death, Mrs. Minerva Lutz; they now live in Tarlton; Cynthia S. lives in Greenfield, Ohio, and is the wife of R. H. Miller; Mary E. married the Rev. T. R. Taylor, and resides in Portsmouth; Ann Eliza married Joseph Ward, who died in 1877.

Mrs. Shoemaker died September 30, 1859.

June 2, 1863, Mr. Shoemaker married Nancy C. Meeks, a native of West Virginia, with whom he still lives. The offspring of this union were two children—John William, aged fourteen, and Joseph, aged nine years.



RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH SHOEMAKER, SALT CREEK Tp, PICKAWAY Co. O.



RESIDENCE, NURSERY AND APIARY OF SAMUEL D. RIEGEL,

SALT CREEK TP. PICKAWAY CO., O.

PICKAWAY.*

Only a little more than eighty years ago, the territory now constituting Pickaway county, to-day teeming with busy industry, intelligence and happiness, was a complete wilderness, unvisited by the cheering rays of civilization. Over these fertile and cultivated fields—dotted with substantial dwellings, surrounded by many evidences of even luxury and refinement—roamed savage wild beasts, and a race of men more savage still than they. Here sported the timid deer, and the dismal howl of the wolf was heard. In the forest, the Indian pursued his game and sauntered along the rippling streams, obtaining thus his daily food. Here the romantic lover "wooed his dusky maid" in primitive simplicity. Everything now is changed. The wilderness that met the first gaze of the pioneers has been made to bud and blossom as the rose. Where, less than a century ago, were the scattered huts and wigwams of the Indians, are now the comfortable homes of an enlightened and happy people, blessed with abundant social, religious, and educational privileges. This amazing change was rendered possible by the enterprise, toil, and privation of those noble pioneers who are rapidly passing away, and in their commemoration the following account of their labors is written.

No place in the county—if, indeed, in the entire State—is invested with such extraordinary interest as the township of Pickaway. Here were situated the principal Indian villages, for the destruction of which Lord Dunmore's campaign was organized. On its soil the army made its encampment, and by a treaty or truce, brought to a close what threatened to be a long and bloody war. The writer will merely mention here the places of historical interest in the township, the events which make them so, being fully narrated in another portion of the book.

At the time of Lord Dunmore's incursion into the country, in 1774, there were several Indian villages on the plains and vicinity, the most important of which were Cornstalktown and Squawtown, situated on Scippo creek. The former named after the Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, was located just north of where the iron bridge crosses the creek on the Chillicothe pike, and the latter, named for the sister of Cornstalk—Grenadier Squaw—was located just south of the bridge. Camp Charlotte, the place of Lord Dunmore's encampment, was situated on Scippo creek, in the southwest quarter of section twelve, on the old Winship farm. General Lewis camped on the southeast quarter of section thirty, on Congo creek.

On the farm of James T. Boggs, a short distance east of his residence, is the so-called "Logan elm," under which, according to a certain tradition, the famous speech of the celebrated Mingo chief was made. This tradition relates that Col. Williamson, an officer under Lord Dunmore, recited to Captain John Boggs the circumstances of the conclusion of the treaty with the Indians, and described the place of meeting as being near Congo creek, about a mile below Camp Lewis, in a small piece of prairie of about thirty acres, in the middle of which was a mound. Logan was present, and delivered the speech under an elm that stood a short distance southwest of said mound. Captain Boggs had no difficulty in subsequently finding the tree, from the description given him by Williamson, and it has ever since been carefully preserved by members of the family, because of the historical associations that are believed by them to surround it. The tree is of regal majesty, being seventy-nine feet in height, and measuring, from the ends of the branches on one side to the other, one hundred and twenty feet. The trunk is twenty feet in circumference.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY—STREAMS.

The surface of the township is generally rolling, with the exception of that portion comprising the Pickaway "plains," where it is almost perfectly level. These "plains," so justly celebrated for their beauty, exuberant fertility, and ease of cultivation, when first discovered by the pioneers, were entirely devoid of tree or shrub, and were covered with a rank vegetation, consisting mostly of a wild grass, which old inhabitants say grew to such a height that it could be easily tied over a horse's back. The productiveness of the virgin soil of the "plains" was very great—one hundred bushels of corn, and fifty bushels of wheat to the acre being raised with scarcely any labor.

On their arrival here, the pioneers naturally located on the plains, because of the little labor required to raise a crop; but from their entire lack of timber and living water they were not considered desirable for permanent residence, and when the land was offered for sale, in 1801, the surrounding territory was generally preferred by the purchasers. The principal stream within the limits of the township is Scippo creek, which, rising in Fairfield county, enters the township in section twelve, flows a tortuous course through the north part, and reaches the Scioto about two miles north of the south line of the township. Congo creek flows through the south part, and unites with Scippo a mile above its mouth. Kinnickinnick, in the east part, and a small, unnamed tributary of the Scioto, in the west part of the township, are the only

* The history of this township is written largely from information furnished by Jacob Hitler (since deceased), George Hitler, John D. Sharp, John Caldwell, John Boggs, and William W. Entrekin.

other water courses worthy of mention. On Scippo creek there were, at one time, five grist-mills in operation, as mentioned more particularly elsewhere.

In territorial extent, Pickaway exceeds any other township in the county, and in fertility of soil is second to none. It embraces all of the original surveyed township number ten, in range twenty-one (Worthington's survey), containing thirty-six square miles, and, also, the fractional township number three, in range twenty-two, lying between the west line of range twenty-one and the Scioto river, containing about eleven square miles, comprising, in all, a territory of forty-seven squar

WILD ANIMALS.

Game of all kinds, especially deer and wild turkeys, was abundant long after the first white settler came into the township. The killing of two or three deer in a single day, by a hunter, was an ordinary occurrence, and to shoot one from the cabin door, not an uncommon one. Wolves were so numerous as to be a great drawback to the introduction of sheep by the settlers, and rendered necessary their careful protection at night; pens being usually built for that purpose. Pickaway was not a favorite haunt for bears, but a few of them would come in every fall from the Raccoon hills. An old bear, with a cub, was shot through the body, but only wounded, by Jacob Try, at Jefferson. The animal got away, but was tracked by Try's dog over into Wayne township, where she was shot by a settler of that township. The cub, which was half grown, was subsequently taken alive in a thicket a short distance east of Jefferson, by George Try and two or three other young men, with the assistance of the dog. During the struggle between the dog and his antagonist, the young men tied the feet of the bear, using their suspenders for the purpose. They then procured a pole, strung the animal upon it, and carried him, alive, to the village, where they kept him for some time.

INDIANS.

The Indians lingered about the region for some years after the advent of the white settler. They had camping grounds in the township, but no villages after the white men came. In their intercourse with their palefaced brethren, they were uniformly friendly, and no trouble or annoyance was occasioned by their presence. They would occasionally bring in from the Raccoon hills large quantities of bear meat and venison which they would sell or "swap" to the whites.

A white man killed an Indian on Paint creek, in Ross, the report of which, on reaching the township, created some excitement among the settlers, who apprehended trouble from the red men in consequence. The people collected together in expectation of an attack, but no trouble ensuing, the excitement soon passed away.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The initial settlement of Pickaway county was made in this township, in the year 1796 or 1797. The first cabins were erected on Zane's "trace," which led through the plains from the crossing of the Hockhocking (now Lancaster) to Chillicothe. It cannot, with absolute certainty, be stated who was the first actual settler, but from the best information now obtainable, we are inclined to the belief that Caleb Evans enjoys that distinction. He was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Kentucky, and resided there until the year stated, when he came to Ohio. He settled on Scippo creek, in section five, where his grandson, Samuel H. Evans, now resides. He was possessed of considerable means, for a pioneer, on coming to this country, and lost, a short time afterwards, by a fire which destroyed his house, four hundred dollars in silver coin. He was a man of strong traits of character, and a good and worthy citizen. He was married twice. By his first wife he had two children—Jonas and Joseph. Jonas went to Indiana, and died there. Joseph remained in Pennsylvania. The second wife of Caleb Evans was Elizabeth Wiggins, who became the mother of nine children, viz.: William, David, John, Archibald, Caleb, Samuel, Ruth, Mary and Elizabeth. William and John settled in Licking county, Ohio. David went south, and nothing was learned of him afterwards, and Archibald died when young. Caleb died in Mexico, while serving as a soldier in the United States army. Samuel, the best known of the sons, in this county, was twice married: first to Susannah Hitler, by whom he had two children. The mother and both of the children died, within a few days of each other, of scarlet fever, which cases are said to have been the first in the county. Mr. Evans married for his second wife, Elizabeth Hitler, sister of his first wife. Four children were the result of this union, of whom Samuel, living on the old homestead, is the only survivor. Samuel Evans, sr., died many years ago, but his wife, Elizabeth, only quite recently—July 28, 1879.

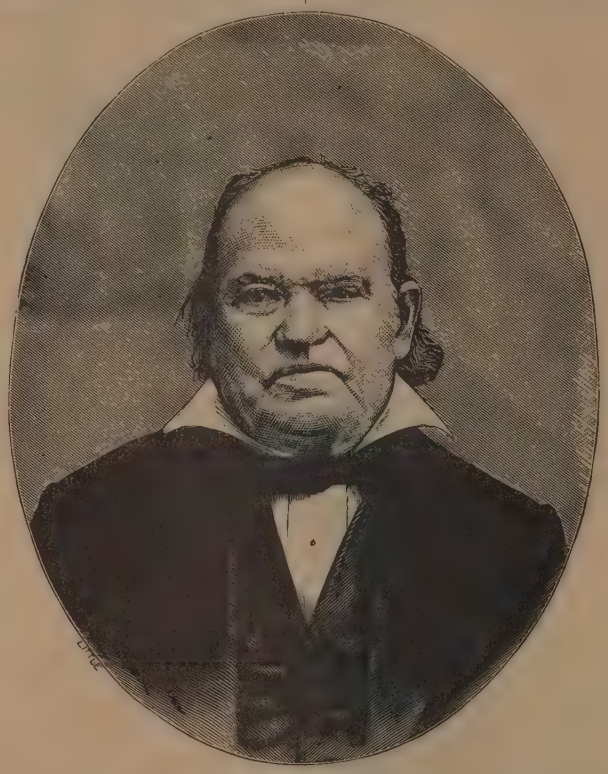
In the spring of 1798, George Fryback and family left Bedford county, Pennsylvania, for Ohio, but, arriving at Waynesburg, the family stopped there while the father, on horseback, came on to Pickaway county, and, selecting a location on Scippo creek, in seetion seven, planted a few acres of corn. He camped there through the summer, and in the fall returned for his family. During his absence, his corn was stolen. He changed his location to the mouth of Congo creek, the following spring, and remained there until the land came into market in 1801, when he entered the south half of section six. Mr. Fryback died here in 1834. His son, John, married Lettitia Emerson, and resided on the homestead until his death, November 6, 1875, aged eighty-seven years and eight months. His wife died one year previous. Of their twelve children, eleven grew up, and eight are now living. The other children of George Fryback were Sally (Anderson), Mary (Loofburrow), Catharine (Emerson), Ann (Jackson), Susannah (Robinson), Elizabeth (Barr), Lydia and George, all now deceased.

Samuel and David Denny were among the earliest settlers of the township, although the particulars of their settlement we are unable to give. David had a blacksmith shop on Congo creek, in section thirty-two. About 1800, or soon after, he removed to the Walnut plains, in Harrison township, and was the first settler in that locality. Samuel Denny died in this township in 1822.

John Roger and Jacob Greenough were among the

MAJOR JOHN BOGGS, AND THE BOGGS FAMILY.

There was some interesting history in the Boggs family before they left Virginia. The parents of Major John Boggs, John and Jane (Irwin), lived upon a small stream in Virginia, which empties into the Ohio, named after them, "Boggs' run," and, during the time of Indian troubles, took refuge in the fort at Wheeling. A dramatic incident in the family history was enacted while they were living at Boggs' run. Indians appeared at the place one day and surprised and captured the eldest son, William, within sight of the other members of the terror-stricken family. They intended to massacre or take captive the whole family; but, upon questioning the boy whom they had caught, and conveyed to a secure place, they were told that there were seven or eight men at the house, and they considered this number too great for their band to venture out against. They had seen several men about the farm, during the day, engaged in harvesting, and supposed that William Boggs' words were true, and that they all slept in the house at night —which was not the case by any means. The elder John Boggs was the only man there. This occurred in 1781 or 1782 when Major John Boggs was but six years old. The captive William was taken to West Liberty, near the present city of Urbana, Ohio, and kept there about nineteen months, when he was exchanged, and returned home. His father did not recognize him in his Indian habiliments, even after having an extended conversation with him. Another son of John and Jane Boggs was killed on Ohio soil, just opposite Wheeling. He was returning, with half a dozen comrades, from a hunting expedition, and they were encamped for the night, when a band of Indians stole upon them, as they were sleeping, and fired into their midst. Boggs was wounded, but sitting, crippled, on the ground, made a desperate fight before he was finally dispatched, with a tomahawk. All of the rest of the party escaped.



John Boggs, the Major, was born May 10, 1775, and emigrated to Pickaway county, with his parents, in 1798. They came down the Ohio, in a keel-boat, to the mouth of the Scioto, and thence, by barge, up the latter stream, to the station below Chillicothe. There they left their boat, and went up the stream, on foot, to a point within the present limits of Greene township, Ross county, from which they could look far up the valley, upon a scene of the richest and most peaceful loveliness. But little did they then think of the teeming life that that lonely but fertile valley, should one day hold, or of the signs of industry, wealth, culture, and happiness; it was destined to display. They found that some pioneer had been here before them, and, as in the ethics of the early settlers, it was considered highly dishonorable to locate where another pioneer had made a beginning, however small, they went on, up the stream, to the Pickaway plains, where John Boggs, sr., selected a site, and subsequently entered six hundred and forty acres of land—that now owned by the heirs of Jacob Hitler and Jacob Ludwig. The son, John, went up Congo, to the place where stands the Logan elm, and where James T. Boggs now resides. After making his location, and preparing a rude home, he returned to Boggs run, Ohio county, Virginia, and there married, in the year 1800, Sarah McMicken. He brought his wife to his new home, and there reared his family, living for a time in the log house, but, at an early day, probably in 1801 or 1802, building the house which is still standing. Major Boggs was very poor, and had to struggle hard for a living. He was a man of very industrious habits, and did with a will whatever he undertook. He cleared up his farm, and toiled patiently in the work of improvement, against many disadvantages, but with ultimate success and satisfaction. He commenced boating in 1803, and took the first boat load of flour that was ever sent out of the Scioto, to New Orleans. He made three trips, and returned on foot, or on horseback, the whole distance from New Orleans to Pickaway township, passing through the Indian nation, and keeping a sharp look-out for robbers. He met with no mishap of bodily harm, and with but one loss of money. That was when a tavern-keeper, with whom he and his friend, Daniel Crouse, stopped, picked the lock of his saddle-bags, and took from them three hundred dollars in silver, with which he paid a debt to Crouse. Major Boggs never knew of his loss until he arrived at home, and, though he applied to the tavern-keeper, who acknowledged his guilt, the money was never recovered. Mr. Boggs received the title of "Major" in the war of 1812. Through his industry, economy, and good management, he became owner of about one thousand, eight hundred acres of land in Pickaway township, two thousand acres in Indiana, and a large amount of personal property.

Major Boggs was a man who had the universal respect of his neighbors and acquaintances. Although not a member of any church, he was a warm friend of religion, and contributed liberally to aid its progress among the people. Politically, he was a Democrat, and a great admirer of "Old Hickory." He died February 6, 1861, at the home of his son, Moses. He had married his second wife, a sister of the first, Mrs. Jane (McMicken) Taylor, in Zanesville, and had been, for a number of years, living in that place, when he was taken sick, and returned to Pickaway township, as he said, to die. His first wife died, December 31, 1851. His father died on the same day of the month as the son—February 6—1827, and it is a curious fact that, had they each lived until his next birthday, they would have been, at the dates of their death, at precisely the same age—eighty-seven years. The descendants of John Boggs and wife were: William, Jane, Lemuel, John, Nancy, Lydia, Moses, James, and Sidney (the latter, although the name might not be understood to signify it, a daughter). William Boggs is in Bellefontaine; Jane, Mrs. F. Shelby, died in Indiana; Lemuel was killed in 1827, in the mill which his father built, about ten years before; John is living in Pickaway township, with his second wife, Lucy H., a daughter of Judge Isaac Cook, of Ross county; his first wife was Mary Ann Evans; she died in 1852. Mr. Boggs is one of the largest land-owners in Pickaway county having about two thousand eight hundred acres in the township in which he lives, and enough more in the west to make about nine thousand acres. Nancy Boggs died when quite young; Lydia is also deceased; Moses Boggs died December 7, 1863; he married Margaret S., a daughter of Judge Cook, of Ross county, August 3, 1841, by whom he had seven children, two of whom are dead. John M., the eldest, married Fanny S. Stearns, and now resides in Lafayette, Indiana; Lemuel, a resident of Circleville, farmer, substantial man of business, and owner of the Elmwood elevator, married Jennie Groce; Scott C., married Ada Shannon, and lives on the old homestead; William is in Lafayette, Indiana, and Sally T. in Pickaway township. A view of the old home of Moses Boggs appears in this work. James Boggs, youngest son of Major John Boggs, married Minerva Whitsel, and resides on the old homestead. They are the parents of five children: Mary (Mrs John Davenport), Taylor, who married Alva, daughter of Abel Jones, of Pickaway plains, Irwin, Samuel, and James. Sidney Boggs, youngest child and daughter of Major John Boggs and wife, married Dr. L. Jones, and is living in Lafayette, Indiana.

ELMWOOD.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE MOSES BOGGS, PICKAWAY TP., PICKAWAY CO., O. PROPERTY OF LEMUEL BOGGS.

first squatters on the "plains." They afterwards settled in Washington township, in the history of which mention is further made of them. James Wilson came to Chillicothe in May, 1798, and soon after removed to the banks of the Congo, just above its junction with Scippo creek. He died June 8, 1799. He was a brother to the father of Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D., formerly president of the Ohio university.

George Hitler, sr., and family, of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, came into the township in the spring of 1799. His family then consisted of his wife Susannah and four children—John, Catharine, Jacob, and George. He resided five or six years in Pickaway township, first locating on the lower plains, and then settled permanently in section thirty-three, Washington township. He died April 2, 1818, at the age of nearly fifty-five years. His wife survived him some thirty years. The children born in this county were Peter, Abraham, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susannah, Mary, and Joseph. Four are now living, viz.: George, in Circleville township; Mrs. Lane, Mrs. John Arnhart, and Joseph Hitler, in Indiana.

Samuel Morehead came in from Kentucky about the same time as the Hitlers. He located first on the lower plains, but afterwards moved in the vicinity of Jefferson, where he resided for many years, finally removing to Indiana.

John Gay, the father of Mrs. George Hitler, left Pennsylvania for Pickaway county, with his family, in the fall of 1798. He came by boat, and was frozen in, on the Ohio, during the winter, and did not arrive until late in the spring of 1799. He made his location on Punkin run, and resided there until his death. He lived to the great age of one hundred and two years and ten months.

Captain John Boggs, a native of Pennsylvania, removed with his family to Wheeling, Virginia, in 1771, and settled at the mouth of Boggs' run, opposite Boggs' island, near old fort Wheeling. He owned a little farm on this island, from which he was often driven to the fort by the Indians. In 1796, he and his son, John, came to Pickaway to make a selection of land for settlement. They came down the Ohio in a keel-boat, to the mouth of the Scioto, then pushed up that river, with others, on a barge, to what was called "the station," below Chillicothe. Here they landed, and came on foot along the river, until they arrived at the place afterwards entered by Major Brink, now owned by Nelson Kellenberger, in Ross county. Here was a high, beautiful location, and the captain at once decided to fix his abode there. On making further explorations, however, he discovered four logs laid apparently for a foundation of a home, and considering it unfair to dispossess the absent squatter of his "improvement," he went on to section seven, in this township, where he made a location, and which he subsequently entered and made his permanent residence. He brought out his family in 1798, and erected his cabin a short distance east of the site of the present residence of James T. Boggs, and the old structure, erected in 1798, is yet standing. Captain Boggs subsequently moved to Scippo creek, on the hill above the present bridge, where he built a one-story brick house, one of the first brick houses erected in the township. He died at the residence of his son, Major John Boggs, in 1829.

Major Boggs settled on the farm now occupied by his son, James T., and erected the brick house thereon in 1816. It is said, that in 1803, Major Boggs took the first flat-boat down the Scioto, loaded with flour, to New Orleans, although cargoes of pork and whiskey had been shipped down before. He made several trips to New Orleans, carrying his specie home on a "pack-horse." He served in the war of 1812, with the rank of major. He died at the residence of his son, Moses, February 6, 1862, aged nearly eighty-seven. His first wife died December, 1851, and he subsequently married the widow of Captain James Taylor, of Zanesville, a sister of his first wife. Four of the children are now living, to wit: William, near Bellefontaine; John and James T., in Pickaway township; and Mrs. Jones, in Indiana. Moses died in 1863. His wife, who was Margaret Scott Cook, daughter of Judge Cook, still survives.

Samuel Seall, sr., came from Pennsylvania in 1799, and located in Pickaway township, in section number nine, where he lived six or seven years, and then moved to Walnut township, and settled on eighty acres in section thirty-three. He died there in 1812. His son, Samuel, married Mary Gougar, in 1829, and followed blacksmithing, in the village of Jefferson, for a number of years. Afterwards, he bought and settled on a farm of two hundred and twenty acres, in Pickaway township, adjoining the farm on which his father first located. In the spring of 1845 he sold out, and settled in Washington township, on the place now occupied by his son, George, and resided there until his death, in the fall of 1870. Two of his three children are living—John, now county treasurer, in Circleville, and George, in Washington township, Pickaway county, Ohio.

Thomas and John Barr came to Pickaway, from Pennsylvania, at a very early date. Thomas located just east of where James T. Boggs now lives, and John on the place now occupied by Daniel Hitler. They were both men of more than ordinary intelligence and influence. Thomas was once associate judge of Pickaway county, and his brother a representative from this county to the legislature. Judge Barr died, September 21, 1830, aged fifty-eight years, and his wife, Sidney, February 23, 1869, aged eighty-five years and eight months.

John Sharp, originally from Pennsylvania, came to Ohio, from Wheeling, Virginia, about 1799, settling in Chillicothe. For a few years he carried on a store there, and then located on a farm near the north line of Ross county, as now constituted. Shortly afterwards, he came to this township, and put up a cabin on the farm now owned by Abraham Jones. Being unable to enter the section on which he had located, he left his cabin, and moved to Congo creek, entering the half section now owned and occupied by his son, John D. Sharp—number thirty-two. The log house which he erected here is still standing. He died in 1827, and his wife in 1840. John D., the only survivor of the family, resides a short distance south of the old dwelling, and is now aged nearly seventy-seven.

John Rush emigrated from Kentucky as early as 1797, settling for a few years on "high bank," below Chillicothe. He then came to this township and located on Scippo creek, in section twelve, of the fractional portion of the township, where he continued to reside until the time of his death.

Henry Nevill came into the township about 1800, and purchased a large tract of land on the Pickaway plains. Subsequently, he laid out the village of Jefferson, which prospered considerably until Circleville was started, when it declined. Mr. Nevill was wealthy, but by the erection of a large grist-mill upon the on which, together with the dam, which caused him a great deal of trouble, by repeatedly breaking away, he expended an immense sum of money, and finally became financially embarrassed. He was engaged for some years in trade in Jefferson, and subsequently in Circleville. He eventually moved to Illinois.

Jonathan Ellis was an early settler where William Rush now lives. He was a cabinet maker and carpenter, and built the frame of the Boggs mill. He was also an early justice of the peace of Pickaway township.

Matthew Ferguson was an early settler of this township. He lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years, dying November 2, 1848. His wife, Ann, died December 24, 1851, aged eighty-seven years.

Jacob Stingley came in from Ross county, in 1805, and entered the west half of section number eight, settled upon it, and resided there until his death. The land now constitutes a part of the farm of Abel Jones.

Hugh Foresman settled on the plains in 1806. He was born in Ireland, December 11, 1748, and came with his parents, when three years of age, to Westmorland county, Pennsylvania, where he resided until his removal to Ohio. He married Judeth Slocum, February 25, 1782, and had ten children—Jane, Ruth, John, William, Robert, Hugh, Mary, Judeth, Agnes, Jonathan, and Alexander. Jane became the wife of James Torbert, who came to Pickaway in 1808. Torbert was a man of local prominence, and was wealthy. Agnes (Mrs. McCrea), now residing in Circleville, is the only survivor of the family. She was born June 3, 1799, and married, September 16, 1819, Matthew McCrea, who died September 4, 1847. They had a family of eight children, three of whom are now living, namely, Adam, proprietor of the Pickaway house, in Circleville; William, in Illinois; and George, in St. Louis. Hugh Foresman, sr., died in this township, December 17, 1811, and his wife March 12, 1813.

Thomas Emerson moved in from Virginia in 1807, and located on Scippo creek, where his grandson, George Emerson, now lives—section eighteen.

About the same time Gabriel Steeley moved in from Pennsylvania, and settled in the southwest part of section twenty, where the Wilsons now live. He was the father of seven children. John resided where Abram Penn now lives, and Meek on the homestead. John married Margaret Emerson. Two sons—Lemuel and Benjamin—now reside in the township. Edmund, Silas, and Jane, widow of Jesse B. Lutz, reside in Indiana. Nancy, wife of James Rice, lives in Pickaway; and Margaret, wife of James Hayes, in Kingston.

Jacob Wagner came to Ohio from Frederick county, Maryland, with his family, in the fall of 1807. He remained in Ross county one year, when he moved into this towhship and located where Otis Lutz now lives, in section thirty-one. He finally sold to David Crouse, and moved to Upper Sandusky, where he resided until his death. His son, Jacob Wagner, now aged eighty-three years, has resided in this township ever since he came, in 1808. He married Sarah Young, who died May 4, 1874. He has resided on the place he now occupies nearly forty years.

James Hedges came from Berkeley county, Virginia, and located at Jefferson, in 1807. He married Miss Margaret Nevill, and resided in Jefferson until the fall of 1810, when he moved to Circleville. His father, Philip, and a cousin, Joseph, arrived a short time afterwards. They both married into the Nevill family, and Joseph became a partner of Henry Nevill, in the store at Jefferson, which was finally moved to Circleville.

In October, 1808, William Caldwell and family moved to Ohio from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and located in Ross county, west of Kingston. After living through the winter in a cabin which he erected there, he came, in the following March, to Pickaway, and settled in section fifteen, where he resided until his death, in 1815. His wife survived him several years. Their son, John Caldwell, who came into the township with his parents in 1809, is still a resident of it.

George Kellenberger and wife, Jemima (Rice), came from near Fredericksburg, Maryland, soon after the close of the war of 1812. He located a few miles below Chillicothe, but subsequently came to Pickaway, and moved into the old house of Major Boggs. He finally purchased and settled in section thirteen, where his son George now lives. He died December 31, 1861, in his seventy-first year. His wife died December 25, 1865. Five sons were born to them, all now dead but two—Nelson, in Ross county, and George, on the old homestead.

John Entrekin, then about twenty years of age, came to Ohio from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1798. He came with a party of eight men, who made the journey on horseback, over the mountains. The party made a location at the bend of the river, three miles above Chillicothe, and grubbed out about one hundrd acres, which they planted to corn. In the fall they all returned to Pennsylvania, and those of them who had families moved out. John Entrekin brought out his parents, with his brother William and sister Martha, and made settlement where he had previously made an improvement.

Mr. Entrekin married Nancy Crouse, in December, 1801, and settled on the Kinnickinnick, on the farm now owned by Z. Downs. He continued a resident of Ross county until the spring of 1828, when he came into Pickaway, and settled where William W. Entrekin, his son, now lives, buying out a son of John McCutcheon, who came here in 1808. Colonel Entrekin died May 10,

BENJAMIN SHELBY

MRS. BENJAMIN SHELBY.

was born at what in early times was called "the station," below Chillicothe, April 8, 1796. His parents, David and Mary (Williams) Shelby, were natives of Rockingham county, Virginia. David Shelby was one of the earliest pioneers in the Scioto valley, coming to Chillicothe with General Massie's party, and was one of the first settlers in Pickaway county. Sometime prior to 1800 he located in the township of Pickaway, where he afterward entered the west half of section three, erecting his cabin on the site of the red frame dwelling-house, now occupied by Silas Saxon, which he also erected as early as 1819. David Shelby was a man of prominence in the county. He was a member of the State legislature for twenty-one consecutive years, with the exception of one term, and was the first justice of the peace in the township of Pickaway, being elected to the office before Ohio was made a State, and serving a number of years. He died December 25, 1845, at the age of eighty years. His wife died October 3, 1830, at the age of sixty-eight years. They were the parents of eight children: John, Joseph, Rachel, Hannah, Charity, Rezon, Benjamin, and Isaac. Hannah, now the widow of Rev. Joseph Curtis, and living in Illinois, is the only survivor. Charity, the only one of the family besides Benjamin, who settled in Pickaway county, was the wife of Henry Morris, and lived where her daughter, Mrs. Jacob Weaver, of Pickaway township, now lives.

Benjamin Shelby, at the age of nineteen, went to Indiana, and lived with his uncle two years, during which he was engaged in boating on the Wabash, taking corn, pork, and flour from Evansville to Fort Harrison, now Terre Haute, on a keel boat. He returned to Ohio, and commenced flat-boating to New Orleans, in which he continued twelve years, making two trips each year. In the fall he would buy cattle in Illinois and Missouri, which he would fatten and drive to Philadelphia or New York, and for many years was extensively engaged in this business. In 1823 he purchased, of Christopher Bartley, forty acres of land in section three, Pickaway township, including the Bartley grist-mill, on Scippo creek. He afterwards bought, of Bartley's heirs, the remainder of the quarter, and located where his daughter, Mrs. Stage, now lives. Mr. Shelby became a large land-holder, owning some sixteen or seventeen hundred acres in this county and in the west.

He had command of a company of militia, in Indiana, and was subsequently appointed colonel of militia in this county.

He married Nancy Enoex, and raised a family of five children, three of whom are now living. The eldest was Evaline, born March 28, 1825, married Jacob Reesor, and died in Illinois, October 9, 1869; Evan C., born August 25, 1828, married Elizabeth, daughter of James Rice, of Pickaway township, and resides in Circleville; Malinda H., born December 19, 1834, is the wife of Isaac W. Stage, and lives on the old homestead; David, born October 29, 1837, married Margaret Mason, and occupies the farm on which his grandfather settled; John, born November 15, 1839, was shot, by accident, December 25, 1871, and died three days afterward.

Benjamin Shelby died May 4, 1876, and Mary, his wife, October 9, 1869.

1842. His wife survived him, and died January 16, 1845.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first habitation erected in the township, save the huts and wigwams of the Indians, was probably the log cabin of Caleb Evans. It was located in section five, near the present site of the dwelling of Samuel H. Evans. The house was destroyed by fire. The first white child born in the township, and probably the first in Pickaway county, was Mary Evans, daughter of Caleb and Elizabeth Evans. The date of her birth was June 8, 1798. She became the wife of her cousin, Archibald Wiggins, and removed to Kentucky. The first death was that of James Wilson, who died June 8, 1799. In the fall of the same year Hugh Lynn died, and his was the second death in the township. His widow, who was a sister of Mrs. George Hitler, sr., subsequently married Samuel Morehead. The first blacksmith shop was kept by David Denny, established about 1800. Its location was on Congo creek, east of the log house of John Sharp.

CHURCH ORGANIZATION.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first Methodist class organized in the township was at Salem. A log meeting-house was built a short distance northeast of the site of the present house, in 1802 or 1803. Some of the members of the class were: John Parsons and wife, Michael Saylor and family, Henry Houston and family, Allen Parker and family, and David Crow and family. Rev. James Quinn, a circuit preacher, preached in the old house. The present church was erected in the fall of 1816. The stone for the foundation was hauled by John Clarence. It was built of logs, and subsequently weather-boarded. Meetings have ever since been held in this house. The old structure, with its simple furniture, affords a striking contrast to the imposing city churches of to-day. The circuit was originally called Pickaway circuit; afterwards Circleville, and is now Kingston circuit. The present pastor is Rev. William C. Halliday. A Methodist class formerly held meetings in the school-house near the Evangelical church, and subsequently, for a number of years, in the church itself.

Palestine church, in the northeast part of the township, was built about the year 1840, by a German Reformed and Lutheran society. The Methodists afterwards bought an interest in the building and held meetings there a number of years, the former society having disbanded. Services have not been held there for some years.

A Presbyterian church was organized on the plains by the Rev. James Robinson, then of the Mount Pleasant church, in 1808. The church consisted of but few members, and never had any meeting-house or fixed location, and remained in existence only a few years. The meetings were usually held at the house of John Boggs or John Ball. In 1816 Mr. Robinson commenced preaching one-third of his time in the Rawl school-house, near the present site of Emmett's chapel. The Methodists also organized a society, on the plains, at an early date, and held their meetings alternately with the former church, in the school-house, until about the year 1835, when the two societies united in the erection of a brick church, on the hill, just south of Congo-creek bridge. It was used by them, alternately, for about ten years, when some difficulty arose between the two denominations, and the Methodists withdrew and provided another place of worship. Elias Reed, a leading member, bought the farm of John Rawl, and turned the dwelling into a meeting-house. The old building, built in 1816, is still standing, though greatly dilapidated. It was used by the society until 1852, when the present Emmett's chapel (so named, in honor of the pioneer Methodist preacher, father Emmett) was built. The Presbyterians continued to use the brick church for a few years after the withdrawal of the Methodists, when, by reason of removals and deaths, their number became so reduced that preaching could not be supported, and the house was sold and taken down.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The class was formed by Rev. John Dreisbach, in the year 1835. The first members were the officiating clergyman and his wife, Thomas F. Kraft and wife, Adam Boyer and wife, and John Kraft and wife. Abraham Dreisbach, who subsequently became a minister of the church, Isaac E., Catharine and Sophia Dreisbach, and Mrs. Eliza Steeley, were also early members, uniting soon after the organization was effected. The first meetings were held at the dwellings of the members, and afterwards in the log school-house, which stood where the frame school-house now stands, near the church. After the frame school-house was built, the society occupied it until the erection of their present church, in the summer of 1850. The building cost nine hundred and three dollars and sixty-one cents. It was dedicated December 22, 1850, by Bishop Joseph Long and presiding elder J. G. Zinser. Rev. Mr. Dreisbach preached for the class for a few years, and until the regular circuit preachers were appointed. John Heisler was leader of the class until 1840, when Isaac E. Dreisbach was appointed, and has continued its efficient head until the present. The membership is now thirty-six. The preachers are C. M. Reinehold and A. Evans. A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the church came into being, and has continued through every summer since. Isaac E. Dreisbach is its present superintendent.

EARLY BURIALS AND BURIAL PLACES.

The first place within the township chosen for the interment of the dead, was the Boggs burying-ground, situated on a little eminence a short distance north of the residence of James T. Boggs. The first person buried there, whose grave is marked, was David Boggs, who died May 10, 1800, in the tenth year of his age. The next was Jacob Sayler, who died September 21, 1800, aged fifty-two years. William Morgan was buried there in September, 1807, aged three years; Henry Beauchamp, son of Risdon and Mary Beauchamp, in the same year, and his sister Rachel, aged five years, the following year.

The first burials in the old, and now dilapidated, Jefferson burying-ground, were those of Nancy Evans, in

August, 1813; Willard Evans, in September of the same year; James Brotherlin, in December, 1813; and Elizabeth Brotherlin, in April 1814.

In the Salem burying-ground, Susannah Crow was the first person interred. She died July 8, 1809. Thomas Crow was buried here in January, 1814.

Some of the earliest interments of the deceased pioneers of Pickaway, were made in the Mount Pleasant cemetery, in Ross county, a mile southwest of Kingston. The first grave was that of "Jane, wife of George Harrison, who died September 6, 1800, in the twenty-seventh year of her age." The next was that of Jane Denny, who died in October, of the same year, in the sixtieth year of her age; Matthew Ferguson, jr., was buried in May, 1810; John Ferguson, in April, 1813; Rebecca Duncan, in December, 1813; Hugh Foresman was buried in December, 1811, and his wife, Judeth, in March, 1814.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Little that is definite can be learned in regard to the first schools in the township. The earliest schools were kept in unoccupied cabins, and derived their support from private subscriptions. One of the first schools was kept in a cabin which stood on the hill near Mr. Evans', where the old graveyard now is. And one, also, in a log house, in the south part of the township, a short distance southeast of where J. D. Sharp now lives. The first school in this house was taught by Jesse Bartlett, who came here from New England. He kept school here two or three years, and then settled in Ross county.

The first school-house, as near as we can learn, was the Rawl school-house, which stood just east of Reed's chapel—the old meeting-house. The first school in it was kept by Hugh Hannagan. The house was afterwards moved to near the place where James T. Boggs' dwelling house now stands.

The original log meeting-house built at Salem, in 1802 or 1803, was used, also, as a school-house. David Jones kept school there, and others, whose names cannot now be remembered. John Caldwell, who is still living in the vicinity, was a scholar in this school.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician resident within the township, was Dr. William B. Gould, who resided at Jefferson. He settled there in 1802 or 1803, and practiced, with only moderate success, for about fifteen years.

Dr. Daniel Turney came to Jefferson in 1806. He studied medicine with Dr. Scott, of Chillicothe, and graduated in Philadelphia. He remained in Jefferson five or six years, when he removed to Circleville. Dr. Turney was a man of strong traits of character, superior professional attainments, and, in his day, was the leading practitioner of the county. He was born in 1786, and died in Columbus, in 1827.

MILLS.

The pioneers of Pickaway obtained their grist, at first, at what was called the floating mill, on the river, below Chillicothe. Mr. Jacob Hitler informs the writer that the mill consisted of two flat-boats between which a wheel was placed in rig. The whole was covered over with a kind of roof. The mill lay at anchor wherever the force of the current was sufficient to run the wheel.

Subsequently, Crouse's mill was erected on Kinnickinnick, in Ross county, and the settlers then went there to mill. The grain was ground in the order of its reception, and the mill was so crowded with business, that several days would often be required in going to mill and back. There is now no mill in the township, but we will briefly mention a few that have had an existence.

The first grist-mill was built on Scippo creek, by Daniel Dreisbach, about the year 1815. On the same stream Benedict Morris had a mill at an early day.

Chrisropher Bartley erected a frame grist-mill on Scippo creek, about forty rods east of the road running past David Shelby's, which he run until his death. Benjamin Shelby afterwards bought the mill of Bartley's heirs, moved it down to the road, and rebuilt it. He afterwards added a saw-mill. The property was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1871.

In 1819, Major John Boggs erected, near the mouth of Scippo creek, a frame grist-mill, of three run of stone, having previously erected a saw-mill at the same place. Major Boggs operated the mill until 1827. On Christmas day, of that year, his son, Lemuel Boggs, was caught in the machinery, and crushed to death. This terrible accident induced Major Boggs to sell a half interest in the mill to George Kellenberger, when he retired from the active control o the concern.

There were a number of saw-mills on Scippo creek, in an early day, besides those already mentioned, but the particulars of their history the writer is unable to give.

THE ELLENWOOD ELEVATORS

were erected by Lemuel Boggs, the present owner, in the fall of 1876. He built them more for his own private convenience than to engage in the grain business in a general way; yet, from the first, the elevators have done a large business. Most of the farmers in the vicinity dispose of their grain there, receiving a price for it equal to that paid in Circleville, and save the toll required in going to the latter place. The first year Mr. Boggs shipped one hundred and ninety thousand bushels of corn, and now handles one hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand bushels of the same annually, and about seventy-five thousand bushels of wheat.

At Jefferson, Henry Nevill erected, in the first settlement in the township, a wind-mill, the only one, it is supposed, ever erected in the State. It was used for "cracking corn," for a time, but it was not very highly prized by its owner or his neighbors, and in after years was allowed to go down. It was a high structure, with long, broad wings, or fans, and was a terror to the farmers' horses, which could hardly be driven within a hundred yards of it.

THE OLD VILLAGE OF JEFFERSON.

No history of the township would be complete without at least a brief reference to the thriving village which it once contained. Jefferson was laid out by Henry Nevill, a wealthy Irishman, in 1803. Its location was near the

BELLEVUE.

RESIDENCE OF W. W. ENTREKIN, PICKAWAY TOWNSHIP, PICKAWAY COUNTY, O.

north line of the township, in section six. Nevill opened the first store, which he carried on alone for a few years, when he took in Joseph Hedges as a partner. Another store was shortly afterwards established, by George Brown, who came in from Chillicothe. Other stores were subsequently started, and at one time Jefferson could justly boast of the extent of her mercantile trade. The goods were brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore, in wagons drawn by six-horse teams. The founder of the village built the first tavern, which was first kept by one Bobst. The sign displayed the portrait of the distinguished author of the "charter of our liberties," in whose honor the town was named. Henry Tom succeeded Bobst as landlord. The mention of his name, by old settlers, is always coupled with anecdotes of his prodigous strength. He was a man of stalwart frame, and with his hands would break a new bed-cord almost as easily as if it were made of straw. Joseph Adamson was the last proprietor of the house. He afterwards moved to Circleville, where he kept the Valley house. There were two other hotels built in Jefferson, one of which was the Caldwell house, kept by its owner, William Caldwell, and others. Besides the business places mentioned, there were the usual mechanic shops and other establishments necessary to a first-class town with a population of some three or four hundred. There were several physicians, the best and most favorably known of whom was Dr. Daniel Turney, of whom mention is made elsewhere.

The only brick building erected in the place was the dwelling of Major Putoff, an officer in the war of 1812. The house was finally purchased by John B. Moore, who took it down and rebuilt it in Circleville, on Union street, opposite Colonel Anderson's. It is now owned and occupied by G. F. Wittich.

The first courts held in the county were held at Jefferson, and a strong effort was made by the proprietor and inhabitants of the place to secure the location of the county seat. When this failed, the town began to go down, stores and many dwellings were moved away, and in 1840, the place had decreased to eighty-five inhabitants. No vestige of a town now remains, and only a single house (the old office of Dr. Turney, now the dwelling of Mrs. Kinmore) is left to mark its former site.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE ENTREKIN FAMILY.

James Entrekin, the original representative of his family in America, was a native of the Highlands of Scotland, and resided in a mountain pass known as the Entrekin pass. His wife was from the north of Ireland, and was of Scotch-Irish extraction. She reached the great age of one hundred and three years. They came to America and settled in what is now the eastern part of Adams county, Pennsylvania. One son, William, with his entire family, was killed by the Indians at a small stream called Bloody run. James, the other son, married Elizabeth Hall, who, like him, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and they settled near Gettysburg, upon the ground where the great battle was fought in the war of the Rebellion. Their children were three sons and four daughters, namely, James, John, William, Elizabeth, Jane, Ester, and Martha.

John Entrekin, born April 22, 1778, moved with his father's family, when fourteen years old, and in the year 1792, to Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. In April, 1798, he removed, with eight others, to the northwest territory, and settled in Ross county. They traveled from Wheeling to Chillicothe by the bridle-path known as Zane's trace, and saw only four houses while making their slow journey. John Entrekin and his eight friends cleared, that season, ninety-nine acres of land, which was afterward entered by Cryder, and is now known as the Dunn farm. After this was done, and a crop of corn raised, they all returned to their homes in Pennsylvania and made preparations to move their families to the new home in the wilderness. They returned in October, 1798. John Entrekin was not married. The family consisted of the father, mother, John, William, and Martha. Mrs. Elizabeth Entrekin died September 5, 1800, at the age of sixty-seven years, and was buried on the farm now owned by D. Umsted. Through this death the family was broken up. The husband returned to Pennsylvania and lived with his son James. Martha, the youngest daughter, went to Kentucky, and lived with her married sister, Mrs. James Parks, and there married Thomas McCutchen, a brother of John McCutchen, who lived and kept a tavern near where William W. Entrekin now resides. William Entrekin returned to Pennsylvania, where he died in 1854, in the month of July. On December 25, 1801, John Entrekin married Nancy Crouse, a daughter of John and Catharine Crouse, who emigrated to Ross county with their entire family, in April, 1798, and settled there permanently. John Crouse and wife were both born near Baltimore, Maryland, he on the thirteenth of January, 1759, and she on the first of May, 1764. He was of German extraction, and she of Welsh. Mr. Crouse purchased, in 1798, the mill erected by William McCoy and John D. Rush, on Kinnickinnick, in the same year—the first mill in the Scioto valley. Mr. Crouse died September 5, 1847, at the age of eighty-eight years; and his wife September 12, 1845, aged eighty-one years. He served his country with great credit in the Revolutionary war.

John Entrekin was one of the prominent men of Ross and Pickaway counties. His life up to 1828 was identified with the former county. By crumbling papers, yellow with age, now in the possession of William W. Entrekin, we obtain the dates of some of the events of his life. The oldest is one which is dated "January 14th, 1802, Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio," appointing John Entrekin as captain of a company of militia of the First regiment of the county of Ross. A little later he received the following letter, which serves to show that it meant something to belong to the militia in those days:

"CHILLICOTHE, May 20, 1803.

"SIR:—You will please immediately to inform your neighborhood that the Indians are in force on our frontiers, and that they ought immediately to arm and equip themselves for the defense of the neighborhood, and be ready to obey such further orders as they may receive.

"G. LANGHAM.

"It is certain they have killed Captain Herod.

"JESSE PRENTISS."

Fortunately for the subject of our sketch, and for the people of Chillicothe and vicinity, the attack at this time apprehended did not take place.

Mr. Entrekin received his commission as captain of the Second company, First battalion, First regiment, Second brigade, of the Territorial militia in 1809. It bears the date March 24th, and the signature of Samuel Huntington, then governor.

In June, 1817, he received from Governor Thomas Worthington, a notification of appointment as major of the Second regiment, and only a few days later he was made lieutenant-colonel. November 13, 1818, he was made colonel of the Third regiment, Third brigade, Second division.

Mr. Entrekin was three times appointed justice of the peace: in 1815 by Governor Worthington, in 1819 by Governor Ethan A. Brown, and in 1822 by Governor Allan Trimble. He was Ross county's representative in the legislature in 1821. Mr. Entrekin's was one of the half-dozen families which composed the society of the Mt. Pleasant Presbyterian church, the first church in Ross county.

During the war of 1812, he performed considerable very arduous service for his country. He at first had charge of a company of horse, in the Auglaize country, whither he was sent to aid in the relief of Fort Defiance. He returned from there to Chillicothe, and in the following fall and winter had charge of the force which guarded the wagon trains which transported supplies from the then capital to Upper Sandusky, and also had charge of the business in a commercial way. Toward the close of the war, he was captain of a company of infantry. After the close of the war, in 1814, he had an adventure with some Indians, near Little Sandusky, and the sword which saved his life from their knives is now in the possession of his son.

After the war he engaged in farming and other business, and estab-

lished his sons in the occupation of cattle breeding and dealing. He moved from Ross county to Pickaway township, Pickaway county, in March, 1828, and first lived in a log and frame house which stood just south of the present residence of William W. Entrekin. He was elected common pleas judge of Pickaway county, by the Legislature, in 1838, and served until his death. He died May 10, 1842, at the age of sixty-four years, from a surgical operation performed by Dr. Mussey, of Cincinnati. He was a man of great activity and force, influential, highly respected, generous and just. Mrs. Entrekin was born Fe' ruary 16, 1783, and died January 16, 1845, at the age of sixty-one.

The children of John and Nancy Crouse Entrekin, were four sons and six daughters: Elizabeth, James, Catharine, John, William W., Dan. Crouse, Pheraby, Diantha, Jane and Nancy Crouse. Elizabeth was born January 4, 1803; married James McCoy; died August 23, 1872. James was born October 18, 1804; he married Margaret Steele, and after her death, married Elizabeth Shirley; died October 19, 1875; Catharine, born November 1, 1806; married John Carter, of Nicholas county, Kentucky, and died in Missouri, November, 1867; John was born April 9, 1809, and now resides in Saline county, Missouri; he married Frances More, now deceased; William W. was born March 12, 1812; he married Jane Bell, daughter of Thomas and Ruth Bell, of Circleville; their children were John Rockwell, born October 1, 1844; Creaton, born March 24, 1847; Flora Bell, born September 18, 1849, and Tacy Crouse, born February 24, 1862. William W. Entrekin is the only son of John Entrekin now living in the State. He is a large landholder, and prominent farmer of Pickaway township, and has been a successful man in varied and extensive affairs of business. His influence and activity have been largely instrumental in securing to the people of the Scioto valley a railroad, and he has labored to bring about the construction of others, which, if ever completed, will be of great advantage to the country. His residence (subject of illustration) is one of the beautiful homes of the southern part of the county, and was built by him with funds furnished by his father, in 1840. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, as are also all the members of his family. In politics, he was, originally, an old line Whig, but since 1854 has belonged to the Republican party.

Dan. Crouse, next younger, bother of William W., was born September 21, 1814, and is now living in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri. He married Jane Torbet.

Pheraby was born May 25, 1817. She was first married to Russell D. Rockwell, but is now living with her second husband, Abram Jones, one mile south of Kingston, in Ross county.

Diantha was born August 1, 1819, and married Dr. A. W. Thompson, of Circleville. She died August 22, 1858.

Jane, born January 30, 1822, died in infancy.

Nancy Crouse, born December 8, 1831, is living with her brother, in Independence. Missouri.

JOHN CALDWELL,

seventh child of William and Jane (Moore) Caldwell, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1800, His parents were natives of the same county, but of Irish ancestry, and emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, with their family, in October, 1808, locating, first, about a mile west of Kingston, on the old Lancaster road. In March, 1809, Mr. Caldwell removed to Pickaway township and settled on the west half of section fifteen, where he resided until his death, March 21, 1815, aged fifty-two years. Mrs. Caldwell died September 1, 1823. They were among the early members of the Mount Pleasant Presbyterian church, in Ross county, of which Mr. Caldwell was elected a ruling elder, and ordained to that office August 7, 1811. Their children, besides John, with the dates of their birth, were as follows: James and David, twins, born July 28, 1787; Robert, born January 25, 1790; Samuel, born June 14, 1792; William, born August 29, 1794; Elizabeth (Mrs. Elias Benton), born June 12, 1797; Daniel, born July 9, 1802; Joseph, born May 1, 1804; Johnson, born January 12, 1805.

John Caldwell, the subject of this sketch, married, January 24, 1828, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Monnett, and resided on the homestead until 1855, when he moved to the place where he now lives. Mrs. Caldwell died June 22, 1838. By this marriage there were seven children, as follows: Elizabeth Jane, born February 23, 1829, married Dwight Calhoun, October 29, 1848, and now lives near Kenton, Hardin county, Ohio; has six children. Isaac M., born February 2, 1830, married Sophronia Morris, November 7, 1852, died May 4, 1863, in camp, near Memphis, Tennessee. His widow, with three children, lives in Pickaway township, Pickaway county, Ohio. Robert, born February 22, 1831, married Cynthia Pinneo, August, 1856. He now lives in Sheldon, Illinois; has three children. William Lewis, born March 12, 1832, married Alvina Tobias, October, 1860, and died July 8, 1876. His widow lives in Sheldon, Illinois, and has five children. Amos B., born December 17, 1833, married first, Margaret Pinneo, and second (February 13, 1866), Lovinia Holmes, and is now a resident of Sheldon, Illinois. He has five children, one by his first wife. John Wesley, born February 11, 1835, married Virilla Shoecraft, June, 1867. He is at present superintendent of public works, of Seymour, Indiana. He has one child living, and one deceased. Sarah B., born June 22, 1837; died, March 19, 1838.

Mr. Caldwell was married November 12, 1839, to Rebecca McClellan, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Kinnear) McClellan, who was born February 13, 1810. The fruit of this marriage was three children, the eldest of whom, born August 19, 1840, died in infancy. Ann Maria, born November 24, 1841, is unmarried, and is at present a teacher, with her brother, in the schools at Seymour, Indiana. Thomas McClellan, the youngest, was born June 20, 1843, and died September 23, 1852.

Mr. Caldwell has filled the office of township clerk of Pickaway for a number of years, and served as justice of the peace three successive terms, beginning in 1836. He has given all of his children a fair education, two of whom—John Wesley and Ann Maria—having graduated, in 1861, respectively, at Ohio Wesleyan university, and Ohio Wesleyan female college, Delaware, Ohio.

Mr. Caldwell is a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a liberal supporter, and enjoys the universal respect of his fellow citizens.

JOHN CALDWELL.

MRS. JOHN CALDWELL.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN CALDWELL, PICKAWAY TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

WALNUT.*

Bounded on the north by Madison township, on the east by Fairfield county, on the south by Washington and Circleville townships, on the west by the Scioto river, and on the northwest by Walnut creek, lies Walnut, one of the most fertile and productive townships in Pickaway county. It contains a large proportion of excellent corn land, and produces, also, abundant crops of wheat, oats, and grass.

The surface is generally undulating, though the eastern part of the township is considerably more rolling than the western and central portions. The highest point is Ringgold, where an elevation of over five hundred feet above Circleville is attained. There are several mounds and ancient remains in the township, the most interesting of which are found near Ringgold. In a timbered piece of land on the farm of Mr. Snyder, are three mounds, of conical shape, in a nearly straight line east and west, and only a few rods from each other, each from twelve to fifteen feet in height. A few rods to the east of these mounds is a slight depression in the surface of the ground, in the form of an exact circle, of about two hundred feet in circumference and four or five feet in width. Old residents report that the ditch, when first seen by them, forty or fifty years ago, was several feet deep, and that it was surrounded by an embankment, but no traces of this are now discernible. On the farm of Mrs. Spade, in the same vicinity, is a similar specimen of antiquity, though the ditch is less distinct. The mounds above described are hollowed out, and are full of stone, and in the early settlement of the township were inhabited by countless numbers of snakes, of almost every variety of species, and the place was called "snakes' den," and it is still so designated. The reptiles would crawl out in the spring of the year and infest every portion of the township during the summer, returning to their nests in the fall, and such a pest did they become, that it was necessary, finally, to attack them in their nests and destroy them.

WATER COURSES AND TIMBER.

The principal stream is Little Walnut creek, which flows a general east and west course through the township, uniting with Walnut creek in section eighteen. Its main branch is Turkey run, which, rising in Fairfield county, enters the township on section thirteen, flows in a westerly direction until it reaches section sixteen, when its course lies northwest, entering the parent stream in the north part of that section.

The original varities of timber consisted principally of walnut, maple, oak, butternut, hickory, and a large proportion of wild cherry of splendid growth, many of the trees measuring five or six feet through. There was also a great deal of buckeye, but it was not valued as timber, and the tree proved very unwholesome to the cattle, which ate freely of the branches and nuts, and sickened, and sometimes died, in consequence.

SETTLEMENT.

Tradition relates that several years prior to the arrival of the first settler, a company of six men, from Virginia, had visited the township, making the journey in a canoe. They started out to explore the country with the view of selecting a place for settlement, and halted only when they reached section sixteen in what is now Walnut township, Pickaway county. Here they made an encampment, cleared off a small piece of ground, trapped and hunted a few months, and then returned to Virginia. When the pioneer, Williamson, came he erected his cabin on the spot where the party had camped.

The pioneer settler in Walnut was William Williamson, who came into its forests from Hampshire county, Virginia, in the spring of 1797 or 1798. He leased some school land in section sixteen, and, assisted by his brothers, Cornelius and John, who came out with him, erected a cabin and put in six or seven acres of corn, on land now constituting a part of the farm of Joshua Hedges. In the fall they returned to Virginia, and the following winter William brought out his family, consisting of his wife and one small child. The parents performed the entire journey on foot, carrying the child in their arms, while the few goods they had were transported on a packhorse. Williamson's cabin stood on the site of the old log-and-frame dwelling of Jabez Hedges, about thirty rods northeast of the present brick residence of Joshua Hedges. Tere he lived until 1812, when he bought the northwest quarter of section fifteen, to which he removed, and which he made his permanent residence. Williamson was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, June 23, 1768, and was, consequently, about twenty-eight years of age when he came into the township. He died June 17, 1844, and is buried in the old burying-ground, a short distance north of where he first lived. His wife, Sarah, died October 13, 1831, aged fifty-two years. The names of the children of this pioneer family, mentioned in the order of their births, are as follows: John, Eliza, Maria, Hiram, Mary, Mahala, and Jackson—all born in this township, with the exception of John. Eliza became the wife of John Kimble; Maria, of Jabez Hedges; Mary, of Williamson, her cousin; and Mahala, of Theophilus Nicholson. Cornelius Williamson and family

*We are indebted to Jabez Hedges for much information furnished in the preparation of this history.

moved out a short time after his return to Virginia, and located near the site of the old graveyard previously mentioned. A child died soon after, and the family, thinking the new country sickly, went back to Virginia, In about 1830, however, they came out again, and made a permanent settlement. John Williamson, sr., father of William and Cornelius, with his family, joined the settlement in 1815.

William and Joseph Buck and their families, originally from Pennsylvania, removed to this State from Kentucky, and arrived in the township about a year after Williamson. William took a lease, for seven years, of about thirty acres in section sixteen. At the expiration of his lease he removed from the township, going south, somewhere on the Mississippi river. Joseph Buck entered one hundred and sixty acres in section eighteen, where he resided until his death, about 1808. His life was cut short by accident. He was testing a mowing scythe, which he had just "hung," when Henry Reader, his neighbor, passing by the field in which he was at work, was asked to stop and try it. He did so. The first stroke he made the scythe choked, and, in forcing it through the grass, the point struck Buck, who was standing near, in the back of the leg, just above the knee. An artery was severed and he bled to death in the field before surgical aid could be obtained.

James Martin settled, as early as 1798, in section thirty-three, on land now occupied by John Reber. Mr. Martin came from Pennsylvania. He had two sons and several daughters, one of whom became the wife of Andrew Cradlebaugh, a former resident of Circleville, and whose son, Colonel John Cradlebaugh, was a prominent member of the bar of that city.

Abraham Crist settled, about the year 1800, where Stevenson Peters now lives. He had a saw-mill there in an early day, with a run of stone for grinding. The machinery was run by a tread-wheel, propelled by a yoke of oxen. He had also a small distillery, which he operated until his death—in 1833 or 1834. He was taking a load of whiskey to Circleville, and while watering his team at Hargus creek, the horses became frightened in some way and ran over him, causing his death.

William Ward and family came from Pendleton county, Virginia, in the spring of 1802. The family consisted of his wife and seven children; a married daughter remaining behind. They came to Wheeling by wagon, and thence on a flat-boat to Portsmouth. From Portsmouth they journeyed, through the almost trackless forest, with team and wagon. Ward settled on three hundred acres in section seventeen, and moved into a cabin until then occupied by William Buck, a squatter, who vacated on the arrival of Ward. The daughter, Elizabeth, with her family, came out about a year afterward, and remained about two years on section eight, when they returned to Virginia. The other children were Charles, William, Robert, Mary, James, George, and Richard. Charles, William, George, and Robert settled in Fairfield county. Mary died unmarried. James married Elizabeth Brobst, and settled on a part of the old homestead. He died in 1863. Four of his sons live in this township—William, Peter, Josiah, and Daniel. Richard Ward married Mary Rout, and settled on the old homestead. Two sons—William Harvey and Sidner J.—are at present residing in Walnut.

In 1803 John Morris moved in and settled on a quarter section in number thirty-three, the farm being now owned by Johnson Bowman. The only settler then in this portion of the township was James Martin, who adjoined him on the north. Morris occupied his original location until his death. A son—Ezekiel—resides in Washington, aged seventy-eight years, and James in Walnut. John died June 5, 1877, and his widow occupies the farm.

Thomas Longworth settled a short distance north of the present residence of John Haas, near where the old graveyard now is, in about 1803. He had a large family, but none of them are now left.

Joshua Hedges, with his wife, and eleven children, came into the country in 1804. They came with team and wagon from Berkeley county, Virginia, their native place, to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, a town on the Monongahela river. There they loaded everything on to a flat-boat, and traveled thus to Marietta, and thence by wagon, over the rough and almost impassable roads, to Zanesville. Their household goods, which were packed in eight or nine large trunks, were left at Marietta, to be shipped up the Muskingum. The shipping agent neglected to send them for several weeks, leaving them exposed to the weather, and the goods were utterly destroyed. The family went to Lancaster in Fairfield county, where they made a temporary location, arriving the seventeenth day of May, of the above year. Mr. Hedges died there the same summer, and in the fall the family came to Walnut. They put up a cabin on section nine, which, with other lands, the father had entered, and moved into it on Christmas day. In 1812, Mrs. Hedges married Henry Dreisbach, of Pickaway township, and moved with him to Bloomfield, where they kept a tavern. The children of Joshua Hedges were Joshua, jr., John, Obed, Jabez, Cynthia, Phebe, Rhoda, Julia, Cyrus, Morgan and William. All are now dead but Jabez. He was born December 28, 1789, near Martinsburg, Virginia. He married Maria Williamson, and first settled on Walnut creek, but in 1829 moved to his present location in section sixteen. His wife died May 13, 1868, and he now lives with his son Joshua. Mr. Hedges was a volunteer for a few months, in the war of 1812, but lay sick most of the time at Fort McArthur.

William Tallman, a Pennsylvanian, settled where Absalom A. Peters now lives, section twenty-four, about the year 1805. He possessed considerable means when he arrived, and subsequently owned a large amount of land. He died in Royalton, Fairfield county, but his body was brought to Walnut, and buried on the farm. He was the father of Judge George Tallman, formerly a resident of New Holland, this county.

Richard Hooker, son-in-law of Tallman, came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in 1805, and settled a short distance north of Ringgold, where he resided until some time after the war of 1812, when he returned to Penn-

sylvania. He was a man of superior ability, and served several terms in the State legislature.

Jacob Hoover, from Pendleton county, Virginia, came to Ohio in 1805. He entered the southeast quarter of section five, and settled where his son, Christian Hoover, now lives. The old log cabin, into which the family moved so long ago, is still standing, but not in its original location. He died there in 1825, aged forty-seven. Mrs. Hoover lived until the age of eighty-four, having died only a few years since. Their children were: Sarah (now Mrs. Aucker); Elias (deceased); Elizabeth; Martha (deceased); Christian; Ann M.; Mary, wife of Lewis Rhodes; Peter (dead); and Nancy, wife of Philip Glick.

Alexander Frasier, a Scotchman, located on the same section, soon after Hoover; finally went to Madison township, where he died.

In 1806, Joash Miller and family came from Berkeley county, Virginia, into Walnut, and made their location where Jacob Hines now lives. A son, Joseph, married Phebe Hedges, and settled on the place now occupied by Elkanah Humble. Peter Miller married a daughter of Lewis Scothorn, and occupied a part of the old homestead. Jacob Hines and Elkanah Humble married daughters of Joash Miller.

Benjamin Bowman and family came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1802, and settled on the Pickaway plains, where he remained several years, and then came to Walnut and entered a quarter section, where his son John now lives. He died September 29, 1816, and was buried on the farm. He had eight children, two of whom—John and Mrs. Joseph Bowman—are among the oldest residents of the township. John married Ruth, daughter of William Brown, and has raised a family of eight children, as follows: Harriet (Mrs. Grandstaff) resides in Indiana; Emily is the wife of Harvey A. Blue; Benjamin, residing in Illinois, and William, deceased, were both, formerly, auditors of Pickaway county; Eliza (Mrs. Newman), Mary Jane (wife of William M. Peters), and Richard M. J., reside in Walnut.

William Brown and family, his son Samuel and family, and several sons-in-law and their families, came from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1806. Mr. Brown, sr., entered considerable land in Walnut township, and divided it among his sons. After residing in the township many years he removed to Hancock county, and died there, at the age of more than ninety years. All of his children, after living in the township for longer or shorter periods, moved to Hancock county, with the exception of William, who permanently settled in Walnut, and Mrs. B. Brown, who went to the coal regions. Two children of William Brown, jr., now live in Walnut, viz.: William, on the homestead, and Mrs. John Bowman. Obed died April 2, 1866, but his widow (Delilah Snyder) is still living.

Lewis Scothorn settled on Turkey run, in section fourteen, in 1806. He came from Rockingham county, Virginia, bringing his family and goods on pack-horses. He was a very successful hunter, and many a deer fell a victim to his unerring rifle. He dressed their skins and made them into moccasins, which he found a ready market for among the settlers. He died in Fairfield, in 1816. His widow subsequently went to Hancock county, where she died at an advanced age. His son, Lewis, a resident of the township, was born January 31, 1812, and married Susannah Westenhaver, who died in May, 1850.

Another son, Joseph, married Hannah Crum, and, subsequently, purchased and settled where Ashton Whitehead lives. He finally removed near Ashville, and made a permanent location on land now owned by Ezra Hedges.

Jacob Beery was the earliest settler in the northeast part of the township. He arrived from Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1807, and settled where his son, David Beery, now lives, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1845. His widow died in March, 1866, having reached the advanced age of nearly eighty-eight years. Their three children—Sarah, Lydia and David—came in with them, and they all subsequently married into the family of Jacob Scleich. The wife of David (Harriet Scleich) died January 18, 1863. They had ten children, nine of whom are living.

J. C. Peters came from Berkeley county, Virginia, near Winchester, in 1808. He settled in Walnut, and resided here until 1825, when he moved to Madison township, on section thirty-three. William L. Peters still lives on the southeast quarter of the same section. Mr. Peters was married twice, and had, by his first wife, fourteen children, and by his second, two. William Peters married Susannah Hoffhine, and to them have been born six children: John N., Harriet A., George S., Francis J., Edward A. and James P. Mr. Peters had one child (now dead) by a previous marriage.

George Brinker, then eighteen years of age, came to Ohio in 1810. After working out by the month for some time, he married Mary Shope, and settled on the southeast quarter of section number three, which, with other lands, his step-father had taken up and failed to pay for. He was twice married, and was the father of twelve children. His mother married, for her second husband, Jacob Shaffer, and they were early settlers in Madison township. They moved from thence to Upper Sandusky, where he died, and she came to Walnut, and died at the house of her son, George, whom she survived. Two sons of George Brinker—Barnabas and George, jr.—reside in Walnut.

John Peninger and family, Jesse Morral and Mary Harrold, came from Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1810, and about the same time William Morral and his family. Peninger settled on Dry run, near Emanuel church. Jesse Morral and Miss Harrold were united in marriage soon after their arrival, and their marriage is the second recorded in the records of Pickaway county. He first located in section twenty one, but afterwards moved to the southeast quarter of section sixteen. He subsequently lived in Harrison and Madison townships, but finally came back to Walnut, and died on the Hoover place, in 1824. His wife died in 1831. They raised two children, Robert J. and Fidelia, several having died in infancy. Robert married Martha Hott, and settled where he now

resides, on section seventeen. Fidelia became the wife of William Smith, and lives in Illinois.

Henry Hott, father of Mrs. Morral, with his family, and several brothers, came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1812. He located on the northwest quarter of section eighteen, on land now owned by Ezra Hedges, and resided there until his death. Two of his brothers settled in Harrison township.

George Groce, a native of Maryland, and his wife, Catharine, emigrated to Ohio, directly after the close of the war of 1812. He first located at Circleville, and built the third house in the town. A few years after, he settled in Walnut, where his son, Allen Groce, now lives. He died in October, 1857, aged nearly seventy-six; his wife's death occurred many years previous. John, Allen and Amos, his sons, now reside in Walnut, and a daughter, Mrs. Samuel Crites, lives in Fairfield county.

Charles Duryea emigrated from Cumberland, Maryland, to this township, with his family, about the year 1812. He never owned any land, and frequently changed his location. Thomas, his son, married Nancy Williamson, daughter of John Williamson, and first located a short distance northeast of Nebraska.

Benjamin Trone, in 1813, when thirteen years old, came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, to Walnut, and the same year his father and family came from New Jersey, and settled on the southwest quarter of section eleven. A number of years after he sold his farm to his son, Asa, and after a residence of some twelve years in Royalton, removed to Circleville. Benjamin settled on eighty acres of his father's farm. He died in 1860. He was twice married, and was the father of seven children, of whom Harvey and Asa now reside in the township. His widow, aged seventy-three, lives with her son, Asa.

Paul Cromley settled where his son, Jonas, now lives, in section ten, in 1813. He came, with his family, from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. His surviving children are: Jonas, the eldest of the family, now aged seventy-six; William, sr., and Mary, widow of Peter Hoover. Stephen died in 1871, aged sixty-five; Elizabeth died unmarried; Catharine married Peter Westenhaver. The youngest son was Thomas. Paul Cromley purchased his land on which he first located of James and John Cromley, who were also early settlers here.

Hugh Creighton, a native of Ireland, moved to this State from Pennsylvania, in 1804. He resided two or three years at Zanesville, and then settled in Bloomfield, this county. In 1816, he came to Walnut, and bought of Jeremiah Smith one hundred acres in the southeast part of section nine, now owned by Mrs. Peter Hoover. He subsequently located on Walnut creek, in the northwest part of the township, and, with his son, Samuel, built the mills now owned by Mr. Spindler. He finally moved to Fairfield county, near Lithopolis, where he died, in 1858, in his eighty-fifth year. His wife was eighty-seven at her death, surviving her husband eight years. They had four sons, and a daughter, now widow of Cyrus Hedges, and residing in Walnut. Two of the sons survive—Samuel, in Lithopolis, and Joseph, a Methodist minister, at present presiding elder of the Chillicothe district. William, the oldest, was among the early pioneers of Iowa. Henry was murdered by his wife, in January, 1877. She was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to the State penitentiary for three years.

Tunis Peters came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in the fall of 1817, and spent the following winter in a cabin which stood on the farm now owned by George Keiger. In the spring of 1818 he bought and settled on eighty acres in section thirty-five, now owned by Amos Groce. In his later years he removed to Logan, Hocking county, where he died in 1826. His son, Absalom A. Peters, aged seventy-six years, resides in Walnut, within half a mile of the site of the cabin in which he spent his first winter in Ohio, sixty-two years ago.

Michael Blue emigrated to Ohio from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1812. He resided a number of years in Fairfield county, and then came to Walnut. He died at the residence of his son John, at the age of nearly eighty years. His wife survived him five or six years, and died at the age of eighty-two. Their children were: Tunis, deceased; Francina, now widow of John Williams, living in Illinois; Jonathan, in Harrison township, Pickaway county, unmarried; Harvey A., who married Emily Bowman, and is a resident of this township; Louisa and Michael, who died young; Abigail (deceased), who was the wife of Henry Whitemer, of East Ringgold; Catharine, deceased; Absalom, living in Illinois; Deborah, who became the wife of John Smith; John, resident of Fairfield county; and William, dead.

Samuel Peters and family came from Baltimore, Maryland, during the war of 1812, and settled in Fairfield county, where he died in 1829, and his wife Mary in 1861, in her eighty-eighth year. They had thirteen children, viz.: Henry, Robinson J., Nathan, Wesley, Rachel, Stevenson, Leah, Mary, Andrew, Gideon, Elizabeth, Louis S., and Ebenezer. Rachel is now the widow of William Brumfield; Leah is the wife of Broad Cole; Mary is the widow of Daniel Walters; Elizabeth is the wife of Newton Williamson. All the children are living except Gideon, who died February 26, 1844, and nine of them are each over seventy years of age.

Jacob Westenhaver came to Ohio from near Martinsburg, Virginia, in 1806. He spent the first winter with his father-in-law, Joash Miller, in this township, when he went to Chillicothe, and remained for a short time. He then located in Jefferson, Pickaway township, this county, and subsequently settled in Circleville, where he erected one of the first buildings in the town. He finally came to Walnut and settled in section three, and died there in 1847, his wife surviving him. They were the parents of eight children, three of whom—Mrs. Ashbroon, Mrs. Culp, and Emanuel—reside in Walnut.

Zachariah Pritchett, his wife, and two children, came to Ohio from Sussex county, Delaware, in 1824, performing the journey with a horse and cart. They remained near Kingston, Ross county, until fall, when they went to Harrison township and located on Walnut creek. Subsequently they came to this township and purchased eighty acres in section twenty-one, where John Reber now resides. They removed to their present location in

the fall of 1836, where the father died in March, 1877.

Isaac Weaver settled in Walnut, on the farm now owned by Emanuel Snyder, in the winter of 1827. His parents came from Rockingham county, Virginia, when he was ten years of age, and settled in Richland county, Ohio. He resided there until he was twenty-five years of age, when he married Sarah Fetters and removed to this township. He lived in Walnut until the fall of 1869, when he sold to Mr. Snyder and moved to Circleville, where he now resides, at the age of seventy-eight. He is the father of nine children—David, Louisa, Philip, William, John, Elizabeth, Mary Jane, Susannah, and Samuel. David is engaged in merchandising at Nebraska, in this township; Louisa (afterwards Mrs. Matthew Kelley), is deceased; Philip is a farmer, and resides in this township; William is one of the firm of Lynch & Weaver, grocers, in Circleville; John lives in Arkansas; Elizabeth resides in Walnut, and is the wife of Norman Peters; Mary Jane is the wife of Thomas Stofer, of Circleville; Susannah, wife of Thomas Johnson, and Samuel, live in Illinois.

David Kershner came from Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, in 1821. He kept bachelor's hall for seven years, in Bloom township, Fairfield county. He bought thirty acres of land there, which he cleared up. He married Rebecca Alsbach, and three years after sold out and bought the place on which he now lives.

Daniel Snyder settled where his son William now lives, in 1834, emigrating from Pennsylvania. He died soon after his settlement. His widow, aged nearly eighty-seven, resides with her son, Emanuel Snyder.

John May came from Maryland, in the spring of 1836. His mother, Catharine May, and five children, came out nine years before. Mr. May bought the farm now occupied by Jacob Martin, and lived there until the fall of 1860, when he moved to Ringgold, where he has since resided. He is now aged eighty-four. Charles May, who came to Ohio with the mother, in 1827, made a settlement in Walnut. He has been twice married; now lives in Illinois.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in Walnut, according to Mr. Hedges' recollection, stood a short distance north of the old graveyard, in section sixteen, where Joseph Leesman, Asa England, Joshua Baker and Philip Gatewood kept at an early date. A little log school-house was built just east of where Monroe Scothorn now lives, shortly afterwards, in which Hugh Hannagan, Hugh Creighton and others were early teachers. These buildings were constructed of logs, of course, with stick chimney, puncheon floor and door and clapboard roof. One whole end was required for the fireplace. The light was admitted by means of a "window" in each side of the house, made by cutting out the half of two logs nearly the entire length of the house, and sticks placed in the opening, over which oiled or greased paper was pasted. Along each window was a rough board, which rested on wooden pins, stuck into the logs, and constituted a desk at which the scholars sat when engaged in writing. The seats were merely split slabs, supported by wooden pins. In this manner the school-houses were built for a number of years after the first settlement of the country. A school-house was erected on the section line between numbers twenty-two and twenty-three, in 1810, in which the first teacher was a man by the name of Adison. John Bowman and wife (formerly Ruth Brown), still living in the neighborhood, attended this school. A school was kept by John Wilson, as early as 1823, in a little cabin on the farm now owned by William Reed. Lewis Scothorn and Barnabas Brinker were scholars of this school. A hewed-log school-house was soon after erected on the hill, a short distance southwest of this cabin, and Edward Kennedy taught the first school therein.

CHURCHES.

THE METHODISTS.

Members of the Methodist Episcopal faith established public worship in the township at an early date, the earliest meetings being held at the dwellings, successively, of Noah Jones, Moses Oman and George Brinker, and, in the eastern part of the township, at Jacob Longabaugh's and widow Cole's. The Hedges' chapel class was organized at the house of George Brinker, in 1841, and consisted of the following members: Thomas Young and wife, Shadrach Cole and five children, James Hoyman, George Brinker and wife, John Knight, wife, and sister, Betsey, Lewis Fridley, wife and daughters, Hannah and Catharine, Cyrus Hedges, his wife, Jane and daughters, Ann D. (now Mrs. Smith), and Cynthia, Eli Hines and wife, Sarah Payton and daughters, and Gideon Cummings. The Revs. James Gilworth and Thomas Hurd were then on the circuit, and Shadrach Cole was local preacher. The first class leader was Thomas Young, whose efficiency and devotion to his work is fondly mentioned by his few remaining associates. The chapel was built in 1843, its erection being largely attributable to the energy and liberality of Cyrus Hedges, who donated the ground, in addition to his subscription of fifty dollars. The house was dedicated by Rev. Joseph Trimble. The Sabbath-school of this church was formed in the spring of 1844, with John Spindler as superintendent.

The Union Methodist Episcopal church was formed some time between the years 1825 and '30, the following named persons being the constituent members, to wit.: William Tallman and wife, Andrew Trone and wife, Jacob Longabaugh and wife, Wesley Peters and wife, James Clark and wife, and Martin Barnhart and wife. The meetings continued to be held at Mrs. Cole's, as previously mentioned, until the erection of a church in the year 1835, for which William Tallman gave the land. Mr. Lewis S. Peters, who has officiated for many years as local preacher, united with the class when the meetings were held at widow Cole's. The first church building was a small brick structure, which, as the class increased in membership, became inadequate to the needs of the society, and, about fifteen years after its erection, it was torn down, and on the same site the present brick house was built. The church, in its most prosperous days, numbered nearly one hundred members, but it now consists of only seven or eight

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Mount Zion's church, formerly called the Cinser church, was organized at the house of Solomon Cinser, in 1830. Cinser and wife, John Bridagum and wife, Jacob Rife and wife, Valentine Reber and wife, were the original members. Meetings were held at the house of Mr. Cinser until 1840, when the frame church, on the south line of the township, was erected. This, is said, by an old member, to be the first church edifice erected by the denomination west of the Allegheny mountains.

Emanuel church was formed about the year 1832, with the following named members: John Tobias and wife, Peter Tobias and wife, John Hittle and wife, and Peter Moyer and wife. Meetings were held at the dwellings of the members until the church in the southeast corner of section twenty-eight, was built. This was in 184–. The present pastors are Revs. C. M. Reinehold and A. Evans.

THE UNITED BRETHREN.

A class was organized at the house of James Ward, in 1833. The meetings were held there for some time, and then in a log school-house, on the bank of the creek, near the present covered bridge. A log school-house was afterwards built where the brick now stands, in district number four, when the class met there for worship. This was in 1845. A revival, under the preaching of Rev. Isaac Kretzenger, the circuit preacher, soon followed, resulting in the addition of quite a number to the church; and the need of a suitable house of worship was felt. A mound, supposed to be of artificial construction, in the south part of section seventeen, was seleeted as the site. Some five or six feet of the top of the mound was leveled down, and a frame building erected thereon. The church, at the suggestion of Robert J. Morrall, one of the members who selected the location, was christened "Mount Hermon church." In 1875, the old building was removed (and is now occupied by Jacob Smith as a dwelling) to give place to the present frame structure. The church now has a membership of about sixty, Daniel Bonebrake being the pastor.

A class formerly existed in the Pontius neighborhood, but it disbanded in 1845, and the members, then only five or six in number, united with the Mount Hermon class. The Sabbath-school of this church was organized as a union school, in the hewed-log school-house, now used as a dwelling house by Daniel Litton, in 1843 or '44, with Henry Pontius superintendent.

The Bethlehem church was organized at the house of John Hager, in 1835, with the following members: John Hager, wife, and son Peter, Silas Warn and wife, Samuel Weakley and wife, Thomas Duryea and wife, and Nathan Beaver. Meetings were held at the residence of John Hager until the erection of the church, in 1840.

A class was formed at the dwelling of John May, on the farm now occupied by Jacob Martin, in 1838 or 1839, by Rev. William McCabe. They held their services there for some time, until the class became large, when it was divided, and one part met for worship at the house of John Morris, and the other in the Albright church on the town line, which some of the members assisted in erecting. The two classes subsequently reunited and continued their meetings in the Albright church until 1874, when the Bethany church building in Washington was erected.

The East Ringgold class was organized in 1860 by Rev. Thomas Forsyth, and was composed of the following members: John May and wife, Elizabeth Spade, Adaline and Catharine Peters, and John Bridagum. The frame church, erected by members of the German Reformed church, at the Ritter burying-ground, was purchased and moved to its present location in East Ringgold. Since the Rev. Mr. McCabe, the following ministers have preached on this circuit: Jacob Alsbaugh, Joshua Montgomery, Pleasant Brock, Joseph Yarnell, William Fisher, Wilson Cones, William Cones, William Kern, Joseph Buckwalter, E. Vanderman, William Miller, Thomas Forsyth, Joseph Huffine, —— Eastep, Lemuel Montgomery, Joseph Brundage, William Burnsworth, Samuel Whitmore, George Humplman, Joseph Brown, Baker Gillespie, Nathaniel Smith, and Peter Waggoner, who is still on the circuit. There are thirty-two names on the class-book, but the actual membership is much less, having been reduced by removals and deaths. John May is leader.

WARNER CHURCH,

of the German Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran denominations, was built in 1839. The land, consisting of over five acres, was donated by Henry Warner, one of the members, in consequence of which the church was named for him. The deed of conveyance was to George Pontious, Henry Spade, Henry Warner, and Martin Falk, trustees of the church, and their successors. The preacher, at the time of the erection of the church, was Rev. Henry King, and the deacons were John Glentzer, Henry Heffner, Philip Leist, and Solomon Stout. Soon after the erection of the building, certain forms of worship were sought to be introduced by some of the German Reformed members, which, being considered as innovations upon their principles and practices by the other portion, met with opposition, resulting, finally, in a split. The former withdrew, and erected a frame building at the Ritter burying-ground, half a mile northeast of Ringgold. This branch of the society subsequently disbanded, and the building was sold to the United Brethren, who removed into Ringgold. The Warner church contains a membership of about one hundred and forty, the Lutherans composing much the larger portion.

In 1842 a German Reformed clergyman, by the name of Strickland, came into the township from Pennsylvania, and preached at some of the dwellings of the inhabitants and at the school-house, which stood a short distance north of the site of Hedges' chapel. He organized a society, and afterward returned East. He was followed by a minister by the name of Phillips, during whose labors the North Union church was built, in 1844. The church was erected by the inhabitants generally, without respect to any particular denomination, and ministers of different faiths officiated in its pulpit. In the spring of 1851, a United Brethren class was formed, and used the

church for a number of years, when the organization was broken up. The building has not been used for religious meetings for ten or twelve years.

FIRST SABBATH-SCHOOL.

Hugh Creighton was the pioneer in Sabbath-school work in Walnut. As early as 1822 or 1823 he kept a day-school in the log school-house which stood just east of the present site of Monroe Scothorn's residence, and on the Sabbath he would collect the children together for religious instruction, although no regular organization was formed. After the removal of the school-house, as previously mentioned, a school was organized by Mr. Creighton, but it continued in existence only a short time.

FIRST BURYING-GROUND.

The first place selected by the pioneers of Walnut for the burial of their dead, was the "sixteenth burying-ground," situated on the bank of the creek, in the north part of section sixteen. The first burial—and probably the first death—in the township, was that of a child of Cornelius Williamson. The grave is unmarked, and the exact date of the event is not known, although it was prior to 1800. The oldest inscription is that on the tombstone of Mary, daughter of William and Nancy Ward, who died September 20, 1802, at the age of twenty-one years.

POST-OFFICE.

A post-office was established at Nebraska, in 1853, with Andrew Hedges as postmaster, the name of the office being "Hedges' Store." When Hedges sold his store to Thomas Gregg, in the spring of 1856, William Nicholson became postmaster, and continued to act until the summer of 1857, when Caleb Brobst assumed the duties of the office. D. F. Weaver, the present incumbent, was appointed in the summer of 1859, and the name changed to Nebraska. Mr. Weaver has held the position of postmaster over twenty consecutive years.

The office at East Ringgold was established in 1855. The first postmaster was W. C. Finkel, afterwards probate judge, who kept the office in the house which is now the dwelling of Louis Heckman. On his removal to Circleville, in 1862, he resigned his commission, and was succeeded by W. S. Heim, who officiated for about a year, when Dr. E. C. Witt was appointed, and served until 1871. S. H. Tobias was the next incumbent, holding the position a few years, and was followed, for a shorter term, by J. J. Kershner. William M. Peters, the present postmaster, was commissioned in the summer of 1878.

O. E. Niles was the first mail-carrier through Walnut, or rather the Lindsey boys, who carried it for Niles. They carried the mail on horseback, the route extending from Circleville to Lithopolis, through East Ringgold, Nebraska, and Teegardins, in Madison.

THE FIRST STORE

in Walnut was started in 1834 by Edward Kennedy, in a small hewed-log building, near where the barn of Elkanah Humble now stands.

A store was established at Nebraska by Andrew Hedges, in 1853; he sold out to Thomas Gregg, in the spring of 1856, and Gregg to Caleb Brobst, in July, 1857.

In June, 1859, W. J. & D. F. Weaver bought out Brobst and continued together until August, 1864, when D. F. Weaver purchased the interest of his brother, and has continued in trade until the present time. In February, 1879, he took in his son, A. E. Weaver, as a partner, and the firm name is, now, D. F. Weaver & Son. The new store building was erected in the spring of 1874.

The store at Ringgold we mentioned in connection with that village.

MILLS AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The first mill in the township was a saw-mill built by Richard Ward in 1811 or 1812, on the Little Walnut, in section seventeen. In 1815 Ward sold it to Jabez Hedges, who run it four or five years, when he sold the property to George Hoover, who let it run down, and, finally, abandoned it. The next saw-mill was put up by James Bell on Turkey run, in section fourteen, as early as 1816 or 1817. William Williamson had a saw-mill on Little Walnut, in section sixteen, as early as 1825, which he operated until his death. Subsequent to the above, many other saw-mills had been built, which are not now in existence.

The first grist-mill was built by John Hager, sr. He and his wife came from Hagerstown Maryland, in 1803, making the journey on foot, and carrying all their worldly goods in a pocket-handkerchief. Hager subsequently entered section fourteen, and, notwithstanding the little he had to begin with, finally accumulated considerable property. A few years after his arrival he built a small log grist-mill on Little Walnut, a short distance east of the frame grist-mill of Samuel Campbell, the remains of which can yet be seen. The mill now owned by Mr. Campbell, Hager built about 1814, although, in 185—, it was rebuilt by his son, John, to whom the father gave the property. Thomas Duryea bought it in 1844, and, since then, it has passed through many hands, Samuel Campbell, as before mentioned, now owning it.

James Bell had a grist-mill on Turkey run, in the southeast quarter of section fourteen, as early as 1818. He run it a number of years, and his sons, after his death. Isaac Stout subsequently operated it for a great many years. The building is still standing. David Glick had formerly a mill in operation on Little Walnut; near the east line of the township.

The mills of John M. Spindler were established by Hugh Creighton & Son. The dam was put in and the saw-mill erected, as previously stated, in 1838. In 1846 a grist-mill of two run of stone was added. Some two years after the erection of the grist-mill Creighton & Son sold the property to Joseph Deitz, who operated the mills two years, and, failing to pay for the property, it was purchased by the present owner. Mr. Spindler has used the grist-mill chiefly as a hominy mill, in the manufacture of which article he has built up a considerable trade.

There are, at the present time, four saw-mills in the township, all of them steam mills, with the exception of

that of J. M. Spindler, on the big Walnut. The latter was erected by Hugh Creighton & Son, in 1838.

The saw-mill at East Ringgold was originally built by Aaron Stuckey. In 1871, Absalom A. Peters bought it, tore it down, and rebuilt it. About a year ago he sold it to his son-in-law, A. L. Peters, who now owns it.

The mills of Lewis Scothorn and Emanuel Westenhaver were both built in 1877.

The leading industry for many years in Walnut was the manufacture of whiskey. Almost every farmer had a small copper still, and the "liquid poison" was almost as abundant as water. There have been more manufactories of this kind built in the township than in all the rest of the county. The writer is informed by R. J. Morral that from a certain point of view upon his farm, the sites of thirty-four former distilleries can be seen. Of course, the effect of the business upon the moral and material interests of the community was extremely detrimental, and it was not until the Ohio canal was built, when an outlet was had for the surplus production of the corn and rye of the farmers, that it began to be abandoned.

A machine and general repair shop was started by Henry Smith, near the location of the present residence of E. P. Griner, in 1842. He removed to his present location, in section twenty-nine, in 1877, and continues the business which he has carried on for so many years.

The carriage and repair shop of Enos Longabaugh, near Bethlehem church, was established in 1873. The business is conducted by Samuel M. Miller.

PHYSICIANS.

The first doctor resident within the township was Dr. Josiah Luckey, who came in soon after the close of the war of 1812. He was then unmarried, but subsequently he married Esther, daughter of James Williams, and fixed his residence at Nebraska. He remained a few years and then removed from the township.

In 1820, Dr. William Turner, from Maryland, settled on Big Walnut, and practiced his profession in this and adjoining townships until his death, which occurred a few years after his settlement.

Dr. P. Pence located at East Ringgold, in 1845, and practiced medicine until 1850. Dr. E. C. Witt was also a practitioner there, but at what time, we are unable to state.

Dr. John T. Jones, recently deceased, was a practitioner of medicine in this township for a period of nearly thirty years. He began the study of medicine with Dr. A. W. Thompson, now of Circleville, in 1840, and subsequently graduated at Ohio medical college, Cincinnati. He first began to practice at Londonderry, Ross county; afterward practiced in Kentucky, and then coming (in 1850) to this county, settled at East Ringgold. He afterward removed to Nebraska, in this township, where he resided up to the day of his death, July 3, 1879.

Dr. William T. Kennedy, a native of this county, settled at East Ringgold in January, 1875. He was educated for his profession at Starling medical college, Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1873. Dr. Kennedy first began to practice in Circleville, and continued there for about sixteen months, when he removed to Ringgold, where he has since resided, and been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Dr. G. E. Bragdon, of St. Lawrence county, New York, located in Walnut in March, 1878. He acquired his medical education at the University medical college, New York city, graduating in February, 1878, and had practiced in Canton, New York, for some time previous.

NEBRASKA GRANGE, NO. 64, OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

This society was organized June 16, 1873, with a membership of twenty-three. The first officers elected were as follows: John Courtright, master; A. C. Nothstine, overseer; Joshua Hedges, steward; John G. Haas, assistant steward; James Ward, lecturer; Lewis S. Peters, chaplain; Ezra Hedges, treasurer; John M. Spindler, secretary; James H. Moody, gate-keeper; Mrs. M. S. Courtright, stewardess; Mrs. E. A. Nothstine, ceres; Mrs. H. D. Haas, pomona; Mrs. Sarah Westenhaver, flora.

In the spring of 1874 the society built them a hall in the second story of the store of D. F. Weaver & Son, at Nebraska. The hall is a commodious one, and neatly furnished, the whole costing one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars. The membership is now seventy, the present officers being as follows: John Courtright, master; Joshua Hedges, overseer; W. A. Griner, steward; Jonathan Hay, assistant steward; John G. Haas, lecturer; L. S. Peters, chaplain; A. C. Nothstine, treasurer; R. M. J. Bowman, secretary; Leander Ward, gate-keeper; Mrs. Harriet Haas, ceres; Mrs Rebecca Hay, pomona; Mrs. M. L. Courtright, flora; Miss Bell Beckwith, stewardess.

EAST RINGGOLD.

For the following facts we are indebted to S. P. Tobias and Philip Heim.

The only village in the township of Walnut is East Ringgold, situated in the southeast part, on the Royalton pike.

The first settler there was a Mrs. Fink, who was living on the place now occupied by Levi Graumlich, in 1837, but how long before that is not known. Sebastian Miller, a German by birth, came from Pennsylvania, in 1841, and located where J. P. Leist now lives; he was a mechanic, and engaged in the business of wagon-making. His house was a one-story and a half frame, which served the double purpose of dwelling and shop, keeping the shop in the upper room.

Aaron Stuckey settled there in 1841, and in addition to other improvements, erected a steam saw-mill.

In 1842, Mrs. Sanders settled on the place now occupied by Rosanna Spade, and the same year Adam Spade located where Lewis Heckman now lives. About the same time, William Boyer, sr., took up his residence on the farm now occupied by L. F. Beck.

Lewis Heckman, who is still a resident of the place, moved in, from Springfield, Ohio, in 1846, and located where Abraham Phillips now resides.

The first store at East Ringgold was opened in the fall

MRS. JOHN COURTRIGHT.

JOHN COURTRIGHT.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN COURTRIGHT, WALNUT TP, PICKAWAY CO. O.

of 1849, by Daniel Bock, in the building now occupied by Jacob Leist. Bock purchased the estate of Sebastian Miller. A. C. Stout afterwards kept a store in the same building.

In 1851, William C. Finkel, a wagon-maker by trade, started a store in the building now occupied by Mr. Heckman. Subsequently, Philip Heim became a partner of Mr. Finkel. The partnership continued one year, when Mr. Heim bought Finkel's interest. Two years afterward he sold to his father and brother, P. & D. Heim, who carried on the business one year, when they were succeeded by Samuel Gessley, who continued about the same length of time.

John Hook began, in the spring of 1864, in a small building, now constituting a part of the dwelling of J. J. Kerschner. In 1866 he moved into the building he now occupies, which had formerly been used as a wagon and undertaker's shop by John Bridagum.

John Woodell and Solomon Tobias, established a store in the building which is now the office of Dr. Kennedy, in 1871. About a year afterward Woodell bought out his partner, and erected the building now occupied by Isaac Tobias, in which he continued until his death, about a year afterward. The building was purchased by Mr. Tobias, who opened with a new stock in the fall 1874, and has continued with success until the present.

The first school at Ringgold was kept by John Cooley, in 1838, in a log cabin, which stood on the Ritter farm.*

The town west of Silver street, was platted, in 1860, by Mr. Burget, and the remainder by John Nevy, subsequently. The place was originally called Grand View, and the name ought to have been retained, the location being one of the most picturesque in the county.

It is not now possible to give the particulars of the first election in the township, as the early records are not in existence.

Walnut was originally six miles square, but in the year —— that portion of the township lying northwest of Walnut creek was set off to Harrison, and that part of Harrison lying southeast of the creek was detached, and annexed to Walnut, making that stream the boundary line between the two townships. This was done as a matter of convenience to the people in that portion of either township lying beyond the creek, which, having no bridges, it was difficult to cross. The township now embraces four entire tiers of sections on the east side of the original surveyed township number nine, in range twenty-one (Matthew's surveys), and all of the other two tiers of sections, in the same township, except the two northwesterly sections, and a small part of sections five and eight adjoining. It also embraces all of the fractional township number two, in range twenty-two, lying south of Walnut creek, and next the river. This part of the township was, in an early day, inhabited by a very poor class of people, who came in and occupied the cabins of the large land owners, and were a source of considerable expense to the township before the county provided a place for its paupers.

* Mr. A. A. Peters says a school was kept, at a much earlier date, in a cabin where the saw-mill now stands.

The present township officers are as follows: R. M. J. Bowman, clerk; Joshua Hedges, John Courtright and Harvey Trone, trustees; William Cromley, treasurer; Henry Whitemer and Monroe Scothorn, justices of the peace.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE COURTRIGHT FAMILY.

John Courtright was a native of Pennsylvania, and emigrated with his family to Ohio, in 1803 or 1804. They journeyed over the mountains and through the forests in a three horse wagon, bringing with them such articles of household necessity as they were able to convey. On their arrival he bought land near Royalton, Fairfield county, and began the labor of making a home in the wilderness. Progress was necessarily slow at first, but year by year the clearing was enlarged, and as prosperity followed, he added to his possessions, until he was the owner of some two thousand one hundred acres of land, the result of his own exertions, seconded by those of his sons, as they arrived at an age to assist in the smaller and larger duties of the farm.

His children were: Abraham, who died in 1851, leaving a family; John, who married, raised a family in Walnut township, and died in October, 1878; Jacob, who married, and remained on a part of his father's estate, in Bloom township, Fairfield county, where he died in 1864; Jesse D. Courtright, who was born May 5, 1811, and in August, 1831, was married to Sally Stout, by whom he had nine children.

The children of Jesse D. are: Mary Jane, who married Thomas Cole, and lives in Amanda township, Fairfield county; Sarah, who married Emanuel Westenhaver, and lives in Walnut township; Elizabeth, who married Ezra F. Beery, and lives in Bloom township, Fairfield county; John, who was born January 28, 1838, married Minerva L. Brobst, at Marcy, Fairfield county, August 16, 1866, by whom he has three children—Alva B., Sally F., and John D.; George S. Courtright, who married Miss M. Cornelia Stevens, and is a physician at Lithopolis; Samuel W., who married Jennie R. Martin, and practiced law in Circleville; in 1875, was elected judge of common pleas, which office he holds at the present time; Alva P., who married Annie Vattier, of Cincinnati, where he practiced medicine several years, after which he removed to Circleville, where he ranks among the highest of the physicians in Pickaway county; Edson B. Olds Courtright, who died in April, 1867; Amanda C., who died in infancy.

Jesse D. Courtright moved into Walnut township in 1833, two years after his marriage, and here his children were born. He was a man of strong convictions, and firm in his adherence to the principles of the party to which he belonged—the Democratic party. His abilities were so well appreciated by the public, that in 1853 he was elected to the State legislature, where he served two years. He was many times elected to fill township offices, serving as justice of the peace during a period of twenty-five years, and holding the office of township trustee nearly the same length of time. He was also land appraiser of his township.

In his religion he was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for thirty-two years, as was also his wife.

He was for many years a member of the Masonic fraternity, receiving all the degrees up to and including that of Knight Templar, and was, in every respect, faithful and true to his obligations as a Mason. Four of his sons followed in his footsteps, and became worthy members of the order. John D. is a member of Lithopolis lodge, No. 169, in which he has served as master for fourteen years. He is also a member of Circleville Chapter, No. 20; Tyrian Council, No. 60; and Lancaster Commandary, No. 2. He was also instrumental in the organization of Nebraska Grange, No. 64, organized June 16, 1863, and has continued its master from that time until the present. He has served as township trustee some eight years.

Portraits of John Courtwright and his wife, with a representation of their home in Walnut township, appear in this connection.

THE DUNNUCK FAMILY.

Joshua Dunnuck was a native of Maryland, from which State he emigrated to Ohio some time previous to the war of 1812, in which he served for a short time as a member of Captain Nye's light-horse company; he also, in common with every other able-bodied man, served in the State militia during the enforcement of the militia law of the State.

After being a resident of the State a number of years he was married to Miss Diana Tallman, by whom he had four children who lived to maturity, besides several who died in infancy. Of their children, Phebe married Absalom Ashbrook, and raised a family of children, of whom all but one lived to raise families. John married Henrietta Scott, in Fayette county, and made a home in Indiana. Elizabeth married William Peters, and lives near Pleasantville. Benjamin married Minerva Ashbrook, and died in Walnut township, where his family now live. Joshua Dunnuck's wife died, and he married a second time, his wife being Mrs. Phebe Bell, of Walnut township; their children were Diana, who was married, in Indiana, to Abel Lloyd. George T. died when nineteen years of age.

Thomas J. married Ruth Bowman, a daughter of John and Ruth Bowman, of Walnut township. With his wife Mr. Dunnuck received some property, as well as some from his father; his wife also received property from the estate of her brother, William Bowman. Mrs. Dunnuck was a woman of feeble health, but of a singularly gentle and loving disposition, and made a willing helpmeet to her husband, and a careful, judicious mother to their children, of whom they had five. Two of these died in infancy. Their home was a happy one, but, just as they were about completing his present comfortable dwelling-house, which was designed by Mrs. Dunnuck, and before it was occupied, she died from consumption. She was born October 12, 1834, and died September 12, 1876, aged nearly forty-two years. Her death left a vacancy in the once happy home that no other can fill. Their children were: Milton C., who is married, and lives in a house on the same premises as his father; Alma B., who now attends to the household duties in her mother's place; and Grace B., who also lives at home. Mr. Dunnuck has the assurance of a comfortable home during the remainder of his life, on the farm he has occupied since his marriage, which, at his death, will become the property of their children. He was a member of the National guard, and was called into duty in the one hundred days' service, but procured a substitute, as his presence was at that time needed at home.

Joshua Dunnuck, his father, had still another daughter—Sarah Ruth—who married and lost her first husband, John Louderman. She remarried, and now lives in Illinois. Mrs. Joshua Dunnuck died in Fayette county, where they were then living, about 1833 or 1834. In 1838 Mr. Dunnuck moved, with his family, to Indiana, and, in April of 1839, died there.

Portraits of Thomas J. Dunnuck, and Mrs. Ruth Dunnuck, his wife, appear in connection with this sketch.

JACKSON

Jackson lies east of Muhlenburg and Monroe, and extends to the Scioto river. Scioto township adjoins it on the north, and Wayne and Deer Creek on the south. Its surface is generally quite level; having the Scioto for its eastern boundary, and Darby creek running diagonally, from northwest to southeast, through its center, it contains a large proportion of first and second bottom land, and is among the most productive townships in the county.

INDIANS.

For several years after the first settlement of the township, small bands of Indians lingered about the region. Among the last who came to Jackson was a friendly Indian, who went by the name of Captain Johnny. With a number of other Indians, he had a camp on Darby creek, and the place is still pointed out as Captain Johnny's camp. He and another Indian, named Cherokee Tom, fell out, and finally fought a duel, with knives for their weapons. After the quarrel which led to the duel, Tom went off for a long time, when, thinking that Johnny had forgotten the difficulty, he returned to the camp on Darby creek. The next morning, Captain Johnny went to Tom's wigwam, and arousing him from his sleep informed him that he must fight. Tom yielded a reluctant assent, for Johnny was a powerful man, much the superior of Tom. The contest was short and bloody, terminating in Tom's death. Johnny went over to Mr. Renick's, borrowed a shovel, and buried bim on the place now occupied by G. A. Florence. They undoubtedly had a burying-ground there, for when the cellar of the present house was dug, the remains of several Indians were found.

THE JOLIFF SURVEY.

While the army of Lord Dunmore lay at Camp Charlotte, waiting the conclusion of the treaty with the Indians, John Joliff, a private soldier, discovered the fine tract of

T. J. DUNNUCK.

MRS. RUTH DUNNUCK.

land in this township, of which he made the survey. The tract embraces four or five thousand acres, and lies west of Circleville. This survey was made in 1774, and is believed to have been the first survey made in the State. William Renick informs the writer that the survey was made without compass or chain, and so well was it done that the efforts of the numerous land speculators ("land sharks," they were called) to invalidate it, proved unsuccessful. The regularity of the survey was, after considerable litigation, confirmed by the courts.

SETTLEMENT.

Jonathan Renick was the first settler. He came from Hardy county, Virginia, in the year 1798, having previously purchased the Dade tract. He erected a cabin on Darby creek, and kept bachelor's hall for a few years, when his father, John Renick, and family arrived. He afterwards settled, and permanently resided, where Gustavus Florence now lives. He was born July 22, 1775; married Lucinda Suddeth, March 22, 1812, and died September 3, 1843, his wife having died three years previous. They had but two children—Sarah, who married Ezra Florence (now deceased), and resides in Circleville, and Mary, who died in 1853.

John Renick, the father of Jonathan, settled where John Fleming now lives, and resided there until his death, January 13, 1814, aged nearly sixty-five. Mary, his wife, died September 15, 1834, in her eighty-second year. Their children were: Thomas, Jonathan, Margaret, Rachel, Seymour, Abel, James, Asahel, Anna, Catharine and Mary. Thomas married Tabitha Radcliff, and moved to Jackson, from Kentucky, after the rest of the family came. His location was the place now occupied by his son, Job, where he continued until his death. His wife survived him some ten years. He was associate judge of Pickaway county for several terms, and was a member of the State legislature when it met at Zanesville. Mr. Renick was a man of intelligence, sound judgment and upright character. He was the father of fourteen children, four of whom are now living, as follows: Benjamin F., in Darby township; Felix and Job, in Jackson; and Matilda, wife of James Bennett, in Deer Creek. Margaret became the wife of Henry Van Metre, and afterwards moved to Champaign county. Rachel married Joseph Van Metre, and lived on the farm now occupied by Felix Renick. Abel married Miss Harness, and first settled in Jackson township, but subsequently removed to Marion county. James was never married. Asahel married Harriet Scott, and occupied the homestead. Anna became the wife of Reese McNeal, and settled on high bank prairie, below Chillicothe. Catharine married Ralph Osborne, of Columbus, afterwards auditor of the State, and Mary married John Cunning, of Columbus.

James Renick was a general in the war of 1812, and was under Hull at the time of the surrender of Detroit. He was a brave officer, and, it is said, when Hull refused to fight, and hoisted the white flag, he indignantly broke his sword in disapprobation of what he regarded Hull's treachery. General Renick was a member of the State legislature while the seat of government was yet at Chillicothe.

William Marquis came from Virginia soon after Jonathan Renick arrived, and located on Darby creek, just above McLane's mills. He built there, shortly afterward, a log grist-mill, and also a saw-mill. He then returned for his family, and his brother-in-law, Alexander Argo, and family, moved out with them. Marquis subsequently sold his property on Darby, including the mills, to Anthony Hall, and located on the farm now owned and occupied by Alexander Caldwell. His house stood on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Caldwell's residence and a little north of it. He established a copper still there for the manufacture of whiskey. Subsequently he moved to the place now occupied by Jonathan W. Huston, and resided there until his death. The frame dwelling of Mr. Huston was built by Marquis at a very early date, and is, possibly, one of the oldest frame houses in the township. Marquis built here, also, another distillery, and continued to grind out the "liquid poison." He died April 1, 1829, and his wife July 6, 1827. They are buried on the farm on which they last lived, a short distance north of Mr. Huston's house. Argo, in 1820, bought one hundred acres of land of Marquis, on which he lived until 1835, when he sold to J. W. Huston, and moved to Illinois.

Anthony Hall was the next arrival after Marquis. He came with his family from Jefferson county, Virginia, and, as before stated, bought the property of Marquis. He operated the mills until his death, in 1825. Mrs. Hall died in 1823. They had eleven children, as follows: Joseph, Nancy, William, Rachel, Anthony, Lucy, Elizabeth, John, Mary, James, and Martha, all of whom settled and resided in the township for longer or shorter periods. Rachel married first, Thomas Glaze, and afterwards, George Davis, and lived on the farm now occupied by Mr. McMasters. Lucy married Philip Thompson, and subsequently settled on Deer creek, near Chillicothe. Mary was the wife of William Bowsher, and resided first on the farm now occupied by Henry C. Blacker, in Circleville township, afterwards removing to Sandusky. Martha became the wife of James Thompson, resided, for five years, at the mills of which he was the owner, and then moved to Williamsport, in Deer Creek township.

The next settler was Alexander Caldwell, sr. He was a native of Ireland, and emigrated, with his mother, to the United States when fourteen years of age. He came to Pickaway county prior to 1800, and located on congress land, where H. C. Blacker now lives, in Circleville township. Being unable to secure the land when it came into market, in 1801, and it being entered by another, he came to Jackson, and settled on the farm now owned by Mike Henry, where he afterwards lived. He was married three times, his first wife being Jane Boyd, and the mother of his children, of whom he had fourteen—six only living to adult age. They are: Catharine (now widow of William Bell), living in Walnut; Henry (deceased); Johnson and Alexander, in Jackson; William B. (deceased); and John H., who lives in Darby township.

Henry Slyh, sr., â native of Pennsylvania, emigrated to Ohio, from Jefferson county, Virginia, in the fall of 1802. His family consisted of his wife and six children. The journey was made with a five-horse team and wagon. He first located on Darby creek, on land belonging to Anthony Hall, and resided there eleven years, when he bought one hundred and fifty acres where his son Henry now lives; he died here, November 30, 1849, aged nearly eighty-two; his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1838, at the age of sixty-six. Their children were Mary, John, Frederick, Catharine, Henry and Elizabeth. Only the last two are now living. Henry, who occupies the homestead in Jackson, was born in Virginia, July 9, 1801; Elizabeth, now Mrs. James Hurst, resides in Missouri.

George Glaze, from Hampshire county, Virginia, came into the territory now constituting Pickaway county, at a very early date. He purchased five hundred acres of military land, lying mostly between the Scioto river and Darby creek, and near their junction. In the fall of 1807 he came out, on horseback, with two daughters—Eva and Mary—who remained here while the father returned for the remainder of the family, with the exception of Richard, John and Adam, who had come ont some time before and commenced the improvement of the land their father had purchased, and George, who was an apprentice in Winchester, Virginia. When Glaze came into the country he brought five hundred dollars, which was a large sum for a pioneer immigrant to possess. He finally became a large owner of land. He died, in 1825, at the age of seventy-seven. The only surviving member of the family is Mary, widow of John Henry Knight, residing with her son-in-law, Barnabas Brinker, in Walnut. She was born December 13, 1789. When in her twenty-fourth year she married Mr. Knight, and lived for ten years on Dry run, in section thirty-four. They then removed to Green Springs, Seneca county, and remained three years, when they returned to Walnut, and located where Mr. Brinker now lives. He died here in 1834. She is the mother of seven children, all now dead but a son, who lives near Tiffin, and Mrs. Brinker, in Walnut.

James R. Hulse came to Pickaway county in 1811, from Orange county, New York. After his arrival here he married Rebecca Van Metre, and located first on property now owned by Henry B. Swearingen, taking a lease of the then owner, Henry Bedinger, of Virginia. He afterwards purchased six hundred acres of the Cable survey, and subsequently added six hundred acres more of the same. Mr. Hulse, at the time of his death, in 1862, was among the largest land owners of the county. His wife died in 1839. Subsequently, he married Mrs. Bales. He had, by his first wife, nine children, four of whom died young. Three are now living, viz.: Hepzibah, Aristeus, and James R., all residing in Jackson. By his second marriage there were two children—Jonas, who resides in Circleville, and Effie Jane, who died in January, 1877. Mrs. Hulse, second, survived her husband about a year and a half.

Melkire Staley and family moved into Jackson at an early date, and located on the river; remained a number of years, and then removed to the north part of the State. Peter, a brother of Melkire, came a few years later, and settled east of Mr. Bells. He finally moved to Allen county.

Robert Martin came into the settlement in 1808 or '9; remained several years, when he removed to Marion county. John Baer came in with Martin, and made his location in the southeast part of the township, where he resided until his death.

John Fisher and family, and his son, Absalom, and his family, came from Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1815. John Fisher settled on the farm now owned by William Bell, his cabin being situated on the hill just below Mr. Bell's house. Absalom located a short distance southeast of his father. He erected his cabin in 1816, and it is still standing, and occupied. The father died in Jackson in 1847, and the mother in 1844. Both are buried on the hill, where they lived. Absalom Fisher removed to Illinois, in 1856, where he and his wife both died in 1861. The only one of their twelve children now living in Pickaway county is John G. Fisher, who resides in Scioto township.

A family of the name of Suddeth, and another of the name of Barnes, were early settlers in Jackson. Suddeth lived on land now owned by the heirs of Jacob Van Metre. One of the daughters became the wife of Jonathan Renick, and another the wife of William Miller, of Harrison.

James Hemphill and Samuel Hunter joined the settlement at a comparatively early date. Also Joseph and Ebenezer Petty, who lived below the Darby bridge, on what is called the Franklin place. Joseph afterwards moved to Missouri, and Ebenezer to Urbana, Ohio.

Andrew Whiteside and family emigrated from Ireland, in 1818. They soon after settled near Chillicothe, where they continued to reside until 1828, when they removed to Jackson, and settled where a daughter, Mrs. Lutitia Walker, now lives. The father died here in 1839, and the mother in 1863, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Three of the children are still living.

Jonathan W. Huston emigrated to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, with his parents, James and Ann Huston, in 1818. The family settled in Colerain township, Ross county. In 1828, Jonathan W. came to Pickaway county, and in the spring of 1834, located in Jackson, where he has since lived. In 1833, he married Sarah Reber, of Fairfield county, who died in 1852. In 1854, he married Luvanne Pitkin, with whom he is now living.

Robert Campbell came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1808. He first located below Chillicothe, and four years afterwards, came to Pickaway county, locating in Wayne township, where he resided until his death, in 1848. He was twice married, and his second wife survived him, dying in Missouri. Joseph, his son, took the old homestead, and occupied it ten years, when he moved to Westfall, in Wayne township. In the spring of 1864, he came to Jackson, where he has since lived. An elder brother, Samuel, resides in Circleville, and Robert, a younger brother, in Deer Creek. A sister, Isabella, wife of William Campbell, resides in Wayne.

Horace Keyes came from Virginia, in 1833, and after-

wards located on Darby creek, where he resided some twenty-three years. In 1860, he purchased and settled where he now lives.

FIRST SCHOOL.

About the year 1807, the first school-house was erected just below John Renick's, near what was called "Strawberry prairie." Peter Mickel taught the first term of school. An early school was kept by James Warren, on the south side of the creek. David Culbertson, a local Methodist preacher, of Washington township, was among the pioneer school teachers of Jackson. He kept school in a log cabin, near Mr. Caldwell's.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first Presbyterian preacher in Jackson was Rev. Mr. Hoge, of Columbus. The meetings were first held at John Renick's, William Florence's, and at William Seymour's, who lived above Darbyville. The church was erected in 1841 or '42, the ground for which was donated by Judge Jonathan Renick. The deed of conveyance was given in trust for the benefit of the Central Presbyterian church, of Circleville, of which the society in Jackson was a branch. The church formed an independent organization in December, 1877, with the following members: Mrs. Mary Scott, Mrs. Kate McMasters, Mrs. Helen Van Metre, Miss Nannie Stone, William Bell and wife (all by letter), and Mrs. Renick, on profession of faith. William Bell was chosen elder. The society was organized by Rev. Dr. Moore, of the Second Presbyterian church, of Columbus. The following members have joined since: Mrs. Mary Jennings, Mrs. Samuel Sines, Miss Mary and Miss Sarah Williams. Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Commercial Point, is the officiating minister.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The earliest meetings of the Methodists were held at the cabin of John Rush, on Darby creek. The first circuit preacher was Joseph Hayes, of Deer creek. Meetings were also held at an early date at the house of William Littleton, on Lick run, and subsequently in the brick school-house, which stood on the corner of Mr. Slyh's farm, near the present frame school-house. In 1864, the society erected the frame church, near Mr. Neff's, which cost about six hundred dollars. The church now numbers about a dozen members, with Jacob Slyh leader of the class.

EARLY BURIAL PLACES.

The first burials were probably made in the Hall burying-ground, on the bank of the creek, a short distance above the McLane mills. The oldest inscription now decipherable is that of Sally Hall, who died in October, 1807, in her first year. The next is that of another child, of the name of Hall, who died October, 1817, aged one year. Anthony Hall, the pioneer, was buried here in 1825, and his wife, Rachel, in 1823, and Joseph, their son, in 1826. William, son of James and Katharine Anderson; John Cochran, and Thomas McCollister, were all buried in this burying-ground, in 1826. On the farm of John Fleming, a short distance southeast of his residence, is another old burying-ground, the oldest inscription in which is that on the tombstone of John Renick, the pioneer, who was buried there in 1814. There may have been earlier interments there than this, as many graves contain no marks whatever, while the inscriptions on the headstones of some others are so nearly effaced as to be illegible.

The most sickly season in the early history of the township was the year 1826. That year a malignant disease, called by the inhabitants "the cold plague," prevailed, and was oftener fatal than otherwise. The first death was that of John Cochran, January 6, 1826. A week after, William Anderson, an intimate friend of Cochran, died, and then quickly followed the deaths of George Owens and his brother, James, George Davis, Abraham Ward, Mr. Bailey, Joseph and James Hall, Thomas McCollister, Mrs. Slagle and daughter, Maria. Three members of the Chaney family died within a week of each other.

FIRST MILL.

Soon after his arrival, William Marquis built a small log grist-mill on Darby creek, about a quarter of a mile above the site of the present grist-mill of Mr. McLane. This was one of the first mills in the country. The structure has long since been demolished, but a part of the wheel and some of the foundation blocks can yet be seen. Marquis had also a saw-mill, which he erected about the same time. The mills were subsequently, as before stated, bought by Anthony Hall, and they are generally referred to as Hall's mills.

Asahel Renick had a saw-mill on Darby creek at an early day. It caused an overflow of his land to such an extent that he finally tore it down.

The grist-mill of Washington McLane was erected by James Thompson in 1833, and the saw-mill a short time before. Thompson carried on the business for about six years, when he sold to John E. Van Metre. About 1852 or 1853 Van Metre sold the property to Joseph Deeds, who improved the grist-mill considerably, building an addition of twenty feet, increasing the height one story, and putting in new machinery. He, however, made an assignment soon after, and, in the spring of 1856, the property was purchased by Mr. McLane.

FIRST MAIL ROUTE AND POST OFFICE.

A mail route was established in 1805 from Franklinton to Chillicothe, through this township. A weekly mail left Franklinton each Friday, stopped over night at Marquis' mill, on Darby creek; next day reached Chillicothe and returned to Thompson's, on Deer creek; thence home on Sunday. At the establishment of the route there was no post-office between Franklinton and Chillicothe, but, during the first winter following, there was one established at Westfall, and, a short time afterward, one at Marquis' mill, about this time changed to Hall's mill. Colonel Andrew McElvain, for many years a prominent citizen of Franklin county, then a boy thirteen years old, was the first carrier of the mail. There were but four cabins on his route between the two terminal points, and, one winter or spring, he was compelled to

swim Darby and Deer creeks twice, carrying the small mail-bag on his shoulders.

The early elections in Jackson township were held in the log house of Anthony Hall, near the mills. The first justice of the peace was William Florence. Esquire Williams and Jonathan Heath filled the same office at an early date. The early township records are not now in existence, and we are, therefore, unable to give the names of the first officers elected. The present township officers are F. M. Slyh, clerk; Horace Keyes, Joseph Hall and M. V. B. Lindsey, trustees; E. F. Coffland, treasurer; S. H. Ridgway, assessor; J. R. Florence and B. N. Walker, justices of the peace. The present township house, located near McLane's mills, was built in 1873.

The first physician that practiced in the township was Doctor Daniel Turney, of Jefferson; after him, Dr. Webb and Dr. Luckey, of Circleville. The only resident physician in the township was Dr. John H. Grant, who came from Kentucky, and resided on a part of the farm now owned by Mr. H. B. Swearingen. He practiced a number of years.

THE FIRST ROAD.

The old State road, running from Chillicothe to Franklinton, was the first road opened in the township. It was originally called "Laugham's trace," three brothers of that name having laid it out.

The only store ever kept in Jackson was the grocery store of Thornton Van Metre, which he opened at the cross roads, just north of McLane's mills, about the year 1840.

FLORENCE GRANGE, NO. 874,

was organized in April, 1874, with the following officers: Felix Renick, master; Robert Galbraith, overseer; H. B. Swearingen, lecturer; J. P. Taylor, steward; J. R. Florence, assistant steward; W. T. Bell, treasurer; J. P. Wright, chaplain; G. A. Florence, secretary; A. J. Williams, gate-keeper; Mrs. Felix Renick, ceres; Mrs. H. B. Swearingen, pomona; Mrs. J. R. Florence, flora; Miss Mary E. Williams, lady assistant steward. The meetings are held in the Presbyterian church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE SWEARINGEN FAMILY.

In connection with the view of the house of Henry B. Swearingen, published in this work, we give the following brief sketch of the Swearingen family.

The original representative of the family in America was Garrett Van Swerengen (as the name was then spelled), who was a native of Brabant, a province of Holland. He emigrated with his family, consisting of his wife, Barbara (De Barette), and two children—Zachariah and Elizabeth—to the American colonies, about the year 1654. He settled near Annapolis, Maryland, and in 1669 he and his family were naturalized citizens of the province of Maryland. Zachariah had four sons: Thomas, Van, John and Samuel.

The children of Thomas were two sons, namely: Thomas and Van, who, according to an old "History of the Valley of Virginia," settled in the neighborhood of Shepherdstown, that State, on or near the Cohongoruton, in the year 1734, and were among the first settlers on that water-course and its vicinity. Van Swearingen was county lieutenant of militia of the county of Berkeley, Virginia. He bore the title of colonel, and was a man of local note. He was the father of five children, of whom Josiah, the next in lineal descent, was the oldest, born March 28, 1744. He was a captain under General Lewis in Lord Dunmore's war. He married, on the fifth day of January, 1777, Phebe Strode, who was born on the eighth day of December, 1747. He died August 9, 1795, and she July 6, 1786. They had three sons—Thomas, James and Samuel—and a daughter, Eleanor, who became the wife of Governor Thomas Worthington.

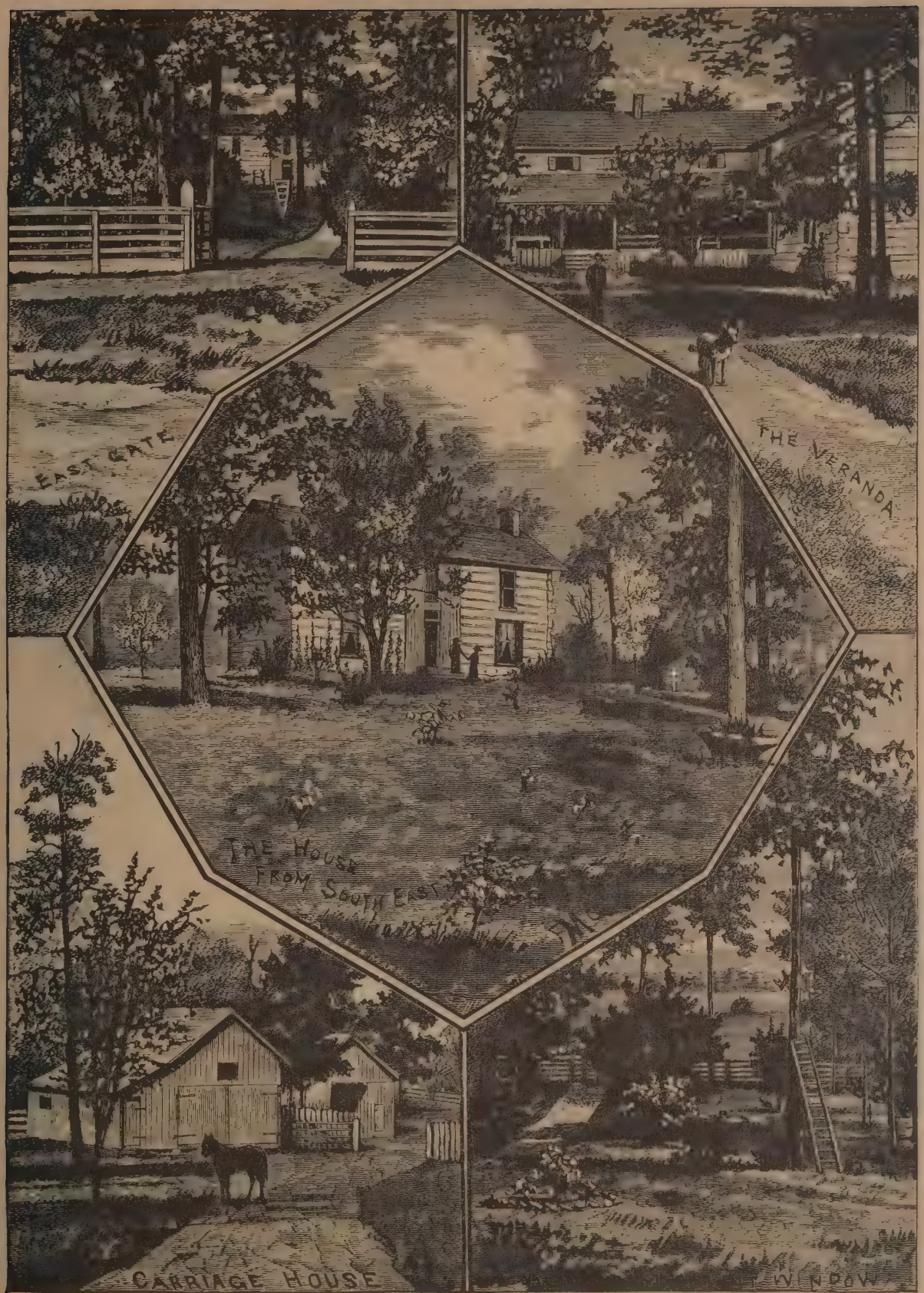
James Strode Swearingen, who was the second son of Josiah and Phebe Swearingen, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, now Jefferson county, West Virginia, on the third day of February, 1782. At the age of thirteen he became a clerk in a store at Battletown (now Berryville), Virginia, near Winchester, where he remained about two years. He then went into the county clerk's office, as a clerk, at Winchester, Frederick county, and remained about four years, when, on account of ill health, he was compelled to seek other employment. His experience in the county office was an excellent school for him, and he there formed those methodical habits so characteristic of him during his life.

In 1799 he came to Chillicothe, having exchanged his land in Virginia with Governor Worthington for land in the vicinity of Chillicothe. In 1800 he was appointed an ensign in the army, and two years afterwards he set out from Chillicothe for Detroit, on horseback, accompanied by a guide. The country was almost a complete wilderness, there being, at that time, no settlement between Chillicothe and Lake Erie except the old town of Franklintown, and he made this part of the journey without a morsel of food to eat. He was, at this time, a first or second lieutenant, and on his arrival at Detroit, he was placed in command of a company, and sent to Chicago, where he assisted in building old Fort Dearborn. He was afterwards stationed at different points: Fort Pickering, Mississippi; Fort Mifflin, below Philadelphia; Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and other places, but most of the time he was on the frontier.

November 4, 1811, while stationed at Pittsburg, he was united in marriage to Nancy, daughter of Henry and Rachel (Strode) Bedinger. She was born January 7, 1787. Her remote ancestor, Adam Bedinger, was a native of Alsace, Germany. He and his family were protestants, and to escape persecution after the conquest, which resulted in the cession of Alsace to France, he emigrated to America, landing at Philadelphia in 1734. Soon thereafter he joined a party of German emigrants, who settled upon those beautiful, rich lands on the Conowago, York county, Peansylvania. His son Henry married Magdalena Schlegel (Slagle, as anglicised), and removed to Shepherdstown, Virginia, in the spring of 1762. His son Henry, the father of Mrs. Nancy Swearingen, was born October 16, 1753. He was a captain in the Revolutionary war; was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, and confined on Long Island for four years. In 1796 he located the tract of land in Jackson township, Pickaway county, known as the Bedinger survey, the most of which is now owned by Henry B. Swearingen. Henry Bedinger was a man of good native ability, great energy and force of character, and was prominent in the community in which he lived.

In 1814, being then quartermaster-general and a staff officer, James S. Swearingen made his headquarters at Chillicothe, where he remained on duty until the close of the war, when he made a settlement and resided there the remainder of his life. He received, soon after his marriage, from his father-in-law, the Bedinger tract in Jackson township, Pickaway county, Ohio, but he never settled upon it. He died in Chillicothe, February 3, 1864, and his wife January 11, 1859. They were the parents of seven children, three of whom died young. The others were Henry B., Eleanor, Sarah B., and Virginia, who died unmarried, at the age of twenty-one. Eleanor was married first to Dr. John H. Grant, of Covington, Kentycky, and after his death to Major Edward Clarkson, of the same place. She died January 20, 1879, in Jackson township. Sarah B. became the wife of N. W. Thatcher, of Chillicothe, now deceased. Mrs. Thatcher occupies the old home in Chillicothe.

Henry B. Swearingen was born in Chillicothe, November 16, 1814. He came to Pickaway county in 1837, and settled where he now lives, in Jackson township, in December, 1851. He was married, January 2, 1850, to Elizabeth Nesbitt, of Xenia, who was born June 3, 1827. To them have been born eight children—Eleanor V., born March 26, 1854; James S., born August 19, 1857; Nancy N., born December 22, 1858; Robert N., born February 22, 1861 (died October 27, 1865); John G., born February 24, 1863; Henry B., born May 26, 1865; Thomas T.,



BEDINGER.

RESIDENCE OF H. B. SWEARINGEN, JACKSON TOWNSHIP, PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO.

was born January 15, 1868; and Mary S., was born March 9, 1871.

The Bedinger survey—the most of which is now owned by Henry B. Swearingen—has never been bought nor sold. It was located by Captain Bedinger in 1796, in consideration of his services in the Revolution. He subsequently gave it to his son-in-law, James S. Swearingen, from whom it was inherited by the latter's son, Henry B., and daughter Eleanor, now deceased. Henry B. Swearengen now occupies the homestead.

One of the most attractive illustrations in this work is that of the residence of Mr. Swearingen and its surroundings. The house, embowered in forest-trees, stands on a beautiful swell of ground, and looking eastward, commands a fine view of picturesque scenery for many miles.

DARBY.

Darby township is situated in the northwest corner of the county, and is bounded on the north by Franklin, connty, on the east by Scioto township, on the southeast by Muhlenberg, on the south by Monroe, and on the west by Madison county. Its surface is remarkably level, except along the water-courses, where it is somewhat rolling. The soil is fertile, consisting largely of corn land, and that cereal is largely produced. For the last two or three years, however, wheat has been more extensively grown than formerly, the crop being found to do well on land on which corn has been heretofore almost exclusively grown.

The principal original varieties of timber were the oak, in several varieties, the white oak on the higher soil, and burr, jack and post oak (sometimes called pin oak), on the black land. There was also considerable red and white elm, hickory, and hard maple. There was formerly a considerable portion of land in this township called "barrens," which, in its natural state, was more adapted to grazing than to tillage.

Much of the land lying back from Darby creek is flat, and before it was drained was too wet for cultivation. The southwest part of the township, during most of the year, was covered with water, and contained a thick undergrowth of timber, which gave it the name, together with the portion of Monroe township adjoining, of "the brush country." But when the land was once reclaimed and cultivated, it was found to be the most fertile and productive of the township. On the farm of F. C. Bostwick is a field, now in corn, which has produced a crop of that cereal every year since 1805, and the growing crop, which is hardly second to any field of corn in the county, is sufficient evidence that the soil has lost but little of its fertility.

But, notwitstanding the fertility of its soil, and the striking contrast which its present condition presents to its appearance when the pioneers first invaded its forests, the township is yet far from being in a high condition of improvement. The cause is chiefly found in the fact that most of its lands are held in large tracts, and are occupied and cultivated largely by tenants, whose rude log houses, or cabins, with their "stick" chimney, look more out of place, because they stand in the midst of such fertile fields. When, as will eventually be the case, the land shall be divided up into farms of moderate size, say, of two hundred acres each, and occupied by their owners with neat and attractive dwellings, the appearance of the township will be vastly different from that which it now presents. The plan of smaller farms, better cultivation and improvements, has already been adopted to some extent, and it is easy to predict that a few years more will bring about a great improvement in this respect. What we have said of Darby, may, in a greater or less degree, be said of all the townships west of the river.

Darby creek, which, in size, is worthy the name of river, now forms the eastern boundary of the township, that portion lying east of the creek having been recently set off, on petition, to Scioto township. Its principal tributary is Greenbrier run, which rises in the northwest part of the township, flows southeast, and forms a junction with Darby, just below the township line. Opossum run rises in Madison county, enters Darby township near the northwest corner, and flows south, along the west line, emptying, at Palestine, into Deer creek, which makes a detour into this part of the township. Buskirk's run, a tributary of Deer creek, and lying mostly in Monroe, heads in this township, a short distance east of Palestine.

INDIANS.

Indians of the Wyandot tribe, from the region of Upper Sandusky, remained in the township for several years after the first white settlers came. They had a camp on Darby creek, on the farm now owned by David Davis. The place is still known as "Indian thicket," the ground being at that time thickly covered with black-haw. They buried many of their dead there, and a number of skeletons, with guns and other implements, have been plowed up. Their intercourse with the whites was of a friendly nature. Three Indians, whose names were Wysock, Canoe and Woyathe, remained in the vicinity for some time after the others had left. They brought in the skins and meat of wild animals, which they exchanged with the settlers for shoes, stockings, and other articles of wearing apparel.

WILD ANIMALS.

Game was quite abundant in the township, in its first settlement. Deer were very plenty, and some of the early settlers killed large numbers of them. Venison, and the meat of the wild turkey, were common articles of food with the pioneers. Wolves, wild-cats, opossums, and other smaller game were also numerous. Wild hogs were frequently met with, and were more dreaded, perhaps, than any other of the wild beasts. The genuine wild boar, exasperated by the hunters, was the most terrible creature of the forest, and the hunt was exciting and dangerous. His attack was too sudden and headlong to be turned aside or avoided, and the snap of his tusks as he sharpened them, in his fury, was something terrible. Jacob Burget, and Cornelius and William Poulson, while out hunting wild hogs, on one occasion, surrounded an old boar, with immense tusks. The hunters were on horseback, and the hog, in his fury, made an attack on the horse of Cornelius Poulson, cutting his ham-strings. The horse was ruined, and had to be shot, but the men, after a desperate fight, succeeded in killing the beast. His tusks are said to have measured over a foot in length. The wild hogs were not valued for their flesh, but were regarded simply as dangerous pests, and were hunted, mainly to rid the country of them. Jacob Burget, above mentioned, was a great hunter. It is said he wore an Indian suit of deer-skin, and that it was impossible to distinguish him from an Indian, a few rods away. He killed a great many deer, wolves, wild hogs, and, also, several bears, and made hunting a sort of business.

SETTLEMENT AND SETTLERS.

The first settlements were made on Darby creek and Opossum run, and commenced soon after the year 1800. Among the earliest were several brothers by the name of Poulson—Andrew, Cornelius, John, Elijah, and William. They came from Virginia on pack-horses, in 1800, and located near Chillicothe, on what is known as "big bottom." Two years afterward they came to Darby and settled on Darby creek, within a short distance of each other. They were all unmarried when they arrived, and, at length, found their wives here. Andrew finally removed to Upper Sandusky. He was a Methodist preacher, and labored as a missionary among the Indians in that region for some time. William Poulson was twice married—first to Betsey England, and, second, to Nancy Tanner, who survives him and occupies the old homestead. Five of the eleven children of William Poulson, now living, reside in Darby, viz.: Sarah, Andrew, Thomas R., David, Elias, and Phebe. Andrew Poulson is the oldest native resident of the township; he was born in 1816. He has been justice of the peace for twenty-seven years, and eight terms in succession. In 1859 he was elected sheriff of the county, serving two years.

One of the first settlers on Opossum run was Peter Long, who came from Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1804 or 1805. He bought, and settled on, the farm now owned by Isaac Mantles, where he resided until his death, June 1, 1852, aged eighty-one years. He died in the woods, and was devoured by wild beasts. Only a fragment of his clothes was afterward discovered. His grandsons—Peter, Jacob, John—and granddaughter—Mary (Mrs. Oglesbee)—reside in Madison county.

Courtney Tanner moved in from Kentucky, about the year 1804 or 1805, and settled where Stephen Self now lives, on the farm of Abraham Alkire. His wife, Mary Ann (Alkire), died soon after their settlement, and he subsequently returned to Kentucky, and married Hannah Francis, who survived him. His children were seven in number (two being by his first wife), as follows: Harvey, Betsey (Mrs. Wood), Rebecca (Mrs. William Heath), John, Harriet (Mrs. Robert Manley), Eliza (Mrs. Wesley McCollister), and Edward. John Tanner married Margaret Alkire, and after a residence in Pickaway county about eighteen months, settled in Madison county, where Mrs. Tanner still lives. He died here, March 4, 1868. Mrs. Tanner is now in her sixty-seventh year, and has three children—Courtney, Abraham and Margaret (Mrs. William Taylor).

Isaac Alkire, born in Kentucky in 1789, came to Ohio with his father, William Alkire, in 1804. William Alkire bought a considerable tract of land in Madison county, and settled there, Isaac and John, his sons, settled in Darby. Isaac, in 1811, married Mary Graham, and located where his daughter, Mrs. Bostwick, now lives. He died May 16, 1877, and his wife, November 14, 1876, aged nearly seventy. They had four sons and four daughters, all now living. Forbes and Jackson live in Indiana; William, George and Mrs. Lewis Green, in Madison county; Mrs. Aristeus Hulse, in Jackson township; Mrs. F. C. Bostwick, in Darby, and Mrs. V. H. Moore, in Circleville. John Alkire married Susan Mantles, and settled on the farm now owned by Abraham Alkire, where Courtney Tanner formerly lived. He afterwards located on Opossum run, in Madison county, and continued to reside there until his death.

Isaac McHenry settled in the northwest corner of the township, on Opossum run, about the year 1807, coming from the State of Kentucky. He was a Baptist preacher, and preached throughout the neighborhood. He eventually lost his land, his claim proving invalid, and he removed to Allen county, Ohio.

Obediah P. Thomas, about the same time, settled on the Wilson farm, now occupied by Scott Robinson, and resided there until his death.

A few years subsequently John Mantles, sr., from Virginia, settled where his grandson, Duncan Mantles, now lives. He was a man of great size, weighing, at his death, November 5, 1831, four hundred and eighty pounds. He was born in the year 1765. His wife died October 11, 1846. Their youngest son, David, married Matilda Noland, and resided on the old homestead until his death. His children—Duncan, Isaac, and John—reside in Darby, and Miranda (wife of W. T. Fitzgerald) in Madison county. Isaac Woods, a son-in-law of John Mantles, was a member of a company, from this neighborhood, which was sent out against the Indians, in the war of 1812. While returning home, at the expiration of his term of service, and in sight of his house, he shot

himself, accidentally, in the act of getting over a fence.

In 1812 John Gilliland came from Jackson county, Ohio, and settled on Opossum run, and his brother Andrew about the same time. John finally removed to Illinois, but Andrew resided in the township until his death, in 1832. His son Samuel now occupies the old place.

Thomas Noland joined the settlement on this stream in the year 1815, moving in from Maryland.

Richard Heath was an early settler on the place now owned by John Mantles. He resided there for six or seven years, taking a lease of John Mantles, sr. He married a sister of Thomas Tipton, and, afterward, settled on Darby creek. He eventually moved to Missouri, where he died.

John Bowman was an early settler on the Morgan farm, east of Darby creek.

James Morse settled, at an early date, where Joseph Crossley now lives; and Jonas Deyo on the place now occupied by George Reed. Morse was a mechanic; he had a blacksmith shop, but was principally engaged in the manufacture of plows. He came from New England.

Benjamin Davis emigrated from Maryland, in 1802 or 1803. He first located near Williamsport, Deer Creek township, on the George Wood farm. He afterwards moved to Monroe township, and later, to Darby. He finally removed to Indiana, where he died in March, 1873. His wife died in Monroe township, Pickaway county. He had a family of ten children, of whom one son and two daughters are living—John Davis, in Darby, and Mrs. Cutler and Mrs. Canahan, in Indiana.

Charles Bell came from Virginia, in 1824, and settled on Darby creek, now Muhlenberg township, where he lived until his death, in 1846. His son, John W. Bell, married, in 1836, Susan Ann Henderson, whose father, Charles Henderson, was an early settler in the vicinity of Chillicothe. Mr. Bell located in this township, in 1836, near where his widow now lives. He died May 3, 1862. Mrs. Bell has nine children. A daughter is the wife of J. W. Sheets, the present township clerk.

Elisha Cory, an old settler, opened up the farm opposite the residence of Thomas D. Ridgway, and lived there until his death.

Sampson B. Smith, of Maryland, with his wife, Margaret Hill, came to Darby in 1824, and settled on the farm now owned by Cyrus Comstock, where he continved to reside until his death, in October, 1876 His wife died the March previous. Six of the nine children born to them are now living, and in this township, to wit: Mrs. W. J. Shockley, William, George W., Mrs. Lewis Ballah, Mrs. Richard Dick, and Samuel.

In 1826, Joseph Dalby, with his wife and four children, arrived from Frederick county, near Winchester, Virginia, and settled where his daughter, Mrs. David Hurst now lives, and died there September, 1876. He was twice married, and was the father of twelve children, who lived to adult age, and were married. Ten are now living, three of whom reside in this township, as follows: Mary Jane (widow of Thomas Jackson); Hannah (wife of Theodore Gantz); and Mrs. Hurst, above mentioned. A son, Scribner V. Dalby, lives in Harrisburg, Franklin county; and Israel, near London, Madison county. The other children, except Dr. I. N. Dalby, who lives in Cleveland, reside in the west.

Seth Morton came to Ohio from New England in 1832, and located first in Circleville, where he engaged in the manufacture of cigars. A year or two afterwards he moved to Monroe township, settling at "Five Points," where he resided three years, when he moved to the place now occupied by his widow, on the Circleville pike, in the same township. He died there in April, 1870. He was married twice, and had eleven children. His son Sidney, who married Mary J. Neff, resides in this township.

Samuel Ridgway and family came from Bourbon county, Kentucky, in the year 1812, and settled near Chillicothe, where he died, February, 1837. Thomas D., his son, now living in Darby, aged seventy years, married Eliza Mattson in October, 1833, who died in the fall of 1842. In 1845 he removed to this township, and two years afterward married Rebecca Smith, who died March 4, 1878. Mr. Ridgway has served as trustee of this township for seventeen years.

Robert McDowell came to Ohio from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1837. He worked at blacksmithing for about eighteen months at Harrisburg, Franklin county, and afterwards established a tannery at Palestine, which, in connection with Stacey Waldo, he carried on for several years. He then purchased fifty-three acres of the farm he now owns and on which he has since resided. He married, March 7, 1844, Catharine H. Neff. They have two children living and one deceased.

John W. Kennedy came from Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in June, 1839. He had learned the carpenter's trade in Pennsylvania, and worked, on his trip to Ohio, at different points—first at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, then at Wooster, Ohio, and other places. He finally reached Palestine, in this township, in company with Frederick L. Smith, where they both decided to remain. In November, 1840, Mr. Kennedy married Mrs. Mary E. Taylor, since which time he has resided in his present location. He has three sons, namely, Henry S., living in Madison county; William J., a physician, residing at East Ringgold; and Samuel W., at home.

Frederick L. Smith married, December 25, 1839, Sarah Smith, and resided in Palestine several years, when he moved to Madison county. Subsequently he removed to Harrison Mills, Fayette county, where he died.

Benjamin F. Renick has been a resident of Darby since 1841. On the fifteenth of November, of that year, he married Sarah Williams, by whom he had two children; his wife died March 14, 1854, and December 8, 1856, he was united in marriage to Mary Taylor. The result of this union is eight children, four girls and four boys, all of whom are living. A sketch of Mr. Renick's ancestry is given in Jackson township.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The first religious meetings in Darby were held by Thomas Reynolds, a Methodist exhorter, who came from

Virginia about the same time that the Poulson brothers came. He lived to be eighty years old, and was a zealous and earnest christian. Robert Finley, a traveling Methodist preacher, was the first regular clergyman in this section. He had a son, James, who was a missionary among the Indians at Upper Sandusky. Andrew Poulson says he remembers well the first camp-meeting in the township, held by the Methodists, on Darby creek, in which James Finley and three or four of his Indian converts took an active part. One of these Indians was the well-known Between-the-Logs, who preached, on this occasion, in his native language, his sermon being interpreted by a negro who traveled with him for that purpose. Jacob Young, a Methodist, and Isaac McHenry, a Baptist, were among the pioneer preachers of Darby.

The first church in the township was the log house now used as a dwelling by a tenant of widow Bell. It was erected by the Methodists in 1844, and was called the Free Will church, any denomination that chose to do so, being allowed to worship in it. The Methodist society was formed long prior to the erection of a meeting-house, and held their meetings in a barn which then stood on the farm now owned by Mrs. Bell, and, also, at the house of father Reynolds, and that of John Bowman. The Reynolds, Bowmans, Poulsons, Tiptons, Rains, and some others, constituted the society. The organization subsequently disbanded, but, finally, re-organized, and worshiped in the school-house near the old Free Will church, for five years. The Renick church, so called because of the interest and activity shown in its erection by Mr. Benjamin F. Renick, was built in 1870, costing about two thousand, three hundred dollars. The present pastor of the church is the Rev. Mr. Callahan, of Darbyville. John W. Sheets is leader of the class.

A United Brethren class was organized at Palestine, about the year 1844, by Rev. Henry Jones and Rev. Jesse Bright. The constituent members were: Nimrod Huffman and wife, Jeremiah Deyo and wife, Daniel Alkire and wife. The meetings were first held at the dwellings of the members, and, subsequently, at a school-house on Deer creek. A frame meeting-house was erected at Palestine about the year 1850, which, at this writing, is still standing, though it has not been used for several years. The church flourished for a number of years, and until the war of the Rebellion, when questions of a political nature caused dissension and division amongst members, and the society was finally broken up.

A new church, to be erected on the site of the old one, is now talked of, for which three or four hundred dollars are already subscribed. It will be under the control of no one denomination, but will be open, alike, to all churches of orthodox belief.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in Darby was kept in a rude log cabin, built for a school-house, which stood on cedar-cliff hill, on Darby creek. The first teacher, or one of the earliest, was John Poulson. This was probably about the year 1815. The next school-house was erected in the north part of the township, near Harrisburg. The first school-house in the Alkire neighborhood stood just above the orchard, on the farm of Abraham Alkire, in which the first term of school was taught by Michael Hornbeck. Soon after the settlement on Opossum run was commenced, a school-house was built just across the line, in Madison county, on the farm now owned by Samuel Boyd, and here the children, in this neighborhood, first attended school. The stone—a big "hard head"—which constituted the back of the fire-place, still remains in position. One of the earliest teachers in this house was Simon Cochran. He was a Methodist preacher, and, at the time of his death, was the oldest minister of that denomination. The first school in Palestine was kept by Miss Emmerett Moore, in a building now occupied by John Skinner.

MILLS.

The first grist-mill on Darby creek, in this township, was the Harrisburg mill, erected by Joseph Chenoweth, as long ago as 1835. It is now owned by John W. Rush and Owen T. Curry. Chenoweth built there a short time before, the first saw-mill in the township, which was finally burned down, and the present mill subsequently erected. A carding machine was established at the same place by Elijah Chenoweth and Alfred Bird. There have been two other grist-mills in the township, on Darby creek—the Kepler mill built by James Kepler, and located about five miles below Harrisburg, near "yellow bank," and, a mile further down, the Garrison mill, erected by John G. Garrison. This was purchased by John W. McKinley.

FIRST ROAD.

The old "Federal road," opened by the general government, and which ran across the southwest corner of the township, was the first road in Darby. The original road of the Circleville and London pike, was surveyed and opened under the superintendence of Judge Thomas Renick, of Jackson township.

EARLY MAGISTRATES.

The earliest justice of the peace now remembered by the oldest inhabitants, was Humphrey Becket, who was elected about the year 1820. He lived on Greenbrier run, on what is now the line between Darby and Muhlenberg. He served a number of years, and was followed successively by John Henderson, William King, John Poulson, John Troutner and Andrew Poulson. The latter served for twenty-four consecutive years, and was elected for one term subsequently. The early elections were held, for several years, at the house of Edward Henderson, where George Smith now lives. The following are the present township officers: John W. Sheets, clerk; Joseph Davis, Joseph McKinley and J. P. Dick, trustees; Courtney Tanner, treasurer; Edson Deyo, assessor; J. F. Morgan and G. W. Smith, justices of the peace.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Olds was the first resident physician in Darby. He settled at Palestine about 1830, and practiced until his death. Dr. Harriman came next, from Jefferson, and practiced several years, when he returned to Jefferson, and was followed by Dr. William Wilson. He came

PHOTOS BY SPENCER
CIRCLEVILLE, O
JOSEPH DAVIS.
LORA BLANCHE DAVIS.
FILICIA SCOTT DAVIS.
MRS. JOSEPH DAVIS.
"A HAPPY HOME."
RESIDENCE OF JOSEPH DAVIS, DARBY TP., PICKAWAY CO., OHIO.

from New Holland, and remained two years, when he removed to Darbyville. Dr. Roswell Shepherd came from Vermont about the year 1838, and practiced a number of years and until his death. Dr. George W. House, and Dr. Cromley practiced medicine here a few years, coming from Columbus. The last physician in the township was Dr. W. T. Williman, who came from Logan, Hocking county, in the fall of 1862. He remained until the spring of 1878, when he removed to Mt. Sterling, where he is now in practice. All of the physicians above mentioned resided at Palestine.

PALESTINE.

For the following facts we are indebted to John Ray and John W. Kennedy.

The little hamlet of Palestine, situated on Deer creek, on the western border of the township, and now consisting of one small store, two or three mechanic shops, and about a dozen dwelling houses, was once a stirring little place. It was laid out about the year 1829, by Josiah Rush and George Alkire. The old tavern, built by Mitchell and Pritchard, and now occupied by Thomas Brown, was one of the first buildings erected in the place. Rush & Alkire opened the first store, on the northwest corner of the crossing of the two pikes, in a little building now standing in the rear of the present store. John V. Davis' was the first store kept in the frame building, now vacant, on the southeast corner. Samuel Diffenderfer brought in a stock of goods from Circleville, but subsequently moved back there. Thomas Fellows started in trade, and continued for a time, then moved away. Joseph Tenney, of New Hampshire, a clerk of Fellows, subsequently opened a store where the present store of S. S. Fetherolf now stands, in a building now occupied as a dwelling by Charles Ketchum. Tenney sold goods there many years, and acquired a fortune. He finally sold out to Jerrold Sweatland and returned to New Hampshire. Sweatland carried on the business with success for several years. George Neff & Son followed Sweatland. They moved out the old store and erected the building now occupied by S. S. Fetherolf. These were the principal early traders in Palestine. The only post-office in the township was established here in Joseph Tenney's store, with Tenney as postmaster. The present postmaster is S. S. Fetherolf.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

one of the substantial and successful farmers of Darby township, was born August 22, 1838. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Crabb) Davis, were among the pioneers of Pickaway county, and now reside in the south part of this township, where they settled many years ago. They were born in Deer Creek township; the father, August 18, 1807, and the mother, December 23, 1819. They have had a family of ten children—Vincent, Martha, William, Joseph, Isaac, David, Thomas, Mary, Fletcher, and Amanda. Vincent, Martha (afterwards wife of William Davis), and Isaac, are deceased; William and Fletcher are residents of Monroe township; David lives in Darby; and Thomas, in Bates county, Missouri; Mary is the wife of Frederick Owen, and resides in Monroe township; and Amanda, wife of William McDowell, resides in Denver, Colorado.

Joseph, the subject of this notice, was married February 15, 1865, to Virginia A., daughter of Joel and Catharine A. Burnley, who was born November 16, 1843. He located where he now resides, on a farm of two hundred and eighty-six acres, which he has since carried on with good judgment and success, giving special attention to the raising of stock. Mr. Davis has held the office of township trustee for six years, and was the Republican candidate for county commissioner, in 1877, but the county being overwhelmingly Democratic, failed of an election.

Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, viz.: Lora B., born August 10, 1868; Filicia Scott, born August 22, 1875. A view of the residence of the family (called "Happy Home"), in connection with their portraits, is published herewith.

DEER CREEK.

The broad acres, rich with their store of waving wheat or rustling corn, the large number of substantial, and, often, luxuriant homes, and the general air of thrift to be seen in almost every portion of the township, have nothing to remind the chance visitant of the dangers and hardships which the first settlers here, the brave pioneers, peacefully sleeping, many of them, upon the domain which they cultivated, were called upon to endure.

The surface of this township is a level plain, except along its principal stream, where it is broken, or rolling. The soil, principally clay, is better adapted to the growing of corn than other grains, though wheat is largely grown, and is a profitable crop.

The only stream of importance is that from which the township derives its name. This enters at the northwest corner, flowing a short distance northeast; its course then changes to a general southeast direction, to near the center of the township, where it assumes a nearly due south course, flowing across the south line of the township, at a point nearly central, east and west. This stream affords several mill sites. Other small streams, tributary to Deer creek, are found in the township, among which may be mentioned Hay run, on the east, and Yellow Bud creek, on the west. These streams are, however, unimportant.

Deer Creek township is situated on the extreme southern boundary of Pickaway county. Its territory is a part of the Virginia military lands, and its boundaries are as follows: On the north, the township of Jackson and Monroe; south, Deerfield township, Ross county; east, Wayne township, and west, Perry township.

SETTLEMENT.

The following is prepared from personal interviews. The writer has endeavored to give, in the course of this history, the name of each pioneer, or early settler. Many will be found in that portion devoted to organization and churches, and when reliable data could be had, he has given to each, brief biographical notices. Following are the names, in part, of pioneers who have no living representatives in the township; the date of their coming was near the dawning of the present century: Samuel Wilson (who was generally known as the "old powder-maker"), Samuel Hanson, Michael Wolfe, Andrew Taylor, Homer Starbill (who was, it is thought, the first blacksmith in the township), John English, Bartholomew Baker and two sons—Joseph and Martin—(who were preachers, rough in their oratory, yet effective withal), and William Scott. There are, without doubt, others whose names are worthy of mention, but are not remembered.

The numerous representatives of the Rector family, now residents of Deer Creek township, sprang from a Virginia ancestry. Edward Rector was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, in 1786. When eight years of age his father died, leaving a widow and five children, of whom Edward was the eldest. In the fall of 1798 the family moved to the Northwest Territory. The mother and the four youngest children made the trip from Wheeling to Portsmouth in a flat-boat. Edward, then but twelve years of age, followed a blazed trail (Clark and Lewis') to Chillicothe, riding one horse and leading another. At Chillicothe, the family occupied one of the three cabins at that time constituting this village. In the spring of 1799, the family moved on to a farm near the mouth of Deer creek. Edward Rector married, in December, 1809, Miss Peggy Brown, and, in the following spring, located on the farm now owned by William Bennett. Here he remained until 1823, when he moved on to the Yellow Bud farm, still occupied by his heirs. By his first wife, who died in 1839, eight children were born. His second wife was Miss Sophronia H. Blodgett, by whom seven children were born, two only of whom are now living. Edward Rector died August 11, 1876. His widow still survives him, residing, at this time, with a daughter (Mrs. Bolin) in Circleville. Henry Rector married Elizabeth Hotsenpiler, and settled on the farm now owned by Cyrus Courtright, on Yellow Bud creek. On this place he died, April 15, 1854. In 1861 his widow was killed by a runaway horse. The children of this couple numbered six. Of these, but one—Amos—now resides in Deer Creek township. John R. Rector married Miranda Wiggins, and located on the farm now owned by George Bennett, on Yellow Bud creek. Ten children were born by the first wife, who died, and he married Miss Sue McCoy. John R. Rector died January 14, 1878. These were truly pioneers; the advance guard of the brave band who have made the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." Their coming "was in the twilight of the first century of our repuhlic."

Michael Alkire was born in 1771, near Moorfield, Virginia. In 1793 he married Dorothy Phebus, and the following year removed, by flat-boat, down the Kanawha, to Herodsburg, Kentucky, where he remained until 1798; he then came to Ohio. The first two years he lived at, or near, what is now called the Frybeck property, on the plains, and not far from the "Logan elm." In 1800, he purchased, of Colonel Evans, and others, the farm in Deer Creek township, now occupied by his heirs. Here he became a farmer, and engaged extensively in stock raising, and dealing. He died on February 11, 1843. Mrs. Alkire survived him some years, dying May 11, 1854, aged eighty-two years. The children, three of

whom were born prior to removal to Ohio, are: John M., Nimrod, Sarah, Nancy, who was born in 1803, was among the first births in the township; married Captain E. Halstead, and is now deceased; William M. who married Mary Alkire, and lives in Deer Creek township; Catharine, Ruanna, James M., and Alexander, who are deceased; and Benjamin F., who has been twice married, and is a widower, and now lives on the home farm, of which he owns over four hundred acres.

Simon, Michael, and Isaac Hornbeck, came from Bath county, Kentucky, to Ohio, not far from the year 1800. They were natives of Virginia. Many descendants of these brothers now live in this township.

David Yates came from Culpepper county, Virginia, to Ohio, locating in Paint Creek, in Ross county, about the year 1800. Here he married Christina Edmiston. About 1806, he removed to Deer Creek township, and located permanently on the farm now owned by his son, John. Mr. Yates was connected with the manufacturing interests of the township from its infancy. He died March 31, 1840. Mrs. Yates survived him several years, dying early in August, 1855. The children were: Thomas Lovell, who married Susanna Saunders, and was recently living in California; John, who married Betsey Blue; Reason, who married Hannah Edmiston; Nancy, who married Joseph Saunders; Elizabeth, who married David Butler; David, who married Nancy Edmiston, (these are deceased); Mary A., who married Arthur Whiteside, is widowed, and now resides at New Holland; Emily, who married William Rector, and is deceased; Joseph, who married Louisa Wiggens, and Joshua O., who married Catharine Whiteside. The two last reside near Manson, Iowa.

Moses Colvin, of Kentucky, settled on the farm now occupied by Jacob J. Myers, in about 1800, and upon this he passed the remaining years of his life.

George and Samuel Phebus, two brothers, from near Dorchester, Maryland, settled in Deer Creek township in 1801. They lived continuously in Deer Creek until their death. A large family of children were left, none of whom now reside in the township.

George Ater, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and disabled while in the service, resided near Fredericktown, Virginia; here his wife died, and, in the spring of 1799, he came to Ohio, settling in Deer Creek township, on the farm now owned by R. Rector. The members of Mr. Ater's family, who came at this time, were: Abraham, who married Charity Eveland, in Virginia; Isaac, who married Elizabeth Smith; Catharine, who married Oswell Thompson; Jacob, who married Nancy Sollars; Polly, who married James Smith; George, who married Elizabeth Watts; Samuel, who married Margaret Hines; Thomas, who married Eliza Brown, and William, who married Margaret Colson. Numerous descendants of this family are now residents of Deer Creek township.

John Baker, whose place of nativity was near Providence, Rhode Island, came to Ohio in 1799, settling on the bank of the Scioto river, on Evan's prairie. In about 1801, he located permanently in Deerfield, Ross county, Ohio, where he died in 1841. His wife survived him some fifteen years. In this family were seven children, two of whom, Joseph and William, settled in Deer Creek township. The former remained here some fifteen years, and removed to Pike county, Illinois. William married Sarah Jackson, and, after a residence of fifteen years upon the farm now occuped by his son, John, removed to Deerfield, where he died, about the year 1865. Mrs. Baker died a year previous. They left but two children: John, who married Mary Parker, and lives on the old farm, and Peter, who married Harriet Harrington, and now lives in Kansas.

Edward Davison, from Bourbon county, Kentucky, settled in Deer Creek township, in 1803. Here the mother died, soon after. Mr. Davison died in August, 1827, aged seventy-seven years. He was a soldier of the Revolution, an Indian-fighter on the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, and an intrepid hunter in the backwoods of Ohio. He was opposed to slavery, and came to Ohio that he might not witness its evil effects. There were seven children in the family, four of whom are now living: Robert, now living in Darke county; John, who lives in Washington county, Iowa; Lydia (Mrs. Cumberford), and William, who married Rachel Ater, and lives on the old homestead.

James Smith came from near Alexandria, Virginia, to Ross county, in 1799. In 1804 he removed to Deer Creek township, living in different locations until 1811, when he purchased a farm, now owned by a son, Alexander (who was born in the home he yet occupies). Here Mr. Smith engaged in farming, which he prosecuted successfully the remainder of his life. He died October 16, 1831. Mrs. Smith survived him many years. The date of her decease was April 26, 1872. Their children numbered seven. Of these, Pency, Elizabeth, Maria, Phebe and Margaret, are deceased. Alexander remains on the old homestead, consisting of two hundred and sixty acres. James married Rebecca Marsh, and lives in Ross county.

John, George, Charles and Thomas Wood, brothers, originally from near Harpers Ferry, Virginia, came to Ohio in about 1805. John and George settled in Chillicothe, where they engaged in merchandising, and amassed comfortable fortunes; they are now deceased. Charles and Thomas settled in Franklin county, where they passed the residue of their lives. Thomas married Elizabeth Ramsey, by whom five children were born; three are yet living—Mary, who lives in Illinois; George, who married Hannah E. Ingham, and resides in Deer Creek township (the owner of sixteen hundred acres of land), and Lewis, who is now in the mines of Colorado. During the war of 1812, Thomas Wood acted as a spy, carried the mails and did various duties connected with the army requiring great bravery. He was quite celebrated as a hunter in the early days.

Gladstone Colston married Polly Voss. He was a native of Maryland, and died there. His widow, with three children, came to Deer Creek, early in its settlement, where she died many years since. Of the children, Henry, the eldest, settled in Ross county; Nancy married, and is now deceased; and Margaret, who

married William Ater, still resides in Deer Creek. Josiah Reeves, from near Culpepper Court House, Virginia, emigrated to Deer Creek township in 1808, where he reared a numerous family, none of whom now reside in the township.

Ebenezer Davis, who lived on the west branch of the Potomac river, in Virginia, emigrated to Ohio in 1813, arriving in Deer Creek township in November of that year. During the first years of his settlement he lived on the farm now owned by George Wood. In 1817 he removed to Williamsport village, and opened a hotel, the second one in the township. Mr. Davis became quite prominent in public affairs. In 1848 he removed to Indiana, where he died two years later. Mrs. Davis died in 1846. The family consisted of ten children, but three of whom are now living—Sarah (Mrs. Douglas), who now lives near Danville, Illinois; Ebenezer S., who married Sedalia McFarland, and lives in Williamsport, where he has been postmaster since 1835; and Margaret, who married John L. Barns, and lives in Washington, Fayette county, Ohio.

Jacob Terwilliger came from Ulster county, New York, to Deer Creek in 1815, and located on land now owned by Cyrus Courtright, where he died, June 10, 1828, leaving a wife and one child. The latter became the wife of John W. Wiggins. Mrs. Terwilliger subsequently became the wife of Jeremiah Brown, esq., and is now deceased.

Philip Terwilliger reached Deer Creek the year following his brother's arrival. His selection of land was also on Yellow Bud Creek, where he accumulated a fine property, owning, at the time of his death, one thousand acres of land. He died March 23, 1858, and his wife, Mary, died in 1868. One child was born prior to coming to Ohio—Eliza, now the wife of Isaac Halstead, of Indiana. The following children were born in Ohio: Abram, Sarah, Jacob, David, Catharine, John, and Lewis, all of whom are living except Sarah, who died in Michigan.

James Rose, also from Ulster county, arrived in Deer Creek in June, 1818, where he spent his remaining years, dying September 6, 1861. Mr. Rose was thrice married. The children, all born of the first marriage, were six in number—Levi, James, Sarah, Jonathan, Peter, who was quite a public man, serving as State representative, etc., and Abraham—three of whom are now living.

Henry Grove was born in Virginia, married there, and soon after the close of the war of 1812 settled in Ross county, near the southern line of Deer Creek township. He died in Franklin county. There were six children in the family—John, who married Hannah Lackey, and died on the farm still occupied by his widow; Henry, Polly, William, Abraham, and Sarah, all deceased.

John Lackey, who was a captain in the war of the Revolution, came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1813, and located in Ross county, where both himself and wife died. The children were: Reason, Thomas, Ira (deceased), Hannah (Mrs. Grove), Richard, Sanford, Anna (Mrs. J. Henley), Maria (Mrs. John Ritchey), and Susan (Mrs. Kennell).

George Bennett, a native of Winchester, Virginia, married Margaret Perrill, of the same place. Three children were born there—John (deceased), Elizabeth (Mrs. Philip Foresman), and James, who married Matilda Renick, October 14, 1848. His children are George, Mary, and John, and live in Deer Creek. In 1820 George Bennett removed, with his family, to Ohio, making his first halt in Chillicothe, where he remained until 1825, when he located permanently on the farm now owned by his son, William, where he engaged in the stock business, in which he continued actively during the remainder of his life. He died May 31, 1858, and his wife soon followed, dying December 31st, of the same year. The children born in Ohio are: William, who occupies the old farm, Rebecca (deceased), and Helen (Mrs. F. W. Renick). James and William have farms of nearly twelve hundred acres each.

FIRST EVENTS.

The writer has met with very indifferent success in his search for data from which to prepare items for this topic. Among the first deaths in Deer Creek township, was the wife of Edward Davison, which event occurred soon after the family settled in the township, in 1803. The body was interred in the Christian burying-ground at Williamsport. In the fall of 1813 John Redin suffered death by his own hand. His body was rescued from the flames of his cabin, which he had fired previous to taking his life, and his remains were interred in the Christian cemetery. The beautiful cemetery on the west side of Deer creek, near Williamsport, was first occupied in 1875. George Gordy's remains were the first buried there.

A post-office was established at Williamsport in the year 1816. John Williams was commissioned postmaster, but he soon resigned, and was succeeded by Ebenezer Davis, who, in turn, gave way to Ebenezer S. Davis, esq., the present incumbent. The pioneer store was opened by a man named Foresman, in 1815, in a small building on Water street, yet standing, and now owned by A. D. Radcliff. This store closed in perhaps one year, and the village was without a store until 1822, when Joseph G. Dodridge began the mercantile business. The present merchants are: Wesley Davis, M. S. Leiby, John Henson and Ebenezer S. Davis, general merchandise; Dr. G. W. Hurst, drugs; Thomas Henson, groceries; John R. Wilkinson, tinware. The first orchard in the township was planted by P. H. Baker, as early as 1810, on lands now in about the center of Williamsport village. George Reid also planted an orchard about the same time. Many of these trees are now standing upon the lands of E. S. Davis, esq., within the limits of the village. The pioneer hotel was kept by John Wilson. It was located in Williamsport. Ebenezer Davis afterwards kept a house of entertainment for a series of years. John Harmount is the host of the only hotel now in the township. This is situated in Williamsport village.

ORGANIZATION.

It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain the exact date when Deer Creek was erected a township. It was, however, prior to the formation of Pickaway county, and

while this territory was attached to Ross county. The earliest record of an election now extant is as follows: "At an election held at the house of Jesse Fizgerald, in Deer Creek township, on the first Monday in April, 1816, John Timmons, John Teverbaugh, and Jacob Funk, were chosen judges, and Thomas Williams and Jonah Rust, clerks of said election." Following is a list of the officers elected: Thomas Williams, John Teverbaugh, and John Timmons, trustees; David Yates, clerk; James Burbridge, treasurer; Simon and Jesse Hornbeck, overseers of the poor; John Mottester and David Crabill, fence-viewers; John Rust, lister; William G. Cantrill and Andrew Motter, constables; Benjamin Freeman, Charles Hays, William B. Baley, Jesse Fitzgerald, Christopher Cardiff, and Moses Colom, supervisors. Among the first justices of the peace were David Yates, Isaac Cade, and Alexander Rowen. On March 3, 1817, the following persons were chosen grand jurors: Isaac Hornbeck, James Burbridge, Benson Goldsberry, William B. Bailey, James Davis, Joseph Hays, Thomas Crabill, Edward Rector, Jeremiah Brown, William Baker, George Alkire, and Alexander Rowen; and the following, who are designated as travis jurors: William Burbridge, Simon Hornbeck, Andrew Motter, Peter Brown, John Littleton, Peter Mouser, John Mills, John Maddux, Jesse Hays, and Moses Colvin. Of all these names, none are living at this time in the township, many are dead, and some, perhaps, living in other localities, while but few have descendants in the township.

The township officers for 1879 are: William Bennett, William C. Ater, and George Betts, trustees: Dr. George W. Hurst, clerk; Dr. T. F. White, treasurer; A. McGath, assessor; Thomas Sweetman and James K. Walston, constables; and Jacob Baughman and Henry McGath, justices of the peace.

WILLIAMSPORT.

This place, which was at one time much greater than the little hamlet of to-day, was platted on February 27, 1818, and the same recorded, on the ninth of March subsequent, by Johnson Hunter, recorder of Pickaway county. The early records cannot now be found, but it is thought the date of its incorporation was in the year 1842. For some years the annual elections were held and the routine business transacted, as required by law. Finally, so much indifference was shown that the elections ceased, by default, and the act of incorporation became virtually extinct. This condition of affairs remained the same until the year 1858, when an election was held for village officers. During the Rebellion no elections were held. July 2, 1866, a third reorganization occurred, when the following officers were elected: James Marshall, mayor; J. D. Andrews, recorder; D. L. Knowles, treasurer; Dr. George W. Hurst, Dr. J. W. Hunsicker, Captain William B. Davis, A. D. Baughman, and A. D. Radcliff, trustees. Following are the names of those who have served as mayor since that period: Jacob Baughman, J. D. Andrews, Dr. G. W. Hurst, and A. D. Radcliff. J. D. Andrews is the present incumbent; T. Henson, treasurer; G. R. Baughman, clerk; Dr. T. C. Tipton, Dr. G. W. Hurst, A. L. Harmount, John Briner, A. J. Walton, and J. R. Wilkinson, members of council.

THE WILLIAMSPORT CORNET BAND

was organized February 5, 1876, with the following members: Captain William B. Davis, leader; W. E. L. Manly, A. L. Harmount, E. Blacker, C. C. Phebus, S. Pickle, J. B. Rose, J. Goody, I. B. Barnes, C. O. Eycke, C. T. Harmount, C. L. Lee, and R. W. Messmore. This band has a fine set of instruments, costing three hundred and twenty-five dollars. The following changes have occurred in the membership since organization: L. Rector, *vice* C. T. Harmount; D. P. Walston, *vice* C. L. Lee; and F. Hellagen, *vice* J. B. Rose.

MINERAL SPRING.

There is a chalybeate spring at Williamsport, the medicinal properties of which are said to be similar to the Delaware spring. Its waters are largely used by the residents within an area of several miles surrounding Williamsport.

CHURCHES.

Soon after a settlement was begun at Williamsport, the cause of Christ obtained a foothold that has continued to grow stronger until the present day. Contemporaneous with the dawning of the present century, occurred the wonderful religious excitement, characterized by various bodily contortions, but generally known as the "jerks." These were, we believe, first seen in the west, at a camp-meeting held at Cain Ridge, Kentucky.

In 1803, or, at least, as early as that, we are informed by Ebenezer S. Davis, from whom we obtained the data for this sketch, Rev. Barton W. Stone came to the infant settlement, and immediately began preaching the word of God in the wilderness. Rev. Mr. Stone was one of the leading spirits in the famous camp-meeting above referred to. The pioneer meetings were held at the house of George Alkire, and the subsequent year, 1804, a church was formed (denominated the New Light and Later Christian church), consisting in part of the following persons: Isaac Cade and wife; John Teverbaugh and wife; George Alkire and wife; Isaac W. Hornback and wife; and Simon Hornback and wife; and from this small beginning has grown a church now having a membership of two hundred and twenty-five persons.

As early as 1810 a hewed log meeting-house was constructed, at, or near, the residence of Dr. T. C. Tipton. In 1816, this building was disposed of, and a small frame church built, located upon ground now occupied by this society as a cemetery. This, a few years later, became too small to accommodate the rapidly increasing congregation, and a larger one was constructed near it. This building was occupied untill 1869, when the present commodious brick church edifice was completed. This building is in size forty by fifty-six feet, and cost complete, four thousand dollars. In is located upon land donated for the purpose, by Ebenezer S. Davis, esq. The trustees for building the church were: C. Hornback, John J. Alkire, C. W. Crabill, B. Radcliffe, and L. Walson. The present church management is: Ebenezer S. Davis and C. Hornback, deacons; E. S. Davis, treasurer; and T. W. Crabill, clerk; Dr. George W. Hurst is superintendent of the Sabbath-school, which has an attend-

ance of one hundred scholars. The following ministers have presided over this church: Revs. Messrs. Stone, Joseph Badger, George Zimmerman, William Kincade, James Hays, Matthew Gardner, James Marom, George Alkire, James Burbridge, Isaac N. Walter, S. Bradford, Joseph Thomas, Daniel Long, John L. Green, Isaac Cade, Benjamin Seevers, John L. Perkins, Enoch Harvey, Thomas Hand, N. Dawson, C. A. Morse, T. A. Brandon, Peter McCullough, William Overterf, B. H. Chrisman, Joel Osgood, A. C. Hanger, and E. W. Humphries.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following sketch of this church is prepared by Dr. T. C. Tipton: According to the best information at hand the first class of this society was formed in 1826. Samuel Parrott, having purchased the farm now owned by S. G. Hunsicker, one-half mile east of Williamsport village, soon collected a few people of the Methodist faith together, and at his house held meetings, and soon afterward formed a class, consisting of Samuel Parrot and wife, Mary; Samuel Manley and wife, Ann; George Frame and E. Hunsicker. In 1831, Rev. Adam Poe, preacher in charge of what was then called "Deer Creek circuit," held meetings at the house of Mr. Parrott, who was now appointed class-leader, and John Tiffin, Joseph Hays and Jesse Hays, local preachers, were added to the class, with others whose names are now forgotten. An effort was now made to build a meeting-house. The frame was erected, but never finished, owing to the death of Mr. Parrott. Preaching was now held at the house of Peter Hunsicker and James McFarland alternately. In 1839 another effort was made to build a church, Wesley Roe taking the subscriptions. Joseph Hurst, Lewis Manley and William Summers were appointed trustees, and in due time a framed church edifice, some thirty-five by fifty feet in size, was completed. Its cost was perhaps three thousand dollars, and it was formally dedicated to the service of God, by Rev. Francis Wilson, in 1841. Additional ground was purchased in 1864, and upon this the present substantial brick church edifice was erected, the same season. Its cost was four thousand dollars. Rev. Joseph M. Trimble preached the dedicatory sermon in the winter of 1865–66. In this work Dr. G. W. Hurst was the contractor for the building, and Joseph Hurst, James Marshall, John Cox, Elijah Parrott and Dr. G. W. Hurst, trustees. In 1871 a neat parsonage was constructed, at a cost of three thousand dollars. Scioto circuit (from which Williamsport was detached) was formed in 1799; Deer Creek circuit was formed from a part of Scioto circuit in 1808; New Holland circuit was formed from Deer Creek circuit in 1854, and Williamsport was separated from New Holland circuit in 1866. The following pastors have been in charge of the circuit since its formation: 1866, Rev. David Smith; 1867, Dr. W. F. Hughey, who served three years, during which period an extensive revival occurred, and two hundred and eighty-two names were added to the membership; 1870, Rev. B. F. Thomas, now of Groveport, Ohio; 1872, Rev. F. S. Davis, now in the Cincinnati conference; 1874, Rev. David Mann, now at Lewis Center, Ohio; 1875, Dr. T. G. Ross, now in Kansas; 1876, Rev. H. L. Whitehead, now of Stanton, Ohio. In 1878 the present pastor, Rev. George W. Lott, was assigned to this circuit. During the winter of 1878–79 an extensive revival occurred, Mrs. L. O. Robinson, an evangelist, from Greencastle, Indiana, assisting the pastor. Two hundred names were added to the church membership, as the result of this meeting. The present trustees are Dr. T. C. Tipton, S. W. Dunlap, James Bennett, George Betts, H. L. Rector and Samuel G. Hunsicker. George C. Hays is the present efficient superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sabbath-school. The number of scholars enrolled is one hundred and seventy-six. Since the organization of the Methodist church in this section, in 1799, the following pastors have served in the work here: 1808, Benjamin Lakin, John Crain; 1809, John Collins, Wood Lloyd; 1810, Francis Travis; 1811, Ralph Lotspeich, J. Harris; 1812, R. Cloud, Charles Waddle; 1813, Samuel Parks, Alexander Cummins; 1814, H. B. Bascom; 1815, Isaac Quinn, Ledosa Baker; 1816, Walter Griffith, Isaac Pavly; 1817, Samuel Glaze; 1818, Shaderick Ruark, R. W. Finley; 1819, William Swayze; 1820, John Brown; 1821, William Stephens, A. Kinnear; 1822, Andrew McClain, I. C. Hunter; 1823, William Simmons; 1824, Zach Connell, J. F. Wells; 1825, James Collard, Nathan Walker; 1826, Jacob Delay, G. W. Young; 1827, John Stewart, John Ferrell; 1828, A. Sellers; 1829, Francis Wilson, J. T. Donahow; 1832, John H. Power, J. Gurley; 1833, David Lewis, Joseph A. Reader; 1834, C. C. Lybrand; 1835, Edward Estel; 1836, James Armstrong, Henry Wharton; 1837, W. L. Morrow, F. H. Jennings; 1838, Wesley Roe; 1839, Robert Chaney, Wesley Roe, J. F. Conroy; 1840, Elijah H. Field, W. M. D. Ryon; 1841, B. A. Cassett; 1842, David Reed, Philip Nation; 1843, Zack Wharton, J. D. Webb; 1844, Alexander Mehany; 1845, B. L. Jefferson; 1846, J. W. Lock; 1847, J. G. Dimmitt; 1848, William Sutton; 1849, Alexander Nelson, J. Laws; 1850, D. H. Sargent; 1851, Samuel Middleton; 1852, David Smith, H. F. Green, W. A. Prettyman; 1853, J. F. Williams, L. F. Drake; 1855, T. H. Phillip; 1857, H. T. Magill; 1858, W. C. Holleday; 1859, William Morris; 1860, J. Q. Lakin; 1861, J. W. Clark, T. G. Ross; 1862, Nath Westerman; 1863, I. B. Brodesick; 1864, E. H. Dixon. The remainder, to the present, are given in the sketch of Williamsport church.

MOUNT PLEASANT METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

from data furnished by Newton Rector. The first class of this society was formed by Jacob Terwilliger, in the year 1826, under the administration of Rev. Jacob Delay. It was composed of the following persons: Thomas and Abigail Emery, Jacob and Elizabeth Terwilliger, Henry and Elizabeth Rector, James, Jonathan and Lucy Rose, Philip, Sarah Ann and Mary Wiggins, John and Sarah Tiffin, Mariah Van Wagoner and Amy Kidney. Thomas Emery was the first class leader. There was preaching each alternate week, at the house of Henry Rector, who lived on land now owned by Newton Rector, and class meetings were held on the Sabbath at the house of Jacob Terwilliger, who lived on the farm owned by Cyrus Court-

right. In 1838 a small frame meeting-house was built. This occupied the spot where now stands the commodious brick church edifice of the society. This first building was, in size, twenty-eight by thirty-two feet. It was built by subscription, and cost something over six hundred dollars. The trustees, or building committe, were James Rose, Jeremiah Brown, Henry Rector, Philip Wiggins, John Rector, Peter Rose, Jonathan Rose, John W. Wiggins and John W. Dallas. The building was completed, and in June, 1839, it was dedicated by Rev. A. M. Lorain. During the the winter of 1848-9, a great revival occurred, under the preaching of Rev. Alexander Nelson and James Laws, and many were added to the church membership. The present church edifice was completed in 1859, and dedicated by Rev. T. H. Phillips. The cost of the structure was five thousand dollars. Following are the names of the building committee: John R. Rector, Levi Allen and John Wiggins. This society has been supplied by the ministers of the circuit, whose names are given in the sketch of Williamsport church. A Sabbath school was formed in the early days of this church, which has proved a valuable auxiliary to the christian work.

Pleasant Grove chapel was dedicated in August, 1849. There was at this time a Protestant Methodist organization. After a time the society ceased to be, and at present there is no regular service held here.

SCHOOLS.

The first school of Deer Creek township, of which we have any definite knowledge, commenced in a little log house standing on or near the site of E. S. Davis' present residence in the village of Williamsport, in the summer of 1818. The teacher's name was White, and his scholars were quite numerous, being some twenty-five in number. Among these were Charles Wilson and a sister, and Margaret Davis and her brother, Ebenezer S., to whom the writer would express his thanks for valuable aid in the collection of general data for the history of this township.

Williamsport village school district was formed April 27, 1874, at an election held two days previous. Dr. T. C. Tipton, A. D. Radcliff, W. B. Davis, S. G. Hunsicker, Dr. George W. Hurst, and A. D. Rector were elected directors. The present school building was constructed during the ensuing summer, being completed in October. The cost of this structure, including real estate and furniture, was four thousand dollars. The school comprises two departments, primary and grammar. The total enrollment of pupils in the district is one hundred and thirty-three. Following are the names of the teachers in each department since its formation: Grammar, Anna M. Leiby, F. S. Rarey, P. R. Eycke, D. W. Kelley, W. J. Reynolds, and G. W. Lott; primary, Mento Harmount, Flora S. Rarey, Mrs. P. R. Eycke, Anna Norris, Emma G. Stoker, and Anna M. Leiby. The officers of this district for 1879 are: A. D. Radcliff, president; W. B. Davis, clerk; M. Welton, treasurer; Dr. George W. Hurst, Dr. T. F. White, and A. J. Walston, directors.

SOCIETIES.

Williamsport village has been noted for its incessant war upon the liquor traffic, and, of course, the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars have, at different periods, had extensive and effective organizations in the township. They have now ceased their labors. The oldest of the societies now in existence is Alpha Grange, No. 59, Patrons of Husbandry, whose charter bears date June 3, 1873. The following are the charter members: E. J. Strong, N. R. Strong, Lewis Terwilliger, E. L. Hall, A. Hibbons, M. Rector, M. F. Rector, N. Rector, L. J. Rector, S. R. Rector, M. L. Rector, W. Bolin, G. B. Rector, Belle F. Rector, A. D. Rector, Martha Rector, D. Terwilliger, E. Terwilliger, S. M. Yates, W. S. Rector, M. Rector, Benjamin Little, Mary Little, J. R. Hulse, J. R. Rector, J. A. Rector, W. A. Flowers, J. Pugh, H. C. Palacher, and Cyrus Courtright. On May 22, 1875, it was consolidated with Deer Creek Grange, No. 449, which was organized January 27, 1874, with the following charter members: C. O. Eycke, Philip Eycke, J. J. Myers, Mary A. Myers, Wesley Work, Catharine Work, J. W. Rector, William Girton, Susan Girton, R. W. Eycke, S. W. Dunlap, B. W. Harris, T. W. Crabill, John Silver, Mary M. Crabill, J. B. Watson, Thomas Furguson, Mary E. Dunlap, B. F. Hornbeck, Mary Harris, Cyrus Hornbeck, William I. Wood, Lizzie Allen, Joseph Borts, David J. Cox, D. C. Phebus, S. H. Phebus. I. C. Hornbeck, sr., W. H. Hays, Wesley Hays. First officers: J. J. Myers, master; B. W. Harris, overseer; C. Hornbeck, lecturer; P. Eycke, steward; B. F. Hornbeck, assistant steward; T. W. Crabill, chaplain; S. W. Dunlap, treasurer; C. O. Eycke, secretary; William I. Wood, gate-keeper; Catharine Work, ceres; Mary A. Myers, pomona; Mary E. Dunlay, flora; M. Crabill, assistant stewardess. Meetings are held on the fourth Saturday in each month, and Thursday night before the second Saturday in each month. The total membership is now sixty-eight. Officers for 1879: J. J. Myers, master; J. W. Ater, overseer; Lizzie Allen, lecturer; William E. Rose, steward; S. R. Rector, assistant steward; E. L. Hall, chaplain; Z. Ater, treasurer; D. Mater, secretary; R. B. Yates, gate-keeper: Mary Rose, ceres; Annie Ater, pomona; Ella Wolfe, flora; Mary A. Myers, assistant stewardess.

HEBER LODGE, NO. 501, F. AND A. MASONS.

The charter of this lodge is dated October 21, 1875, and bears upon its face the following names: William B. Davis, Henry Clarke, John A. Alkire, Palmer Lowe, Benjamin Linville, John J. Myers, James D. Finnell and Clinton L. Lee. Its first officers were W. B. Davis, W. M.; H. Clarke, S. W.; J. J. Alkire, J. W.; J. D. Finnel, secretary; J. J. Myers, treasurer; P. Lowe, S. D.; B. Linville, J. D.; C. L. Lee, tyler. The lodge organized and met in a small room over Dr. George W. Hurst's drug store. In May, 1876, the lodge had completed and first occupied its present spacious hall. This is in the second story of the Masonic building, at Williamsport, erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The present membership is thirty-five. Stated communications on Tuesday

evenings, on or before the full moon. Officers for 1879: Dr. T. F. White, W. M.; R. Wolfe, S. W.; J. W. Ater, J. W.; C. C. Phebus, secretary; J. J. Myers, treasurer; R. E. Harmount, S. D.; M. Compton, S. H. Phebus and W. B. Davis, stewards; W. R. Davis, tyler.

PHYSICIANS.

Perhaps no village in Pickaway county, with a population equal to that of Williamsport, has been blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, with as great a number of doctors. Early in its history, Dr. M. Brown located here. He accquired an extensive practice here and in the surrounding country, and his ability was above the average of practitioners of that day. After a term of years, he removed to Circleville, and is now president of the First National bank, of that city. Following him were Drs. Perkins, Thrall, Rush, Herriman, Cassett, Timmons, Ecord, Martin, Lewis, Black and Smith, of the "old school," and Drs. Zimmerman, Gould, Halstead, Radcliff, Judy, and Hunsicker, of the eclectic school. Many of these were practitioners of more than ordinary ability, some of whom died here, while others removed to fields of, perhaps, greater usefulness.

There are, at present, three practicing physicians in the township, viz.: T. C. Tipton, M. D., who graduated at the Starling medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in the class of 1852 and '53. He married Miss Miranda Loomis, of Central College, Ohio, and located in Williamsport, in January, 1855. Dr. Tipton was in the army during the years 1862–5, as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He returned home, at the close of the war, and has since enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. George W. Hurst, M. D., graduated at the Eclectic college of medicine, at Cincinnati, in 1856, and located here soon after. He married Catharine Terwilliger, and, aside from his practice, conducts a drug store and an apiary. T. F. White, M. D., is also a graduate of Starling medical college, at Columbus, Ohio, receiving his diploma at the session of 1863–4. He entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Sixty-eighth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, in the fall of 1863, and served till the close of the war. His wife was Miss Anna Nichols. He located in Williamsport in 1867.

Of dentists who have practiced in Williamsport, there are: Dr. Scott, now of Lancaster; Dr. Peasely, now of Fayette county, Ohio, and Dr. James R. McCollister, who has long since retired from practice, but who still resides here.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Great inconvenience was experienced by the pioneer settlers everywhere for the want of means by which to convert their grain into a condition suitable for bread-making. Foremost in the appliances for that purpose, we find the "stump mortar," a description of which is given elsewhere. Following this, was the hand-mill. This was a slow and tedious means of preparing one's "daily bread;" still it was an improvement on its predecessor. Next came the grist-mill, rude and imperfect, 'tis true, as compared to the mills of to-day; yet its advent was a long stride in advance of anything preceding it. The pioneer grist-mill in Deer Creek township was built by Pennell H. Baker, in 1812. Its location was on the north side of the present "pike," and its cumbrous machinery was propelled by the waters of Deer creek. About the same time a saw-mill was constructed near the grist-mill. These mills were destroyed by fire some ten years later. The saw-mill was rebuilt by John Reynolds, and the grist-mill by John McFarland, but both eventually went to decay. David Yates built a grist-mill, the second in the township, in 1814. This occupied the site of the mill now owned by A. T. Foster. The present mill was built by Daniel and Benjamin Haynes, but a few years since.

The present grist-mill, at Williamsport, was erected for a distillery, in about 1836, by a man named Laramore. It was in operation some three years as a distillery, and then converted into a grist-mill. It is now owned by George Wood and Moses Welton.

David Yates put in operation the first distillery in the township. The date was early, perhaps 1815; the location, on Deer creek, near the site of Foster's grist-mill. The manufacture of whiskey was at this time a very lucrative vocation, and it was continued many years, while the owner waxed rich from the avails. David Hanson built a distillery on the opposite side of the stream from Yates', on the farm now owned by James Bennett. This was in the early years of the settlement.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THOMAS CORWIN TIPTON, M. D.,

of Williamsport, Deer Creek township, Pickaway county, Ohio, is a son of Thomas S. and Elizabeth Tipton, and was born at Pleasant Ridge farm, near Harrisburgh, Pleasant township, Franklin county, Ohio, on September 10, 1827. He attended the neighborhood schools until his education had reached a point beyond which they could not afford him instruction, and then, in 1844, went to Delaware and attended the Ohio Wesleyan university; he was obliged to pay his own way, and did so by teaching in various district schools. Thus, creditably but with difficulty, he worked his way for five years, and, being eager to learn, and applying himself closely to study as only those can who so dearly buy what many, who have superior advantages, scorn, he acquired a good, thorough, general education. But he had an ambition beyond this, and a desire to lead a professional life. Disadvantages were again in his way, but he overcame them. He was unable at once to begin, as he would have desired, a course in some medical college, but, while gaining a subsistence by teaching, he devoted his spare time to reading and study in his brother's office, at Darbyville. He continued in this way for several years, and, at length, was able to go to Columbus, where he had enlarged opportunities.

T. C. Tipton

RESIDENCE OF DAVID R. YATES, DEER CREEK TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

He studied there under Dr. R. L. Howard, and entered the Starling medical college. He graduated from this excellent institution February 22, 1852, receiving, in addition to his diploma, the unanimous vote of approval of the faculty. After his graduation Dr. Tipton returned to Darbyville and went into practice as a partner of his brother. Some time after that he removed to Williamsport, his present residence, and established himself in a lucrative practice, which has been uninterrupted except by his absence during the war, and three years thereafter. In 1862 the doctor went into the army as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, and remained in that capacity in the service until the close of the war, most of the time being, by the order of Secretary Stanton, detached from his regiment, discharging hospital duty and serving upon the board of examiners of applicants for enlistment or discharge. Upon the close of the war the subject of our sketch resolved to try his fortune professionally in Groveport, Franklin county; he remained there only about three years, and then removed to his old residence, Williamsport.

Dr. Tipton, as man and physician, is held in the highest esteem by his fellow-citizens of the village and neighborhood, and most deservedly, for the same conscientiousness and application to duty, for which he is noted in his practice of medicine, characterizes him in all his social and business affairs. He is generally regarded as one of the most thoroughly cutlivated practitioners in Pickaway county; is held in high repute by his professional brethren and by the people of Deer Creek, and the western part of the county, as is evidenced by his very successful practice among them. He is a man of large general information, and a careful, conservative thinker. He is not, and has never been, a politician or place-seeker, but takes a considerable interest in, and is a close observer of, political movements. His vote is cast for the success or the principles represented and supported by the Republican party.

His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal denomination, and he has been, for a long term of years, one of the stewards of the church at Williamsport.

The doctor is a practical temperance man in his views and a total abstinence man in his habit. He has never tasted liquor and seldom prescribes it.

Dr. Tipton was married to Miranda, daughter of Horace and Jannett Loomis, of Blendon township, Franklin county, Ohio, March 7, 1855. The have two children living, and have been bereaved by the death of one—their first-born, Lizzie—who was born December 16, 1855, and died September 22, 1866. The children remaining are: Alice, born November 18, 1857, and Thomas H., born October 24, 1869.

THE YATES FAMILY.

David Yates was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, September 23, 1774. Soon after 1800, he emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, and settled near South Salem, where he was married, about 1803, to Christine Eberson. Two children were born to them while they lived in Ross county—Lovell, born January 23, 1804; and John, born December 26, 1805. In 1807 they moved to Deer Creek township, Pickaway county, where were born Reazon, December 10, 1807; Nancy, February 17, 1310; Elizabeth, February 12, 1812; David, April 10, 1815; Mary Ann, October 9, 1817; Emeline, March 31, 1820; Mahlon, May 3, 1822; Amos, July 15, 1823; Joseph, April 25, 1825; and Joshua Osburn, October 12, 1827.

Soon after arriving in Deer Creek township, Mr Yates built a saw and grist-mill, and a still-house, on Deer creek, near the site of the present grist-mill, This was the first water mill in the township, and was built by the labor of his own hands, he being a millwright. He even hewed the logs of which the building was constructed. After building his mill property, he cleared land, and planted one of the first, if not the first orchard, in the neighborhood.

During the war of 1812 he became a soldier, and received a commission as an officer, in which capacity he served.

Both himself and his wife were zealous members of the Methodist church, and people who had not an enemy in the community in which they lived, winning the respect and confidence of all. He died March 30, 1840, and his wife died some years later, about 1856. He was the first justice of the peace in Deer Creek township.

John Yates, the second son of David Yates, was born December 26, 1805. He was married in 1828, to Elizabeth Blue, in Deer Creek township, by whom he had eleven children: David R., Emily, Marcus L., DeWitt C., William, John, Francis Marian, Socrates, Miranda, Roland B., and Townsend, all of whom lived to become heads of families. Mr. Yates commenced life with nothing but his own hands with which to carve his way in the world, but by hard work and the exercise of a shrewd business capacity, he accumulated a large property, owning, at one time, some thirteen hundred acres of land. He was a large dealer in stock, sometimes making money and sometimes losing, in his ventures. He was a whole-souled, generous-hearted man, and became a favorite in his neighborhood. He was elected justice of the peace in 1835, and held the office many years. He also served as county commissioner. Before his death, he gave each of his children one hundred acres of land, and reserved a farm, on which his widow still lives.

David R. Yates was married October 25, 1859, to Nancy Brown, of Deer Creek township, who was born March 4, 1836, and died May 4, 1877. Their children are Mary E., Benjamin Floyd, Ballard, and Tabitha N. Mr. Yates bought of his father two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, receiving a credit on it of two thousand, three hundred dollars, as his portion of the undivided estate. He has since added to his property, until, at the present time, he is possessed of four hundred and sixty-six acres in Deer Creek township, and eighty-five and one-half in Madison county. He has served his township three times as assessor, and has declined to run for other offices in the gift of the people. He was nominated, August 2, 1879, on the Democratic ticket, as State representative from Pickaway county.

A representation of his house appears in this connection.

WASHINGTON.

Washington lies east of Circleville, and along the eastern line of the county, with Walnut township adjoining on the north, and Pickaway on the south. Its surface is quite rolling, except in the southern part, where it is comparatively level. The principal water course is Hargus creek, which rises in the northeast part of the township, flows southwest, and unites with the Scioto, west of Circleville. Scippo creek flows through a part of sections twenty-five and thirty-six. Besides these, there are several other smaller streams, of not sufficient importance to require description. The soil of Washington is principally a mixture of gravel and sand, with a smaller proportion of low, or good corn lands, than are found in some of the other townships of the county. The native varieties of timber did not differ materially from those of neighboring townships, being chiefly oak, of all kinds, ash, beech, maple, hard and soft, walnut, hickory, butternut, hackberry and elm. The township is highly improved, the farms being generally smaller than those of other townships, and containing, in most cases, good dwellings and barns.

SETTLEMENT.

We date the settlement of the township from the arrival of John Anderson, in 1797. He came from Pennsylvania, accompanied by his wife and ten children. John, his son, came out before, and selected a location on Hargus creek, in section ten, and when the land was opened for entry, took up about six hundred and forty acres, in sections ten and three. When the family came, they settled where John had located. The descendants of the family are now widely scattered, with the exception of the children of Bethuel, one of the sons of the pioneer Anderson, most of whom reside in this county. Bethuel Anderson was born June 6, 1790, and married Mary Moore, whose parents were among the earliest pioneers of Deer Creek township, Fairfield county. For eleven years after his marriage, Bethuel Anderson occupied the farm of his wife's father, in Deer Creek, when he moved to the old homestead, on Hargus creek. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, serving as sergeant, and was afterwards a lieutenant in the State militia. He died, October 1, 1858, and his wife August 17, 1869. They had a family of four sons and seven daughters. Milton was killed in Washington Territory, December, 1863, by a water-spout, which swept away the custom house, of which he was an officer, and John was murdered at his residence, in Missouri, August 25, 1875, by three desperadoes, whose object was robbery. The surviving children are: Elizabeth, widow of Levi Johnson, residing in Indiana; Maria, widow of Joseph Heise, in this township; Zeruia, wife of John N. Anderson, in Iowa; Isabel, wife of Martin Wells, and Mary A., widow of Joel Huzzy in this township; Joanna, wife of Joseph Myers, in Perry county, Ohio; Louisa, wife of John Albright, in Walnut township, this county, and Harvey K., in Kansas.

David Culberson, a stepson of John Anderson, came out with the family, and subsequently married Margaret Rush and settled where the widow Parker now lives. He was a Methodist local preacher, and some of the earliest religious meetings were held at his cabin; he officiated at many of the pioneer funerals in this and other townships in the county; he finally removed to the Raccoon hills.

A man by the name of Zeimmer, a native of Germany, came, with his family, from Maryland to this township, in 1799, and entered one-half of section twenty-seven, on which they settled. The family consisted of the parents and seven children. In 1812 the parents, one daughter, and youngest son, Philip, removed to Richland county, where, a short time afterward, the father, mother, and daughter, were massacred by the Indians. An account of their terrible fate is given in Howe's "Ohio Historical Collections," as follows, the name, however, being given as anglicized—*Seymour:*

"In September, 1812, shortly after the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, two block-houses were built in Mansfield: one stood about six rods west of the site of the court house; and the other a rod or two north. The first was built by a company commanded by Captain Shaeffer, from Fairfield county, and the other by the company of Colonel Charles Williams, of Coshocton. A garrison was stationed at the place until after the battle of the Thames. At the commencement of hostilities there was a settlement of friendly Indians, of the Delaware tribe, at a place called Greentown, about twelve miles southeast of Mansfield, within the present township of Green. It was a village consisting of some sixty cabins, with a council house about sixty feet long, twenty-five wide, one story in height, and built of posts and clapboarded. The village contained several hundred persons. As a measure of safety they were collected, in August, 1812, and sent to some place in the western part of the State, under protection of the government. They were first brought to Mansfield and placed under guard, near where the tanyard now is, on the run.

"While there, a young Indian and squaw came up to the block-house, with a request to the chaplain, Rev. James Smith, of Mount Vernon, to marry them after the manner of the whites. In the absence of the guard, who had come up to witness the ceremony, an old Indian and his daughter, aged about twelve years, who were from Indiana, took advantage of the circumstance and escaped. Two spies from Coshocton, named Morrison and McCulloch, met them near the run, about a mile northwest of Mansfield, on what is now the farm of E. P. Sturges. As the commanding office, Colonel Kratzer, had given orders to shoot all Indians found out of the bounds of the place, under an impression that all such must be hostile, Morrison, on discovering them, shot the father through the breast. He fell, mortally wounded; then springing up, ran about two hundred yards, and fell to rise no more. The girl escaped. The men returned and gave the information. A party of twelve men were ordered out, half of whom were under Sergeant John C. Gilkinson, now of Mansfield. The men flanked on each side of the run. As Gilkinson came up he found the fallen Indian on the north north side of the run, and at every breath he drew, blood flowed through the bullet hole in his chest. Morrison next came up, and called to McCulloch to come and take revenge. Gilkison then asked

SMOKE HOUSE.

STABLE.

PICKAWAY COUNTY INFIRMARY

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS { J. S. NEFF
JACKSON HOOVER
DANIEL LUDWIG.

the Indian who he was. He replied, 'A friend.' McCulloch, who, by this time, had joined them, exclaimed, as he drew his tomahawk, 'D—n you! I'll make a friend of you!' and aimed a blow at his head, but it glanced and was not mortal. At this he placed one foot on the neck of the prostrate Indian, and, drawing out his tomahawk, with another blow buried it in his brains. The poor fellow gave one quiver, and then all was over. Gilkison had in vain endeavored to prevent this inhuman deed, and now requested McCulloch to bury the Indian. 'D—n him; no!' was the answer; 'they killed two or three brothers of mine, and never buried them.' The second day following the Indian was buried; but it was so slightly done that his ribs were seen projecting above ground for two or three years after.

"This McCulloch continued an Indian fighter until his death. He made it a rule to kill every Indian he met, whether friend or foe. Mr. Gilkison saw him some time after, on his way to Sandusky, dressed like an Indian. To his question, 'Where are you going?' he replied, 'To get more revenge!'

"There was living at this time on the Black fork of the Mohican, about half a mile west of where Petersburgh now is, a Mr. Martin Ruffner. Having removed his family for safety, no person was with him in his cabin, excepting a bound boy. About two miles southeast, stood the cabin of the Seymours. This family consisted of the parents—both very old people—a maiden daughter, Catharine, and her brother, Philip, who was a bachelor.

"One evening Mr. Ruffner sent out the lad to the creek bottom to bring home the cows, when he discovered two Indians. They called to him, saying that they would not harm him, but wished to speak to him. Having ascertained from him that the Seymours were at home, they left, and he hurried back and told Ruffner of the circumstance, upon which he took down his rifle, and started for Seymour's. He arrived there, and was advising young Seymour to go to the cabin of a Mr. Copus, and get old Mr. Copus and his son to come up and help to take the Indians prisoners, when the latter were seen approaching. Upon this young Seymour passed out of the back door and hurried to Copus', while the Indians entered the front door, with their rifles in their hand. The Seymours received them with an apparent cordiality, and the daughter spread the table for them. The Indians, however, did not appear to be inclined to eat, but soon arose and commenced the attack. Ruffner, who was a powerful man, made a desperate resistance. He clubbed his rifle, and broke the stock to pieces; but he fell before superior numbers, and was afterwards found dead and scalped, in the yard, with two rifle balls through him, and several fingers cut off by a tomahawk. The old people and daughter were found tomahawked, and scalped, in the house. In an hour or so after dark, young Seymour returned with Mr. Copus and son, making their way through the woods by the light of a hickory bark torch. Approaching the cabin, they found all dark and silent within. Young Seymour attempted to open the door, when it flew back. Reaching forward, he touched the corpse of the old man, and exclaimed, in tones of anguish, 'Here is the blood of my poor father!' Before they reached the place, they heard the Indians whistling on their powder chargers, upon which they put out the light, and were not molested."

The sons, George, Henry, Frederick, and Abraham, all settled in this county, and George and Abraham remained here until their death. Jacob, son of Abraham Zeimmer, now lives in Walnut township, aged nearly seventy-one.

John Rager, who first located on the Pickaway plains, came to Washington about 1800. Subsequently, he entered, in connection with his son-in-law, Nicholas Miller, and a man by the name of Valentine, three-fourths of section thirty-three. Rager was a great hunter, and was in the forest, with his gun, almost constantly. He killed a number of bear, and a great many deer and wild turkeys. It is said he would kill, sometimes in a single day, five or six deer. It was his custom to keep from two to three hundred hogs, which derived their subsistence from the abundant mast which the forest furnished. He never raised any grain for them, and one winter, which was unusually severe, about one-half of them died. The rest he wintered through on venison. His son, John, would follow him with a horse and sled, and take home the deer as his father killed them. Rager finally, when eighty years old, went to Vinton county, where game was more plenty. He lived to be nearly one hundred years old.

Jacob Greenough, one of the earliest settlers in the township, was also a squatter on the plains, in Pickaway township. From thence he moved to Fairfield county, but the land on which he located being entered soon after, he came to Washington and entered the southeast quarter of section twenty-three, which he occupied until his death. Three of his children are known to be living, to-wit: Jacob, at Stoutsville, Fairfield county, aged nearly ninety; Andrew, in Indiana, and Philip, in Illinois.

Nicholas Miller was an early settler where the residence of the late Jacob Hitler now stands. He was a blacksmith, and had a shop there. Mrs. Miller was a daughter of John Rager. Four of their children are now living, one of whom is Mrs. George Try, of Circleville. Nicholas Miller's estate was the first administered upon in Pickaway county.

David Liest came to Washington as early as 1805, and entered the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, which, a year afterwards, he sold to his brother, Andrew, on his arrival from Pennsylvania, David then locating a mile further west. John D. Liest, his son, is a resident of the township.

George Pontius, sr., his wife, Catharine, and five of their seven children, together with their son-in-law, Peter Row, and his family, came from Center county, Pennsylvania, in the spring of 1808, They came by wagon, and were four weeks on the road, during which it rained every day, except three. Mr. Pontius located on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, where Rufus Brobst now lives, and gave each of his children a quarter section of land. On the twenty-fifth of August, 1810, his wife died, and about two years afterward he married again, his second wife surviving him. His children, who were all bo n of his first wife, are as follows, named in the order of their age: Conrad, Betsey, George, Samuel, Daniel, Catharine and Margaret. Conrad came into the township at a very early date, making the journey on foot; he remained two years, boarding with the family of John Anderson, and returned to Pennsylvania. In 1806, two years before the rest of the family came, he and his brother George, with their wives, came out with a four-horse team and wagon. Culverson gave George Pontius the use of a cabin until he could build one, which he did shortly afterward, on the location now occupied by Daniel Haas. Afterwards, he built, on the same site, a brick house, which was the first in the township. David, his son, now resides about a mile south of the old homestead.

Conrad settled where Ezekiel Morris now resides, his farm adjoining that of his brother George. Many years after, he removed to Piqua, Ohio, where he died. Betsey was the wife of Peter Row. Samuel settled where John Knight now lives. Daniel occupied, until his death, the old homestead. His son, Daniel, is a well-known citizen of Circleville township. Catharine married Adam Martin, and first located on the place now occupied by Amos Groce, and, afterwards, where Samuel Bowman resides.

He died there in 1849. Mrs. Martin, aged eighty-six, November 5, 1879, now resides in Walnut, with her son, Jacob. She is the only surviving member of the family. Margaret became the wife of Hector Curts.

Peter Row located on the northeast quarter of section twenty-two. He kept a cabin for the accommodation of immigrants, and many of them found in it a place of temporary shelter. Mr. Row was a potter by trade, and followed it the greater part of his life. By selling pork, corn, and other necessaries, together with his trade, he got his start in the new country; he received for pork only from one cent to a cent and a half per pound, and a proportionate price for grain. Mr. Row died in 1849, and six of his children are now living, of whom Mrs. Andrew Leist, Samuel, and George, reside in this township. Mrs. Myers and Mrs. Rambow live in Illinois, and David, the oldest brother, in Union county, Ohio.

THE FIRST ROAD

opened in the township was the old Lancaster road, or Westfall road, as it was originally called. Along this road most of the early settlers located. One of the first was Christopher Earnest, who settled on the southwest quarter of section fourteen, in 1806. The farm is now owned by Jacob J. Stout.

George Hoffman and his wife Mary (Harpster) came from Union county, Pennsylvania, the same year, and settled on the southeast quarter of the same section. Their ten children were born after their settlement. Four—Peter, John, George, and Mrs. Samuel Winstead—live in this township, and the rest in the west. Peter, now in his seventy-first year, married Elizabeth Leist, and first settled where their son, Jacob, now lives. He removed to his present location in 1855. John located where he now lives in 1835. His wife, Mary Ann Easter, died in 1861. George, who occupies the homestead, married, for his first wife, a daughter of Abraham Neff, formerly of Fairfield county. She died many years ago, and he subsequently married Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Leist, with whom he now lives.

John Harmon came from Pennsylvania in 1806, with his family, consisting of his wife—Dorothy Gift—and five children. He settled on section twenty-five, where he died about 1834, his wife surviving him a few years. Their children were: John, who was an early settler in Salt Creek township; Catharine, who married Abraham Martz; Jacob, Samuel, and George, former residents of this township. Samuel was killed in 1819, at the raising of the log house of George Leist—a log rolling on him. George Harmon, who occupied the homestead after the death of his father, married Elizabeth Surface. He died in May, 1853, aged sixty-three years; and his wife in April, 1876, eighty years of age. They had but two children—twin daughters—who are still living, viz.: Mary, widow of Joseph Mills, in Williams county, and Elizabeth, widow of Obediah Gessells, who died July 15, 1874. Mrs. Gessells occupies the place on which her grandfather settled in 1806.

Andrew Leist moved into the township about this time, and purchased of his brother, David, the southwest quarter of section twenty-three, which David had entered the year before. Andrew died here in 1851. He was the father of twelve children, three of whom died young. Four are now living. John A. and Amos A. are among the leading farmers of this township, and the other two live in Wyandot county.

William Bowman and family arrived from Shenandoah county, Virginia, in 1810, and lived for five years in the northwest part of Fairfield county. At the expiration of that time he came to Pickaway county and purchased, in Washington township, the farm now occupied by Ezekiel Morris, then occupied by Conrad Pontius. He died here, October 16, 1823. He was the father of fourteen children, six of whom are living. Joseph, who lives in Walnut, aged seventy-six, made a trip to New Orleans, from Circleville, in 1823, on a flat-boat. The boat was fourteen feet wide and about seventy feet long, and was in charge of Barnard Prebble.

Henry Dreisbach came from Pennsylvania with his brothers in 1811, being then seventeen years old, and made his home with his brother Martin, in Ross county. He learned the carpenter's trade of Joseph Foust. On August 30, 1817, he married Mary Stauffer, and settled where his son, Edward, now lives, in section twenty-four, Washington township. He died in 1875. Mrs. Dreisbach died in 1850. They had ten children, of whom four are living.

Leonard Warner, from Berks county, Pennsylvania, settled where Silas Young now lives, northeast quarter of section fourteen, in 1812. About fifteen years after his settlement there, he died. There are six of the children now living: Jonathan and Andrew, in this township; Jacob and Henry, in Indiana, and Mrs. Christy and Mrs. Dumm, in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county.

George Wertman came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, in 1814, with his step-father, Andrew Hines, and his family, who settled in Clear Creek, Fairfield county. Wertman was then a lad of some ten years of age. He learned the trade of potter, serving an apprenticeship of five years, but he never followed the business to any extent. The first purchase of land made by him was in Madison township. This he sold, two years afterward, and then came to Washington and rented, for a few years, the farm which he subsequently bought, and on which he still resides. In 1827, he married Susanna Leist, daughter of David Leist. She died in 1873. Mr. Wertman is now aged seventy-four.

George Heise came from Pennsylvania, in 1818, driving the team of Mahlon Yetter and family, who settled where the late John Parks resided. Mr. Heise was then in his eighteenth year, and went to work by the month. In April, 1821, he married Betsey Hane, and continued to work around until 1833, when he purchased one hundred acres in the southeast quarter of section three, where he has since resided. His old log house, which he first began housekeeping in, on the banks of Hargus creek, is still standing. His first wife only lived about two years after their marriage, and he married, May 20, 1826, Sarah Smith, by whom he has had twelve children, six boys and six girls, of whom eight are living. Mr.

Heise is now in his seventy-ninth year, and Mrs. Heise in her seventy-fourth.

Thomas Wells, a native of Maryland, came to Pickaway county, in 1818. In 1820 he was united in marriage to Margaret Fulk, and settled on a farm in the northeast part of the township, which still remans in the family. He died at the residence of Jonas Shellhammer, in East Ringgold, aged nearly eighty-eight. He had four children, three of whom are living. Martin Wells, who married a daughter of Bethuel Anderson, lives in Washington; and Isaac, and Mrs. Jonas Shellhammer, in Walnut township.

This same year, George Myers and family emigrated to Ohio, from Berks county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Fairfield county. A daughter, Anna, became the wife of John Stout, who came to Fairfield with his parents at an early date. They were married in 1820, and after living for a short time in Fairfield, removed to Washington, where Mrs. Stout still lives. A portion of the log house into which they moved so long ago, is still standing near her present brick residence. Mr. Stout died in 1864. He was the father of thirteen children, of whom ten survive, but are widely scattered. John and his family live with his mother on the old homestead.

Francis Dedo was the first settler where Peter Hoffman now lives. His cabin—a double log—stood on the hill near the road, just west of where Mr. Hoffman's residence now stands. He finally sold to Peter Moyer, and removed to Sandusky.

John Clark was the first settler in section two, and his location was where R. Huffer now lives. Henry Sackreider was an early settler in section one, living near the county line.

George Wise settled at an early date where the widow of Andrew Leist now lives, and finally removed from the township. A man by the name of Apple first lived where Isaac Stout now lives.

John Gray, a native of Philadelphia, with his wife and one child, removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1825. In 1829 he came to this county, settling in Walnut township, on one hundred and twelve acres, in the southwest part of the township. In 1847 he sold out, and purchased and settled in the northeast quarter of section two, Washington township. Mr. King and his wife now reside with their son-in-law, Daniel Haas.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school attended by the children of the pioneers of Washington township, was kept in Clear Creek township, Fairfield county, by a teacher by the name of Hump. The school-house was a very rude structure, with stick chimney and fireplace, the back of which was made of hard-heads. The first school within the township was kept in the old cabin of George Hoffman, and Samuel Gensell was one of the earliest teachers. The cabin was afterwards moved about a mile and a half farther west, and fitted up for a school-house. A school was kept, at an early date, in a log house on the farm then owned by Jacob Greenough. A man by the name of Horn taught the first school. In 1835 or 1836 the township was divided into six school districts, the same that it now contains.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

Religious meetings were held in the township several years before any church organization was effected. Meetings were held at an early date in the log barn of George Hoffman, in section fourteen. The first church organized was a German Reformed and Lutheran society, called Zion's church. It was formed in 1808 or 1809, by a preacher by the name of Foster. He continued to preach for some time, and was followed by Jacob Leist, who officiated as its minister for about fifty years. Since Mr. Leist, Revs. Messrs. Gost, Martin, Herring, and Schuman, have preached for the society. The first meeting house was built soon after the church was organized. It was a two-story log house, but was afterwards torn down and rebuilt as one-story.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH,

of the Evangelical Association, was organized, as nearly as can be ascertained, about fifty years ago. They held their meetings at the house of John Moyer and at other dwellings, until the erection of a church building, in 1849 or 1850. It was a frame, and stood a little south of the present brick church, which was erected, in 1870, at a cost of something over thirty-one hundred dollars. Among the earliest preachers of the church were Charles Hammer and Joseph Long. The present pastor is C. M. Reineholt, and A. Evans, his assistant. The church has a Sabbath-school, under the superintendency of Edward Dreisbach.

THE PONTIUS UNITED BRETHREN CHRUCH

was organized about the year 1830, at the house of Daniel Pontius, and the meetings were held there for a number of years. The church building was erected in 1848. The question of its location excited some interest among the members, who were about equally divided on two proposed sites, the one chosen, and one in the west part of the township, on the farm now owned by the widow Barnhart. The matter was decided by the vote of the chairman of the meeting called to consider it. The ground on which the church was built was donated by Daniel Pontius. Peter Johnson was the first class leader, which position is now filled by Wesley Leist. The membership is now about thirty.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH,

in the south part of the township, known as the Morris church, was organized in about 1842, with seventy-five members. The organization was the result of an extensive revival held in the church just before its completion, during the labors of Rev. William Fisher, who was then on the circuit. A class of about a dozen members, in another portion of the township, called the Arnhart class, soon after united with it. The church now numbers about forty members. Rev. George Devens is pastor, and John S. Morris, leader.

BETHANY UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This class was first formed in 1838 or '39 at the house of John May, who then lived on the farm now owned by

Jacob Martin, Rev. William McCabe officiating in its organization. The meetings were first held at Mr. May's, and subsequently at the Evangelical church, on the south line of Walnut township, until the erection of Bethany church, in the winter of 1874. The building cost about fourteen hundred dollars, and was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. The present membership of the society is about twenty-seven, with Jacob Markwood as leader. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Waggoner.

BURIAL PLACES.

The first burying ground in the township was the Zion's church graveyard, laid out as early as 1809. The first burial in it was that of a child of Andrew Leist. There are now four other cemeteries in the township, one in connection with each church.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB HITLER,

who died at his residence in Washington township, Pickaway county, Ohio, August 11, 1879, had resided in the territory now constituting Pickaway county, for a period of eighty consecutive years. His parents, George and Susannah Hitler, were among the earliest pioneers of the county. His father was a native of Maryland, and was born May 15, 1763. When a boy, he came with his parents to Franklin county, Pennsylvania, and there subsequently found his wife in the person of Susannah Gay, daughter of John Gay, of London, England. He removed with his family, then consisting of his wife and two small children, to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and located in what was called "the glades." In April, 1799, he emigrated to Ohio. The mother and four children, with the household goods, came down the Ohio river on a flat-boat, to the mouth of the Scioto, where they were met by the father, who came through by land with a large number of horses. From Portsmouth the journey was made to this county by team and wagon, the goods being sent up the Scioto in a keel-boat. Mr. Hitler's first location was on the lower plains, in Pickaway township. In 1804, he entered one hundred and sixty acres in the west part of section thirty-three, Washington township, erecting his house in the southwest part, where he resided until his death, April 2, 1818. His wife survived him thirty years, dying September 16, 1848, at the age of nearly seventy-six.

Jacob was the third child, and was born during the residence of his parents in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1796. His boyhood was spent, like that of most of the sons of the pioneers, in the hard work upon the farm, incident to a new country. Shortly after his father's death, he and his brother, George, bought of William Gougar a quarter section of land, adjoining on the north the farm now owned by Mrs. Abraham Hitler, for which they paid twenty-three dollars per acre. He there made the beginning of his successful and busy life. Wheat was then worth seventy-five cents per bushel, but it soon after commenced to decline in price, and went down to twenty-five cents. Having but a few hundred dollars apiece, the brothers found it impossible to pay for their farm by raising grain and selling it at the then current price, and so they concluded to manufacture it into flour and ship it to New Orleans.

Then commenced their flat-boating experience to that city, which continued for eleven years, the first trip being made by Jacob Hitler, in 1819. The enterprise proved a success, the flour bringing a price which amounted for the grain to more than double what it would have sold for at home. The boats were constructed to carry from four to five hundred barrels of flour. They cost about one hundred and twenty dollars apiece, and were disposed of at New Orleans for whatever they would bring—sometimes only a few dollars. Mr. Hitler made five trips to New Orleans, the first two in 1819 and 1820, and after that, alternating with his brother, George. The first trip he returned from New Orleans to this county on foot, making the journey in twenty-two days, the same time required for a steamboat to come from New Orleans to Louisville. Mr. Hitler's prominent characteristics were strict integrity, unusual soundness of judgment and foresight, great industry and a fixedness of purpose which rendered successful everything he undertook. He acquired a fine property, owning at the time of his decease nearly two thousand acres of land, all of it lying in Pickaway county. He was elected a commissioner of this county in October, 1858, and served for the term of three years. He had, however, but little inclination for public office. In 1825 he was united in marriage to Sarah Gougar, who came to Pickaway county with her parents, in 1806. Mrs. Hitler died several years ago. To them were born the following children: George, September 28, 1825; Daniel, November 7, 1827; Susan, April, 1830; Nelson, January 24, 1833; Caroline, June 17, 1836; Jacob, no record; Ellen, February 4, 1843. George and Nelson occupy the homestead; Daniel lives in Pickaway township, this county; Susan is the wife of Lewis Lutz, and resides in Kansas; Caroline died young, and Jacob in infancy; Ellen is the wife of Evan Phillips, of Pickaway township.

Jacob Kistler

Edward Dresbach Eliza A. Dresbach

EDWARD DRESBACH,

of Washington township, Pickaway county, Ohio, is the second son and eighth descendant of Henry Dresbach and his wife, Mary Stauffer, who were, respectively, of Northumberland (now Union) and Berks counties, Pennsylvania. Henry Dresbach was born November 22, 1794, and was a son of Jacob Dresbach and his wife Magdalene Buchs. Tracing the family farther back we see that Jacob was the eldest son of Martin Dresbach, who was born in 1717 in the earldom of Witgenstein, Germany, and marrying Anna Eve Hoffman, emigrated to this country and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1746.

Henry Dresbach, the father of the subject of this sketch, came to Ohio in 1811, and after living one year in Ross county, removed to Salt Creek township, where he resided for a time with his brother George. At an early date he took up the farm in Washington township, where his son Edward now resides, and there remained until his death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after his return from service entered actively into the labor incident to the life of a pioneer, cleared up his farm, and made upon it many valuable improvements. He began with little, had few advantages, but accomplished much. He was industrious, energetic, frugal, and, as a natural result, was successful. His farming was profitable, and his business affairs generally resulted favorably, so that, although not becoming a rich man, he yet accumulated more than a competency. Politically, he was a Democrat.

Henry Dresbach was a man of sterling moral worth, and one of those citizens who, by labors and example, benefitted the neighborhood in which he passed his life. He was a religious man, too, in practice as well as in theory. In his earlier years he was a member of the church of the United Brethren, but afterwards became connected with the Evangelical Association.

Mr. Dresbach and his wife, Mary Stauffer, were joined in wedlock March 30, 1817. The wife was born in 1796, and died in 1850. The husband survived her twenty-five years, and died June 9, 1875, upon the farm where he had resided three score years. These pioneers were the parents of eight daughters and two sons, viz.: Esther, born January 13, 1818, now the wife of Joseph Meisse, of Fairfield county; Henry, born July 12, 1819, died July 13, the same year; Eliza, born December 25, 1820, died November 29, 1832; Mary, born March 23, 1829, married Abraham Miesse, and, afterward, Mr. Raudabaugh; died September 11, 1862; Elizabeth, born November 10, 1824, died August 29, 1850; Angeline (Mrs. Daniel Miesse), born December 19, 1826, died June 9, 1878; Josephine (wife of Dr. J. Weist, of Jay county, Indiana), born February 9, 1828; Edward, born September 17, 1829; Louisa, born May 29, 1833, wife of John Switzer, of Fairfield county; Joannah, born May 6, 1837, died February 11, 1840.

Edward Dresbach was brought up as a farmer, and had the limited advantages of the home schools. He is one of the representative men and substantial citizens of Washington township. On the twenty-eighth of February 1852, he was married to Eliza Ann, daughter of David and Lydia (Bear) Heffner, of Washington township, born, respectively, November 3, 1807, and July 11, 1810. Mrs. Dresbach was born April 19, 1832. Her grand-parents, Abraham and Catharine Heffner, came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, to Salt Creek township at an early date. Both she and Mr. Dresbach are members of the Evangelical Association, the wife having joined in 1849, and the husband in 1857.

MONROE.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

This township is bounded on the north by the townships of Darby and Muhlenburg, south by Perry and Deer Creek, east by Muhlenburg and Jackson, and west by Pleasant, Madison, and Marion townships, of Fayette county. Its surface features are similar to those presented in the surrounding townships: generally level, except along the streams. The soil is varied. It is for the most part clay, and well adapted to the growing of wheat and corn. The township is traversed from north to south by several streams of water. Clark's run, in the west part, heads near the north line of the township, and flows in an almost due south direction. Van Buskirk and Mud runs flow a southeasterly direction, and both empty into Deer creek. These streams are not of importance, so far as water power is concerned.

SETTLEMENT.

The following sketches of pioneer settlers are prepared from personal interviews. The writer has been unable to ascertain to whom belongs the honor of having been the first, or pioneer, settler in Monroe township.

The Hays family (for mention of whom see Perry township) were among the first settlers on Deer creek, in the southern part of the township.

Peter Van Buskirk, who married Ruth Rhodes, removed from Maryland to Chillicothe, in 1799. Then but a few straggling log cabins occupied the site of that now populous city, and the red man held almost undisputed possession of the soil. After one year's residence in Ross county, Mr. Van Buskirk removed to what is now Pickaway county, locating on the bank of Deer creek, in Monroe township. By some he is regarded as the pioneer settler in Monroe township. The farm upon which he then made a commencement is now owned by Samuel Dunlap. Here Mr. Van Buskirk died, April 9, 1836, and his wife died on the tenth of November, 1841. Mr. Van Buskirk erected, in early times, a grist-mill and distillery. At the time of his death he was an extensive land owner. The family consisted of eight children, of whom only one is now living: Mary, who married Jacob Gayman, now lives in Delaware county, Indiana. The names of the dead (some of whom became prominent in the affairs of the church or State) are: Lewis, Isaac, Samuel, John, Daniel, Abigail, and Sally.

Charles Longberry came from Pennsylvania, locating in Monroe township in 1800. He was of English birth, and his wife was Mary Van Buskirk. He died in 1837, and his wife in September, 1856. The family consisted of twelve children, but two of whom are now living—Margaret, who married Seth Hatfield, and Anthony, who married Leah Littleton, all residents of Monroe township at this time.

Christopher Cardiff came from Maryland to Deer Creek township in 1806. His wife's name was M. Gordey. He eventually located in Monroe township, where he passed the remaining years of his life. There were several children in the family, two of whom (Noah and Christopher) now live in Monroe township. Noah, who has been four times married, now occupies the old homestead. Christopher has been twice married; his present wife was Anna Bolen.

Benjamin Hill was a native of Maryland, and came from Carroll's Manor, in that State, to near Chillicothe, in 1807. There were numerous children in the family, but one of whom located in Pickaway county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Kitura Voadley, and, in 1822, settled some two miles southeast of New Holland village, in Perry township, where he died on September 6, 1842, and his wife in November, 1855. The children were: William, who died in the United States' army, in 1843; Sarah A., Elizabeth, Samuel, Mahala, and John F. Samuel only lives in Monroe township. He married Ally Ann Porter, has a grocery store, and is postmaster, having been appointed when the office was established, in 1855.

Sebastian Southward came to Ohio from Winchester, Virginia, in the fall of 1808, and during the winter he remained in Ross county. The subsequent spring he located permanently in Pike county, where he died in the year 1835. The wife died in 1864. Her maiden name was Mary Guy. There were six children in the family, only two of whom are now living—Henry, who married Catharine Nickson, and lives in Wyandot county, Ohio, and Pleasant, who located in Pickaway county in 1823. He has been thrice married. His present wife was Abigail Adkins.

David Maddux married Elizabeth Lingo, and came from Maryland to Ohio in 1809, and located in Ross county. Mrs. Maddux died in 1852, and her husband in 1859. Of the ten children composing this family but three are now alive—William, who resides in Ross county; David M., who married Tomsy Ann Wilson, and lives in Illinois; and Collins, whose present wife was Miss Rachel Dunham; he lives in Monroe township, where he has served as justice of the peace for many years.

John D. Hatfield lived on the north shore of Maryland, and came to Ross county in 1810, where he remained until 1829, when he settled permanently in Monroe township. Mrs. Hatfield died December 14, 1825, and Mr. Hatfield married Maria Baker. He died April 15, 1845, and his widow still survives. Eight children were borne

RESIDENCE OF SAMUEL W. DUNLAP, MONROE TP., PICKAWAY COUNTY, OHIO.

by the first wife, two of whom only are now living in Monroe township—Seth, who married Margaret Longberry; and John W., who married Susanna Frazier. The children of the second marriage numbered nine, none of whom live in Pickaway county.

In about 1811, three brothers, Jeremiah, Josiah, and John Thomas, came from near Harper's Ferry, Virgina, to Ohio, and located near Chillicothe. In 1815 they settled in Monroe township. Jeremiah married Eleanor Norris. His farm was on Deer Creek, and is still owned by his heirs. The children were: William, who married Elizabeth Norris (two sons, Jackson and William H., live in Monroe); John, Leonard, and Richard. (For a more extended sketch of the Thomas family see the history of Perry township.) Benjamin Norris and family came from the same point and at the same period as the above. They located eventually in Monroe township.

John Merrell married Milly Short in Delaware, and came to Ohio early in the settlement of the central counties. He first located in Fayette county, and after a time removed to near Dayton, Ohio, where he died of cholera in 1831; age, fifty-five years. The wife died soon after; age, fifty-two. There were five sons and two daughters of the family; these but one lives in Monroe township, Jacob, whose present wife was Sarah Adkins, and who has ten children living.

Samuel R. Dawson was born in Virginia, but removed to Kentucky with his parents when but a lad. His father was killed, it is thought, by the Indians. Samuel R. married Dorotha Alkire, and in 1814 located in Monroe township, on land now owned by Isaac Collins and John McCafferty. Here he died, June 12, 1846. His widow died March 31, 1876. The children numbered nine, five of whom are now living. James and Perry (the latter of whom married Mary M. Humphry,) live in Monroe township; Mary, who married B. F. Parker, and Caroline, who married Major C. Long, live in Nebraska. Olivia, who married E. S. McClintock lives in Kansas.

Stanton Adkins, a single man, came from Wycomico county, Maryland, to Ross county, in 1816. He married Anna Timmons, by whom fourteen children were born. After some eighteen years' residence in Ross county a removal was made and a permanent settlement effected in Darby township, Pickaway county. Here the wife died, and Mr. Adkins married Rachel Ann Grindle, who is still living. The date of Mr. Adkins' decease was June 5, 1879. Eight children by the first and four by the second marriage are now living: George, who married Louisa Walston; Sarah, who married Jacob Merrill; Miranda, who married Jacob Williams; Theodocia, Roxana, Ezra and Mahala who live in Monroe township; Rodney, who married Lovena Eskridge; Stanton, who married Lucy Glewer; and Elizabeth, who married Henry Bailey, and live in Illinois; Mary A., who married Van Cressup, and lives in Wyandot county, Ohio. David was a soldier in the Forty-fifth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry. He was prisoner for thirteen months in Libby, Danville, and the Court of Death, at Andersonville. He returned home at the close of the war, broken in health, and soon died.

George Rowe was a soldier of the war in 1812, and in 1816 came to the then wilderness of Pickaway county. He purchased nearly one thousand acres of land in Monroe and Muhlenburg townships. His wife was Nancy Coleman. Mr. Rowe died July 20, 1850. Mrs. Rowe died December 8, 1868. The children born prior to coming to Ohio were: Silas A., Absolom, and John, who are deceased; and Lydia, who married Joseph Ingland and lives near Pontiac, Michigan. Of the children born subsequent to removing to Ohio: Mahala, married William Francis and lives a widow on the old farm; and Matilda, is deceased.

John Porter, George Richey and John Foster, with families, came from Pennsylvania to Monroe township in about 1817. They located in the southwest part of the township. Of the Porter family but one child remains: Aly, now the wife of Samuel Hill. The Richey family are represented by a son: Andrew, who lives near the old homestead. None of the Foster family now reside in the township.

Milburn Smith was an early settler. John R. Robison, a native of South Carolina, came to Clark county, married there, Mariette Edmiston, and in 1828, settled in Madison county, Ohio, where he died, December 26, 1876. Mrs. Robison died, April 22, 1848. Of the nine children composing the family, one only lives in Pickaway county—Thomas P., who married Ellen Sawyer, and resides in Monroe township. He is the owner of a large amount of real estate, and is one of the public men of the township. William Brooks, of Jefferson county, Virginia, settled in Deer Creek township, in 1830, and died there. One of the children lives in Monroe township—Absalom, who married Martha J. Francis.

John G. Grindle, of Maryland, located in Monroe township, in 1831. His wife was Ellen Wheeler. After a residence of several years in Pickaway county, the family removed to Union county, Ohio, where the mother died in 1858. Mr. Grindle died August 22, 1862. The children, who were all born prior to locating in Ohio, numbered ten; but two now live in Pickaway county—Louisa, who married Benjamin Henman, andlives in Muhlenburgh; and Rachel Ann, the widow of Stanton Adkins, who lives in Monroe.

William Riggin located in Monroe township, on the farm now occupied by Joseph Hays, in 1832. He was from Delaware. His wife was Esther Ann Lowe. She died in the fall of 1834, and Mr. Riggin returned east, and again married. He eventually removed to Illinois, where he died in 1874. Of the eight children which composed this family, four are now alive—Isaac, whose present wife was Corlinda Maddux, lives in Columbus; Jeremiah J., who has been twice married, lives in Madison township, Fayette county, Ohio (present wife, Mary J. Davis); Charles and Emeline are both married, and now live in Illinois.

Wilson Murphy and family, then consisting of a wife (Nancy) and seven children, came from Maryland, about 1830, and settled on Paint creek, in Ross county, where he resided until 1835, when he located, permanently, in Monroe township, where he died November 15, 1872.

Of the children, we learn that James, William, Wilson, jr., and J. W., now reside in Illinois; Thomas lives in Monroe township; Rachel A., died soon after settlement in Monroe; and Mary (Mrs. Timmons) resides in Kansas; Martha J. (Mrs. Justice), who was born in Ohio, now lives in the State of Indiana.

William C. Williams, whose father was one of the pioneers in Ross county, located in Monroe township, in 1836, and still resides there. His wife was Hetty Davis, by whom three children were born. The eldest, Mary, is deceased; Andrew G. and Cornelius W., now live in Monroe township.

Rev. James Marshall, who was a native of Virginia, came from Pennsylvania to Muhlenburg township, in 1843. Five years later he came to Monroe township, where he died, April 9, 1871. Mrs. Marshall died on March 3, 1879. There were eight children, three only of whom are now living in the county—E. M., who is married, and lives in Darby township; as does Mary (Mrs. John Mitchell); David H., who married Margaret Busick, and lives in Monroe township.

CHURCHES.

THE HEBRON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

situated in the southwest part of the township, was formed soon after the settlement, which was in the twilight of the present century, and was composed, in part, of the following persons: John Porter and wife, Severen Maddux and wife, Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. Catharine Richey, Mrs. Eleanor Thomas, several of the Hays and Reeves families, and others, whose names are forgotten. Meetings were held in the log dwellings of the settlers for a time, and subsequently, in the little log school-house, near Foster's. Revs. Joseph Hays and William Morrow were perhaps the first circuit preachers on this charge, which was attached to Deer Creek circuit. For a list of ministers see sketch of Methodist Episcopal church at Williamsport, in another part of this volume.

A Sunday-school was formed in the old log school-house, and this is still kept up during the summer season. The present meeting-house was built as early as 1838, and is, without doubt, the first church edifice built in Monroe township.

CLARK'S RUN CHRISTIAN CHAPEL.

This religious society was formed early. In 1822, meetings were held in a small log building, put up for school purposes, and standing on the site of the cabin now occupied by Mrs. Marion Van Buskirk. In 1844, a hewed-log meeting-house was erected. This stood on the site of the present church, on lands donated for the purpose by Claris Hornbeck. In this log structure, such rapid advancement was made, that a larger building became necessary, and in 1868, the present substantial and commodious church edifice was erected. Among the early members were John and Sophia Van Buskirk, and numerous children; Benjamin Corkwell and wife; John and Abigail Thomas, and several children; the Rowlens, and many others. For complete list of pastors, see the Christian church in Williamsport, which was the first organized in this part of Ohio.

The church at Clark's run had, in its prosperous day, over one hundred members, with a respectable Sabbath-school, but, owing largely to deaths and removals, it has now lost its former prestige. Regular services were long since discontinued.

GREENLAND (FORMERLY TIMMONS) METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first class was formed here under the ministry of Revs. Philip Nation and Joshua Boucher, of the London circuit, in about 1834. Meetings were held in private houses until the erection of the log church, called, by common consent, the "Timmons meeting-house." In 1853 a framed meeting-house was constructed, and the present name substituted. Among the members of the first class were: Benjamin Maddux (who was first leader), wife and several children, Jesse Pritchard and wife, Wilson Murphy and wife, Kendall Long and wife, Elijah Hatfield and wife, John Barker and wife, Joshua Leasonbee, and Mrs. Elizabeth Timmons, who donated the land upon which the first meeting-house was erected. Among the names of ministers, the following are remembered: E. Webster, William Morrow, N. Hugh, John W. Still, George Fait, M. Wolfe, C. B. Warrington, T. Hurd, S. Maddux, T. Hall, W. Browning, J. Young, D. Smith, J. Martin, J. Q. Lakin, F. F. Lewis, J. Laws, A. M. Alexander, S. Rankin, D. Mann, and A. R. Miller, who is the present incumbent. In the division of the circuit, this charge was assigned to Mt. Sterling. The present membership is seventy-two. The class-leaders are Leaving Corkwell and Arthur Hatfield. Isaac Clifton, Thomas Wheeler, George Corkwell, Asa Crabb, Jackson Dick, Millard Davis, and John W. Hatfield are the trustees. A Sunday-school was organized about 1860. This has now some one hundred children in attendance. Abner Morton is its superintendent.

PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In 1849, Rev. James Marshall held meetings at the house of John C. Berry, where a class was formed, composed, in part, of the following persons: John C. Berry, wife, and daughter, Rebecca, John Hines and wife, James Steele and wife, Mrs. Mary Thrasher, Allen Larry, H. M. Thrasher, and Mary Cardiff. During the season of 1852, a meeting-house was erected here, near the school house, at a cost of eight hundred dollars. In the fall of 1871 this was removed to near the "Four Points," where it has materially increased its membership. It was formerly attached to London, but is now a part of Mt. Sterling circuit. Soon after its formation, a Sunday-school was formed. This still continues, with H. J. Ingman as superintendent, who also leads the class. The present trustees are: G. W. Adkins, R. A. Busick, J. M. and Robert Abernethy, and Samuel Winfaugh.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

near Pleasant Southward's, was formed by Rev. Caleb Morse, in 1864, and was composed of the following persons: Pleasant Southward and wife, John Southward and wife, James Forest and wife, and Fleming Cardiff. Meetings were held at the houses of Pleasant and John Southward. In 1866 the present church edifice was com-

STANTON ADKINS

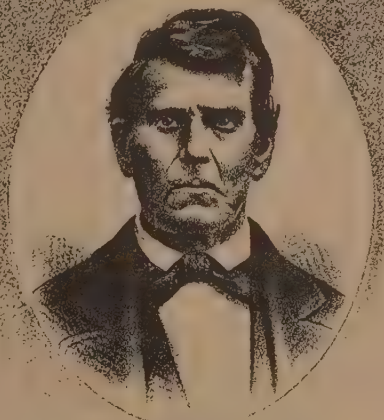
MRS. STANTON ADKINS.

was born January 24, 1789, in Wyconico county, Maryland, from whence he emigrated to Ohio in 1816. He first settled in Ross county, where he was married, June 10, 1819, to Anna Timmons. She was born June 3, 1804. Soon after marriage they moved into Darby township, where Mrs. Adkins died, leaving children as follows: Elijah, born August 25, 1820; Garrison, born April 14, 1822; Elizabeth, born October 6, 1823; Rhodney, born August 24, 1825; Sarah, born February 17, 1827; Mary Ann, born November 19, 1828; Stanton, born June 8, 1830; Charlotte, born March 5, 1832; Miranda P., born January 13, 1834; George W., born October 31, 1835; David C., born January 21, 1839.

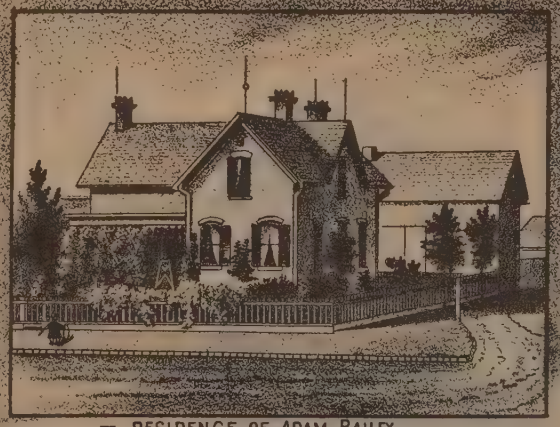
After the death of his first wife, Mr. Adkins married Rachel Ann Grindle, in 1847. They had: Noah W., born August 6, 1847; Cannon, born January 19, 1849; Harriet, born November 9, 1850; Youdoshe, born December 13, 1852; Roxana, born July 16, 1855; Mahala, born April 17, 1859; Ezra, born April 1, 1861.

Mr. Adkins was the father of twenty-one children, of whom, at this time, eight by his first wife, and four by his second are living. Four of his sons served as soldiers during the war of the Rebellion—David in the Forty-fifth Ohio infantry; he was taken prisoner and confined at Danville and Andersonville, where he was finally exchanged in 1864, and died at Annapolis, Maryland, when on his way home. Noah was also in the Forty-fifth infantry, where he served three years. He enlisted before he was fifteen years of age, and during his term of service contracted disease from which he died March 5, 1869, at the age of twenty-two years. Stanton and Rhodney enlisted in Illinois regiments, and both lived to return to their families, after three years of hard service, in which Rhodney received honorable scars.

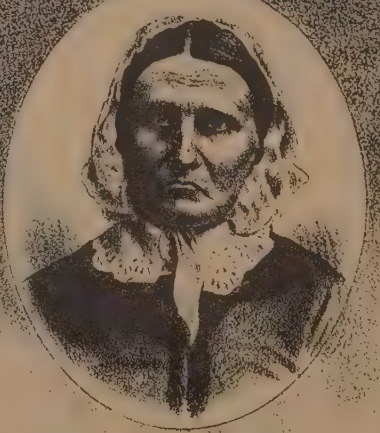
When Stanton Adkins came to Ohio he was a poor man, but by dint of hard labor and judicious management he accumulated a considerable property, owning, at his death, over seven hundred acres of land in Darby and Monroe townships. He was a worthy member of the Methodist church in Darby township, as is his wife, who survives him, and several other members of his family. He was always true to his pledged word, no matter what sacrifice might be required. For the last ten years of his life he had very poor health. His death occurred June 5, 1879, at the age of ninety years, four months and ten days.



JOHN VAN BUSKIRK.



— RESIDENCE OF ADAM BAILEY. —
MT STERLING, MADISON CO. OHIO.



MRS. JOHN VAN BUSKIRK.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE JOHN VAN BUSKIRK, MONROE TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

pleted, and cost thirteen hundred dollars. A Sunday-school was organized contemporaneous with the church, and now holds its sessions regularly during the summer months. P. Clairage is its present superintendent. The present church membership is seventy. Among the names of ministers, the following are mentioned: Revs. —— Powers, Caleb Thomas, R. L. Harvey, —— Shelt, and Riley, John Southward, Benjamin Briley, S. Stone, and Benjamin Sievers. The church is attached to Deer Creek conference.

EARLY EVENTS.

The pioneer post-office of Monroe township was established at the Five Points in the year 1851, with John Long postmaster. The successors to the position are: John Fissel, G. W. Bodwell, E. S. McClintock, William H. Rowlen, and John H. Beeson, the latter being the present incumbent. William Leach, in 1849, became the founder, and sole owner, of the first store in the township. He opened a small stock of general merchandise, in the building now occupied by John H. Beeson for the same purpose. Some few years later, M. Timmons opened another store, at the same point, in the building now occupied by C. Clifton. The classic spot known as the "Five Points," has not been blessed with hotels, mills, manufactories, physicians or lawyers, and the dwellers therein should assuredly be healthful and peaceful, as they doubtless are.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

In the early settlement, Peter Van Buskirk constructed, upon the small stream now bearing his name, a saw-mill, and one run of stone, for grinding corn, was soon added. All traces of these pioneer enterprises have long since disappeared. John H. Maddux erected a horse-mill, for grinding corn, on the turnpike, near where Jackson Thomas now lives.

John Parker and Kendall Long built a saw-mill, also, on Van Buskirk's run, quite early. This was subsequently purchased by James and Perry Dawson, and rebuit by them. It has, at the present writing, entirely vanished.

ORGANIZATION.

The records of the various townships of Pickaway county have been very imperfectly kept, or at least great negligence shown in their preservation, so that it is now quite impossible to give accurate dates of organization, or names of early officers; consequently, the writer is unable to ascertain the date when Monroe became a separate township. The officers for 1879 are: Alfred Crawford, M. J. Tootle, Henry Dennis, trustees; John H. Beeson, clerk; D. D. Hewitt, treasurer; A. B. Hughes, assessor; J. F. Robinson and William J. Porter, constables; C. Maddux and D. H. Marshall, justices of the peace. Mr. Marshall is also attorney-at-law.

The present board of education is: Samuel W. Dunlap, B. Adkins, James Larrey, Joseph Willoughby, S. P. Merrill, J. M. O'Neal, D. Robison, A. A. Hatfield, Samuel Winfaugh, Jackson Thomas, and W. H. Fulton. We have endeavored to have the orthography of the names correct, and trust they will be found so.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

REV. JOHN VAN BUSKIRK.

Rev. John Van Buskirk was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, November 19, 1795. His father, Peter Van Buskirk, emigrated to Ohio about 1799, bringing his family with him. They remained in Chillicothe one year, at which time he purchased land near Williamsport, and conducted a milling business at that place.

John Van Buskirk, as a boy, had no opportunities for obtaining a school education, but learned to read while at home. He was married, February 8, 1821, to Sophia Seward, who was born in Virginia, July 8, 1799. Soon after marriage he was converted, and though he did not immediately unite with a church, he preached the gospel as he found it in the Bible, throughout the neighborhood, in private houses, and where ever opportunity was offered. His conversion occurred under the preaching of Rev. Matthew Gardner, and he joined the Christian church at Williamsport, August 8, 1823. At his conversion he was strongly opposed by his father, who had no sympathy with the christian religion; but by prayer he was enabled to come off conqueror.

After his marriage he attended school one term, which was the extent of his school education. He was a man of strong common sense, and he applied this to every thing in life, making himself what he was—a self-made man. His desire was to do all the good in the world that he could, and he followed out this desire throughout his life. Though never a salaried pastor, he was ordained a regular minister in the Christian church, and was always zealous in the cause of christianity, laboring earnestly for the conversion of sinners. His church was the broad field of the world, and he preached in private houses and in school-houses, always producing a powerful impression on the minds of his hearers.

Mrs. Van Buskirk was a woman of strong convictions, but never had the benefit of an education. She filled a useful sphere, however, and was beloved by all with whom she came in contact for the fine qualities of her mind and heart. She was a true and consistent christian woman, a kind and loving mother, and a good wife to the husband of her choice. She always cherished the welfare of the church, and was very benevolent, giving to the needy as they required, and assisting in the building of the chapel in Monroe township to the amount of one hundred and seventy dollars. Rev. John Van Buskirk gave three hundred and fifty dollars to the same object. He died September 15, 1874, aged nearly seventy-nine years. Mrs. Van Buskirk died January 10, 1868, aged sixty-nine years, six months, and ten days.

Their children were: Caroline, born June 18, 1822, who married John Wood, July 5, 1840, and now lives in Iowa; Diantha, born October 12, 1824, who was married, August 23, 1846, to Samuel Rowlen, and died in Monroe township, January 20, 1849; Peter, born May 15, 1826, who married Rebecca Wood, December 15, 1847,

and died in Monroe, October 15, 1873; Rhoda, born June 2, 1831, who married William Bennett in August, 1845, and died in Monroe, March 22, 1874; Sarah, born August 28, 1833, who married Hiram Russell, February 3, 1857, and now lives in Delaware county, Indiana; Orlando, born June 6, 1829, who was married in August, 1856, to Elizabeth Betts, and died in Clarksburg, Pickaway county, January 11, 1858; Francis Marion, born September 25, 1838, who married Diana T. Hedges, and died, September 27, 1865, in Monroe township; Mary, born March 26, 1836, who was married, September 20, 1868, to Adam G. C. Bailey, and now lives in Mt. Sterling, Madison county; and William H. H., born May 3, 1842, who died November 2, 1865.

PERRY.

In the collection of data for the following history, the writer has labored under many disadvantages, not the least of which was an utter indifference on the part of many to aid in the matter. The writer has gleaned, from apparently reliable sources, and if errors occur, he cannot be responsible for them. Perry township is situated in the southwest corner of Pickaway county, and is bounded as follows: North, by Monroe township; south, by the townships of Concord and Deerfield, Ross county; east, by Deer Creek township; and west, by Marion and Wayne townships, Fayette county.

The surface features are in the main, level, the only exception being in the extreme northern part. Flowing from west to east, along, and in fact, forming, the northern boundary, is Deer creek, the only stream of any considerable dimensions in the township. Immediately adjacent to this the surface is broken, and traversed by numerous ravines. The bottom lands in this locality are quite extensive, and extremely fertile, producing great quantities of grain, especially corn. The soil in other portions of the township is a black loam, better adapted to the growing of corn than any other grains. The other streams are Hay run, and its tributaries, in the southeast part of the township, and Hamilton run, which flows through the village of New Holland, and thence from the township, near the southwest corner.

SETTLEMENT.

It is said that the pioneer settler in Perry township was James Wilson, who came from Kentucky, locating upon the farm now owned by Elias Ater. The date was prior to the dawning of the present century. His family consisted of a wife and nine children. The duration of his stay in the township was brief. He removed westward.

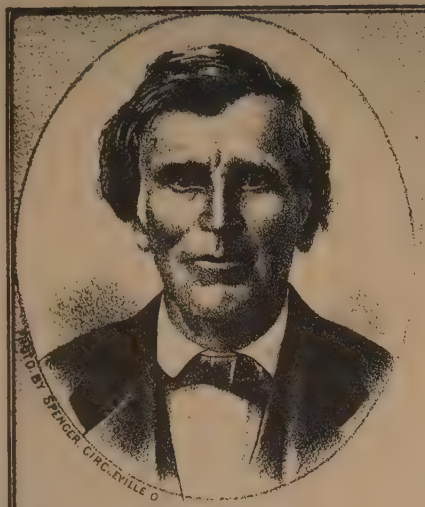
Benjamin Evans, of Maryland, married Mary Lewis, and in the year 1798, emigrated to Ohio. His location was in Deerfield township, Ross county. Here he passed the remaining years of his life, engaged in farming. His death occurred July 5, 1846. Mrs. Evans deceased in March, 1857. There were twelve children in the family, three only of whom are now living—Ephraim, who married Catharine Cochran; John, who has been twice married (his present wife was Amanda Leby), resides in Perry township; Sarah, who married Cornelius Ecord, and now has a home in Kansas.

John Hoskins was a native of Virginia. His wife was Elizabeth Davis. He located in Ross county before the beginning of the present century. A few years later he settled in Perry township, on the farm now owned by a grandson (Samuel Hoskins), and here he died; not, however, until he had brought the farm to a profitable state of cultivation. The children were: William, who married Mary Knight, and lives at present in Illinois; Thomas, who married Eliza Wilson, died in Perry (Samuel, a son, married Martha Tarbille, and also lives in Perry); Job R., John, Seth, Adam, Nancy, Susan, and Mary A., are deceased; Joseph, who married Sarah McKnight, lives in Missouri; and Caroline, who married John Welsh, and lives in Illinois.

Holmes Tarbille was among the first settlers in this portion of the township. He died many years since. One son only lives, at this time, in the township. James, who married Frances Tanquarry, and lives on Hay run.

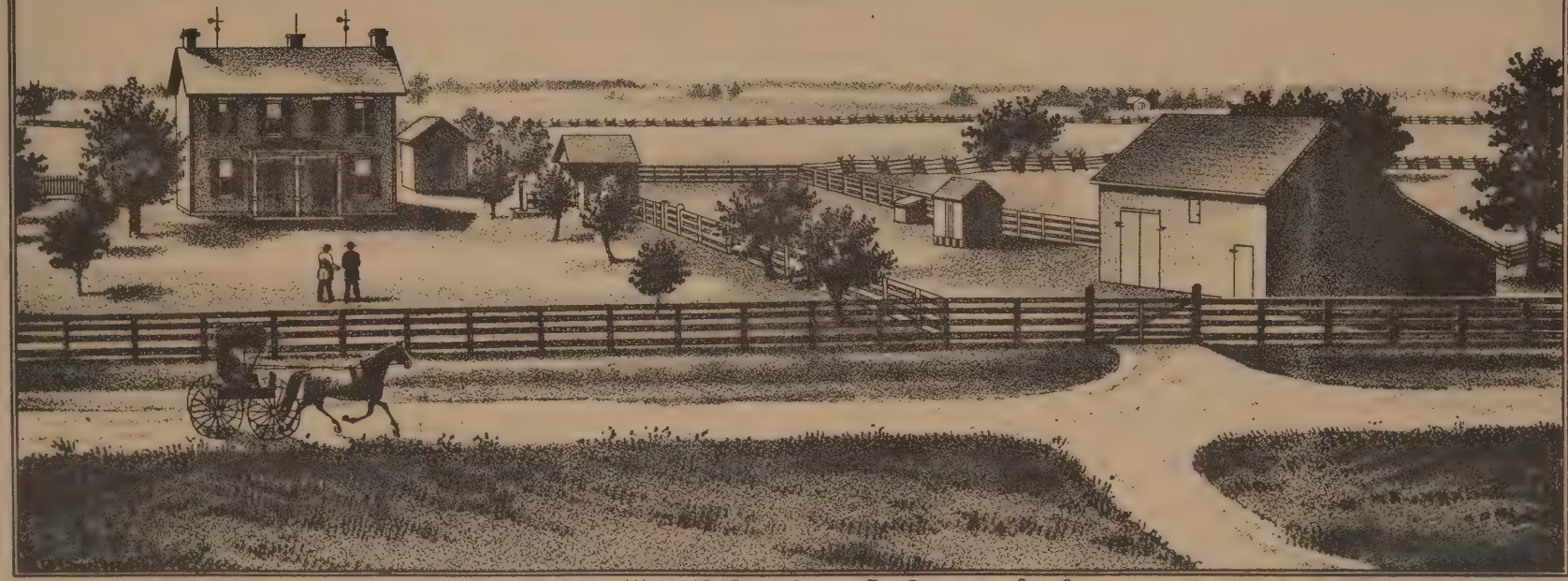
Peter Mouser was one of the first settlers in the north part of the township. He came from Rumley, Virginia, as early as 1800, and lived in Ross county, on Deer creek until 1804, when he settled in Perry township. Here he acquired an extensive estate, owning, at his death in 1872, over two thousand acres of land. The children were: John, who married Margaret Porter, (deceased), a son of whom lives in Perry; Elizabeth (deceased); Jacob (deceased); William, who married Nancy Mace; he is the only one now living in the township; Catharine, who married Peter Carder, and now lives in Fayette county, Ohio; and Mary and Eliza, who are deceased.

John Timmons came from Virginia at the same date of Mr. Mouser, and settled near him. He had a number of children, none of whom are now living here. Levi Hays, who became prominent in the public affairs of



WM. MOUSER.

MRS. WM. MOUSER.



RESIDENCE OF WM. MOUSER, PERRY TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

Pickaway county, and who has many descendants now living in both Perry and Monroe townships, was a native of Montgomery county, Maryland. He there married Eleanor Harris in 1806. He removed with his family, then consisting of a wife and nine children, to Ohio; for perhaps one year he remained in Hocking county, and then located permanently in Monroe township, this county, where he passed the remaining years of his life. The children were: Joseph, who became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and who married Mariam Walker; Charles, who married Margaret Harris; Norris, who married Sarah Hurst; Samuel, who married Jemima Rittenhouse; Jesse, who married Elizabeth Hurst; Nancy, who married Samuel Reeves; Mary, who married Thomas Edmondson; Rachel, who married Isaac Davis; and Eleanor, who married George Wilcox, not one of whom are now living. Levi Hays died possessed of nearly thirteen hundred acres of land, which is now occupied by descendants.

Josiah Reeves, who lived on the James river, in Culpepper county, Virginia, where he married Elizabeth Davis, came to Ohio in 1806, locating just over in Ross county. Here they died. The children of this couple are: Pensey, who married John Blue; Anna, who was twice married; Samuel, who married Ann W. Hays (a son, Owen T., still lives in Perry); Thomas, who was twice married; Jane, Owen T., Mary, Josias, Jared, and James M., all deceased.

Owen T. Reeves, the grandson above referred to, has been twice married, his present wife is Tacy Amanda Hall.

Zadoc Lewis came from Worcester county, Maryland, to Ohio in the spring of 1806. He lived some seven years near Clarksburg, in Ross county, and then removed to Perry township, locating upon the farm now owned by Milton Lewis. Here he died, February 28, 1835. Mrs. Lewis died August 3, 1846. The children were: Solomon, who married Nancy Gray; Peter, who married Hettie Evans; Milley, who married John Cole; Zadoc, who married Mary Webb, are deceased; Walter, who married Mary Lewis, lives at Atlanta; Noah, who married Mary Hopkins, now lives at New Holland, and with him an aged sister, Margaret (Aunt Peggy).

John Thomas and wife (Melinda Smith) were born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia; the former in 1781, and the latter in 1782. In the fall of 1807, Mr. Thomas located near Chillicothe, Ross county, where he resided until 1810, when he removed to Pickaway county, and, in connection with a brother, Jeremiah, purchased a tract of land near where is now situated the Clark's run schoolhouse, now occupied by Mrs. Sarah Timmons. The family resided here until the fall of 1852. The wife having died previously [May 19, 1850], Mr. Thomas came to live with a son, Samuel P., in Perry township, where he died, May 5, 1855. The children born of this couple numbered twelve: Mary Ann, Jeremiah, Ann, Joseph, William, Eliza, Julia Ann, Samuel P., Melinda, Maria, Harriet S., and Harrison. Only one now lives in Perry township: Samuel P., who married Sarah E. Hays. She died April 10, 1839, leaving two children: Miriam H. (Mrs. Joseph Hays), and Sarah E. (deceased). Mr. Thomas' present wife was Elizabeth Dick, by whom seven children were born: Charles H., James A., Zilpha A., William M., Samuel M. (deceased), Elizabeth A., and Vienna J. Samuel P. Thomas was a Whig, and is now a staunch Republican, possessed of those sterling qualities which are considered essential to promotion to places of trust or emolument. Since 1855 he has been, almost continuously, a justice of the peace.

Jesse Britton, whose place of nativity was Reading, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio from Richmond, Virginia, in 1807, locating in Perry township. His first wife was Anna Gibson, by whom five children were born: Joseph, Letitia, Jesse, Abigail, and Elizabeth (Mrs. Dunlap). Mr. Britton's second wife was Susan Nolin. The following named children were born of this marriage: Louisa, Nancy, Hiram, Margaret, Susan, Cynthia, Harrison, Amanda, and Clarence. Jesse Britton died about the year 1838, and his wife some two years later. The children are nearly all deceased.

William Porter married Margaret McClintock, in Ireland, and emigrated to America near the beginning of the present century. He first located in Pennsylvania, where several children were born. In 1810, he removed to Ohio, locating in Perry township, where his wife died in August, 1846, and he some years later. Of the children, Noble was the only one who passed his days here. This son married Elizabeth Hale, by whom eleven children were born. Of these, Margaret J., Mary A., Permena C., John M., Joseph H., David R., and Charles W., are now living. Noble, another son, died for the flag, in the Union army, in the late rebellion. David R. and Charles W. were also in the army. Noble Porter, sr., was a prominent man in his township. He died, May 29, 1876, and his aged widow survives him.

William Sawyer, of Irish birth, married Elizabeth Smith, who lived near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In the year 1810 he settled in Fayette county, where he died, September 23, 1852. Mrs. Sawyer is still living in Perry township, at the advanced age of ninety-five years. The children numbered eleven, but one of whom lives in Pickaway county: Sarah, who married David T. English, and now resides near Hay run.

John English was twice married, the second time to Nancy Donaldson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He came to Ohio before the war of 1812, and purchased six hundred acres of land in the southern portion of Perry township, upon which he settled. His was a numerous family, only two of whom now live in the township: David T., who married Sarah Sawyer, and Mary (Mrs. J. R. Hoskins).

John Bennett, of Delaware, in 1812, settled in Perry township, his first purchase being a piece of land now owned by Jesse Withcott. To this he added, until, at the time of his death, he was the owner of five hundred acres. Mr. Bennett died in 1860, and his wife, August 17, 1877. The children are: Nancy (deceased), Mary (Mrs. Timmons), Samuel (deceased), Caleb, who lives in Madison county, Ohio, Jane (Mrs. Rosaboam), John W., who married Joanna Carney, and lives in Perry township, and William, whose present wife was Mary Maddux, and

who lives in Madison county. This family now owns a large amount of land, and are extensive farmers.

Hezekiah Brown, from near Winchester, Virginia, came to Ohio, a single man, in 1812. He remained one year in Perry township, and then returned to Virginia. Some five years later he settled permanently in Fayette county, Ohio, where he married Mary Williams, who is still living. Mr. Brown died January 28, 1875. There were eleven children in the family, six of whom are now living, and one, William, who married Juliet Ann Timmons, lives in Perry township.

Mrs. Margaret Wahn came to Pickaway county in 1830. Mrs. William Brown is her only living child.

Jonathan Taylor, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio, in 1814, where he remained, perhaps, one year, and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1841, in the fall of which year he located in Monroe township, where he yet resides. Mrs. Taylor died, December 31, 1869. Of the children, one lives in Perry township, Francis Marion, who married Ellen King. The remainder are: Phillip, Sarah, Caleb, Jonathan (who married Mary A. Bennett, and lives in Monroe township), and Ann, who married Abraham Longerbone; both live in Monroe township.

John Hale married Mary Hays, and lived near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, where the following children were born: Shepard, Margaret, Sarah, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. Noble Porter), Mary, Thomas, and Nancy. At, or near, the close of the war of 1812, the family settled in Deer Creek township, Ross county, where the parents died, the mother May 15, 1833, and the father some few years later.

James Dunlap, grandfather of Robert B., Jesse, and Mrs. Dr. Wilson, who now reside near New Holland village, was of Irish birth, and came to America prior to the war of the Revolution. He settled at Richmond, Virginia, where he married Rebecca Blackburn, and where were born a numerous family. Early in the present century the family removed to Ohio, locating near Chillicothe, then a mere hamlet of, perhaps, half a dozen cabins. John Dunlap, son of the above, married Elizabeth Britton, and, in 1818, located in Perry township. Here Mrs. Dunlap died, April 13, 1854, and her husband, May 21, 1857. Their children were: Abigail, who married James Brown, is now widowed, and lives principally in Perry township; Robert B. has been twice married—his present wife was Mary McCrea; Elizabeth, who married William Mahoffiin, deceased; James, who married Mary Wilson, was killed in a well; Letitia, married Dr. James F. Wilson; Harriet, who married Noble Hubbell, deceased; Lorana, who married Alexander McCoy, and lives in Ross county; Joseph, who married Anna Turner, deceased; Jesse, who married Harriet J. McComb, and John, who married Hattie Brown, now resides in Woodhull, Illinois.

Isaac Gray, Josiah Lewis, and Barzilla Costin Atkin, all of Worcester county, Maryland, came to Ohio, locating in Perry township, in May, 1818. Mr. Gray settled on land now occupied by Joseph Kirkpatrick, and died on the farm now owned by his son Jesse, in about 1859. Mrs. Gray died in 1864. The children were: Benjamin (now deceased); Jesse, who married Nancy Beekman, and lives in Perry; they have ten children living—one died in the army; Nancy, Unettie, and Percy, who are deceased; Elizabeth, who married George W. Gooley, and now lives in New Holland.

Joseph Collins, a native of Delaware, settled in Ross county, in about 1790, where he died in about 1816. His wife was Clara Timmons. John M., son of the above-named, married Eunice Timmons, and located in Perry township, in March, 1819, upon the farm now occupied by his son, Joshua H. Joshua located in Monroe township, as did Elizabeth, who married Joseph Timmons. Isaac settled in Monroe. Andrew, who married Elizabeth Timmons, lives at Atlanta; and Hester, who married Salathel Timmons, lives in Perry township.

Isaac Brown, of Virginia, came to Perry early in its settlement, and with him came a widowed mother and brothers and sisters. He married Lavina Michaels, by whom two children were borne—Eleanor, (Mrs. J. H. Collins), and Thomas, now deceased.

Philip Michael was another early settler.

Jacob Gooley, who was originally from London county, Virginia, settled in Perry township in 1827. His wife was Margaret Shively. Two of the children now reside in the township—Catharine (Mrs. Daniel Lewis), and George W., who lives in New Holland village.

Moses Konns came from Virginia to Ohio in 1836, and tarried, for perhaps one year, in Ross county, and then removed to Perry township and purchased the property he now occupies. His first wife was Lucretia Timmons, who died November 18, 1856, and his present wife, whom he married December 3, 1870, was Comfort Wapels. His children are: Millie A., Mary E., Virginia (deceased), Sarah, Stephen, Lafayette, Wesley, and Moses.

Elias Ater, who is a descendant of William Ater, of Deer Creek township, married Permelia Davis, by whom were borne the following children: Mary, who married Harrison Plummer; Gideon, who married Miss Hoskins; Catharine, who married Samuel Gaver; Allen, and Stephen D.

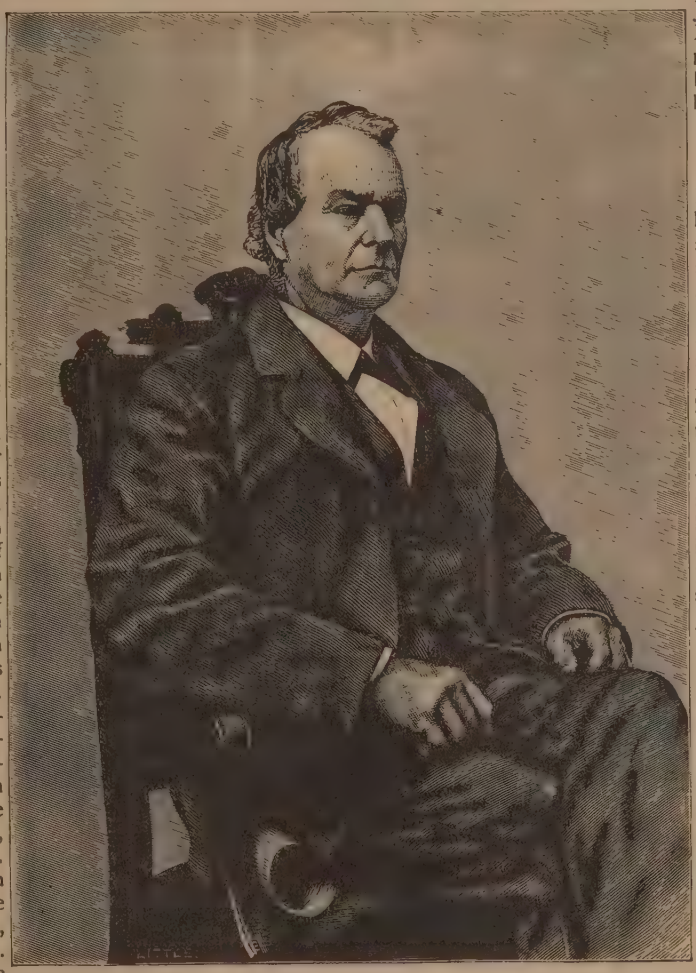
Many names of early settlers are recalled: Reuben Lloyd, Jacob and Samuel Hasselton, Joseph McClintock, Isaac Vincent, James Cochran, William Penniwell, Reuben Simpson, Frederick Funk, John Struvey, James and Abram Kirkpatrick, George Tollman, and Abraham Tanquarry.

EARLY EVENTS.

The writer collected a number of items for this section, but as he is unable to satisfy himself in relation to their reliability, they are, for the most part, omitted. The first house in New Holland village was built by a man named Fleming, and stood near the site of the present flouring mill of Messrs. Hanley & Bro.. George W. Gooley says the first brick block in the village was built by George Bohrer, and stood where is now the McCafferty block. The date of its erection was not far from 1840. Andrew Motter constructed a log house on the site of the present Union house, at an early date. Mot-

THE THOMAS FAMILY.

John Thomas was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1781. In 1799 he was married to Melinda Smith, of the same place. They emigrated to Ohio in the fall of 1807, and settled in Ross county, about four miles from Chillicothe, on land at that time owned by Nathaniel Willis. Here they remained until March, 1810, when they removed to Monroe township, Pickaway county. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on Clark's Run, and built a log cabin before bringing his family. This log cabin was their home until 1818, when he built a hewed log cabin, which, in 1834, he weather-boarded. Here they lived and died; he on May 5, 1855, and his wife in March, 1850. Their children were, Mary Ann, born August 4, 1800. She married John Hornbeck. He died, and she married Rev. Mr. Adkinson, who also died. She died in August, 1866. Jeremiah was born December 16, 1801. He married Nancy Leach, and died in Madison county, in the winter of 1862. Ann was born October 24, 1803. She died when about three years of age. Joseph was born June 17, 1805. He married Elizabeth Kemp, and died in 1871. William was born April 7, 1807. He married Eliza Goddard, and lives in Tippecanoe county, Indiana. Eliza was born March 1, 1809. She married Robert Leach, and died in 1877. Julia Ann was born April 5, 1812. She married Joseph Young, and died in Illinois. Samuel P. was born February 14, 1814 He married Sarah Hays January 19, 1836. She died April 10, 1839, and he married Elizabeth Dick November 11, 1844. He lives in Perry township. Melinda was born March 25, 1816. She married Oliver Bostwick, and lives in Madison county. Maria was born May, 28, 1819. She married Jesse Reeves, and died in Illinois. Harriet was born February 9, 1823. She married John Harrison, and lives in Clinton county, Ohio. Harrison was born March 25, 1826, and married Ann Reeves. She died in Moultrie county, Illinois, and he moved to Lafayette county, Indiana, and married Mrs. Henderson. Samuel P. Thomas was first married to Sarah Hays in 1836. By her he had two children, Miriam H., born November 13, 1836. She married Joseph Hays, in June, 1857, and now lives in the south part of Monroe township. Sarah E. was born November 23, 1838. She married Alexander Gillinwaters, and died in Fayette county, in August, 1870. Mrs. Thomas died April 10, 1839, and Mr. Thomas married Elizabeth Dick on November 11, 1841. She is the mother of seven children. Charles Harrison, born January 7, 1843, married Josie Derbyshire, October 1, 1873. He lives in Perry township, near Conover's mills. He served in the army three years. James Austin, born March 8, 1845, is a merchant in New Holland. William M., born November 11, 1851, married Carrie Bundy in October, 1874, and lives in New Holland. Samuel Millard, born September 29, 1854, died April 21, 1877. Elizabeth A., born December 22, 1856, married William A. Welsh, December 25, 1878, who lives in New Holland, where he pratices law. Vienna J., born June 17, 1859, remains at home with her father and mother. Mrs. Thomas, his present wife, is an invalid, having been prostrated with a stroke of paralysis in January, 1879, since which time she has been confined to the house. Squire Thomas lived in Monroe township, where he was born, until after the death of his first wife, when he bought property in Darby township, and lived there until 1850. He then sold and bought property in Perry township, where he has since lived. He was elected justice of the peace in 1855, and served with perfect satisfaction until 1870, when he was obliged to decline a nomination on account of the sickness of his son. In 1875 he was again elected to the same office, which he still retains. He ran on the Republican ticket for probate judge in the fall of 1878, without hope of election, in a strong Democratic county. His name was presented at the Republican county convention of 1877, as a candidate for State representation, but he refused to allow his name to be used. He is a prominent man in his township, and of careful business habits. That he has held the office of justice for nearly twenty years is proof that the people have confidence in him, and are satisfied with his administration of the office.



S. P. Thomas

ter was a tailor, and after a few years sold the property, when it was converted into a hotel. The first postmaster was, undoubtedly, N. R. Ferguson; the present is Milton Bartholomew. At the railroad station, called Atlanta, a post-office is kept by O. Donnohoe. This is of recent date. Charles Green was, doubtless, the pioneer merchant in New Holland, and his place of business was on the corner now occupied by Evans Shipley. Green sold groceries and whiskey, and entertained travelers. The building was subsequently burned. George Bohrer also opened a store here on an opposite corner.

ORGANIZATION.

The territory as at present embraced within the boundary lines of Perry township, was originally a part of the township of Deer Creek. It was detached, and created a separate township, between the years 1818 and 1828, but the writer has been unable to ascertain the date, either in the records of the township, or of the county.

The officers for 1879, are: Elias Ater, Andrew Harrison, and Daniel Lewis, trustees (the last of whom has been an incumbent of the office, without intermission, for twenty years); W. A. Welsh, clerk; Daniel R. Porter, treasurer; J. G. A. Donnohoe, assessor; Samuel McGath, and H. M. Williams, constables: S. P. Thomas, and Benjamin Tanquary, justices of the peace. There are seven supervisors of roads and highways, and six school districts, aside from the village district. Following is the township board of education: David Gray, William J. Grimes, Jefferson Brooks, J. W. Kirkpatrick, Ezra Shaeffer, and Allen Mouser. The notaries public are; Thomas C. Bennett, J. W. Mark, and W. A. Welsh, who is also an attorney at law.

CHURCHES.

This department is mainly written from personal interviews with early settlers. Possibly, in some cases, memory was treacherous as relates to dates, but the writer believes the sketches are, as a whole, correct.

CEDAR GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Early in the settlement of this portion of the township a class was formed here composed of the following persons: John Bennett and wife, Isaac Jones and wife, John and Peter Cook and their wives, William Bailey and wife, William Loveland and wife, George Graham and wife, and Jonathan Motter and wife. Meetings were held at the dwellings of John Cook and other early settlers, until about 1814, when a small log meeting house was built. This stood on, or near, the site now occupied by the framed church edifice of the society, which was dedicated January 8, 1849. We were unable to ascertain its cost, or definite data regarding it. The membership at present is seventy-nine. The attendance at Sunday-school is an average of sixty children. Riley Collins is superintendent. Of the church management, Edward Harriman is class-leader, and William Grimes, J. H. Noble, J. W. Bennett, G. W. May, D. L. Dunden, and Jesse Withcott, trustees. For list of ministers, see New Holland Methodist Episcopal church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF NEW HOLLAND

was organized, as we are informed, by George W. Gooley, as early as the year 1825. No early records can be found. Samuel Hosselton and wife (Mary), Jacob Hosselton and wife, George Bohrer, wife and daughter Lorana, Andrew Motter and wife, Mrs. Lindsay and daughter Nancy, and others, to the number of perhaps twelve, composed the first class, of which Samuel Hosselton was leader. Services, prior to 1825, were held by Rev. F. A. Wilson, at the houses of George Bohrer and others, and next in the little log building, then standing where is now the school-building in the village. In about 1827, a small framed church was constructed upon the site of the present Methodist church edifice. This did duty until 1867, when the present building was erected. Its cost was twenty-five hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were: Smith Chaffin, Jacob Hosselton, Samuel Hosselton, J. Lewis, and George W. Gooley. The present ones are: D. A. Whiteside, R. B. Dunlap, B. F. Timmons, H. T. Gooley, Smith Chaffin, Frank M. Grimes, and T. M. Withcott. The parsonage trustees are: David Tarbille, J. W. Kirkpatrick, W. J., F. M., and J. W. Grimes. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-four. The leaders of this class are J. Wesley Grimes and T. M. Withcott. J. W. Evans, John W., and J. Wesley Grimes, stewards; T. M. Withcott, superintendent of Sunday-school, at which there is an attendance of one hundred scholars.

The ministers who have presided over the numerous churches of New Holland circuit, since the year 1808, are given in connection with Williamsport church, in Deer Creek township. In the year 1866, a division was made, since when the following divines have presided: 1868, Rev. J. Y. Rusk; 1870, W. W. Martin; 1872, N. L. Jones; 1873, A. C. Kelley; 1877, George W. Burns, and 1878, J. D. Wakefield, the present efficient pastor, whose gentlemanly courtesy the writer wishes to acknowledge.

HAY RUN CHURCH

was formed in 1835 (so says Samuel Hoskins). Among its first members were: John Hoskins and wife, John Devoss and wife, Abram Tarbille and wife, James Tarbille and wife, Mattie and Mary Tarbille, Thomas Hoskins and wife, Job R. Hoskins and wife, Josiah Hoskins and wife, John English and wife, John Snider and wife, and Zadoc Lewis and wife. The house of John English was occupied for religious worship until the building of the old meeting-house, which occurred a few years later. This rude log structure served the uses of the congregation until 1852, when the present meeting-house was erected. It occupies the site of the first one, and cost nearly seven hundred dollars. It was dedicated October 9, 1852. The trustees were: Alexander Reed, George Hosselton, James and David Tarbille, Alfred Houser, John Shipley, Thomas, Job R., and Samuel Hoskins. The present trustees are: Samuel Hoskins, James and David Tarbille, John F. Barrett; O. Donnehoe, leader; S. Hoskins and O. Donnehoe, stewards. A Sunday-school was formed soon after the organization of the church, and has now

an attendance of some fifty scholars. Charles Hughes is its present superintendent. The church membership now numbers forty-five. [See sketch of New Holland Methodist Episcopal church for pastors' names].

LOCUST GROVE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This class was organized, in 1841, at the house of Noble Porter, and was composed, in part, of the following persons: Ephraim Evans and wife, Mary Leby, Thomas Vincent and wife, Peter Ecord and wife, Noble Porter and wife, John Evans and wife, Jacob Gooley and wife, and Mrs. Margaret Porter. Noble Porter was appointed leader of this class, and the subsequent growth of this charge was due, mainly, to his efforts. The ground upon which stands the church edifice of the society, erected in 1842, was donated by him. This charge has been attached to New Holland circuit from its formation. There are at present seventy-three members in regular connection, and ninety on probation. The Sabbath-school is under the superintendency of David R. Porter, and has an enrollment of one hundred and ten scholars. The present church officers are: John W. Kirkpatrick, leader; J. M. Porter, Daniel Lewis, J. W. and A. W. Kirkpatrick, William Darby, and F. M. Vincent, trustees.

DUBLIN HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1858, a class of Protestant Methodists was formed at this point, and regular preaching conducted for a few years. Eventually, however, meetings ceased, and the church went out of existence. In November, 1874, Rev. John L. Reeder, of the Methodist Episcopal denomination, began a series of meetings at the school-house, the result of which was the formation of a class, composed of the following persons: Owen T. Reeves and wife, Peter Lewis and wife, George and Bruce Hays, William and Isaac Hamilton, Mary, Alma, and Roxanna Bostwick, and others. Owen T. Reeves was chosen leader, and Peter Lewis, assistant. A Sunday-school was formed at that time, of which Peter Lewis was elected superintendent, and who still continues as such. There are, at present, fifty children in attendance. During the season of 1878, the present church edifice was constructed. It is a neat brick building, in size thirty-six by forty-eight feet, and cost complete sixteen hundred and eighty dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. I. F. King, of Columbus, January 15, 1879. The present membership of this church is twenty-six. The trustees are: Owen T. Reeves, Peter Lewis, Harrison Plummer, Wesley and Wesley W. Hays, William Bostwick, and Ezra Shafer. Stewards: Wesley Hays, and Harrison Plummer.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH OF NEW HOLLAND.

The first preaching at this place by ministers of this denomination, was in the fall of 1854, by evangelists, who labored under the supervision of the missionary society of the southwestern district. The first public profession of faith was made in March following, but it was not until the spring of 1857, that a church was formally organized. This consisted of the following persons: G. C. Gamble, John Highland, A. G. Wood, Roxalene Johnson (Mrs. R. Cook), Sarah A. Johnson (Mrs. S. A. Bates), W. Elizabeth Johnson, S. D. Johnson, Abigail Wood, Matilda Highland, John Leasure, Sally Leasure, James Leasure, Bettie Wood, Sarah Johnson, Henry Bryant, Maria Bryant, Melinda Matthews, Margaret Matthews, Eliza Matthews, Jane Matthews, Samuel Matthews, and Mary A. Hess. The church organization was completed by appointing S. Matthews, elder; John Highland, A. G. Wood, and Silas D. Johnson, deacons. Services were held at the house at T. Hess, for a time. The present church edifice of this society was built in 1853. The ministers who have resided here permanently, are: Revs. Messrs Samuel Matthews, J. C. Irvin, and George Van Pelt, who is the present pastor. The membership of the church numbers one hundred and eighty. The church officers are: J. A. Highland, Henry Bryant, and George H. Matson, elders; S. D. Johnson, B. Holcomb, J. C. Vlerebome, and E. Parker, deacons; J. T. Johnson, clerk; J. H. Highland and G. H. Matson, are superintendents of Sabbath-school, on which the attendance is seventy-five.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW HOLLAND

was formed May 12, 1863. The following were the constituent members: Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Alexander McCoy, wife, and three daughters, Mrs. Thomas Cook, James Wallace and wife, Isaac Beecher, Samuel Collins and wife, S. S. Miller and wife, George Vlerebome, Nathaniel Timmons, Thomas Bennett, Mrs. Burnham, and Maria McCrea. A subscription was immediately circulated by the pastor in charge, Rev. Samuel Cruthers, with a view to raising funds with which to provide a church edifice. The old Methodist Episcopal meeting-house was purchased, removed to its present site, which was donated by John Boggs, and refitted. It was completed in 1867, The officers were: Alexander McCoy, elder; N. Timmons, George Vlerebome, and James Wallace, trustees. The ministers of this church were: Rev. Samuel Cruthers, S. S. Miller, and H. W. Guthrie, who remained some four years. When he left the charge there was a membership of thirty. Since then only occasional preaching has been had.

SCHOOLS.

In this department the writer has been unable to ascertain where or by whom the first school in the township was taught. A term of school was taught at or near Locust Grove church, as early as 1818, by Andrew Bascom. It commenced in a little log building standing on land now owned by Joseph Porter. Among the scholars at this school were Noble, Joseph, and Clinton Porter, and several sisters; Walter and Noah Lewis, and many others. It was quite numerously attended. William Clark taught a second term in the same building soon after. George W. Gooley remembers a school that was taught in New Holland village by Rev. F. A. Wilson as early as 1828. Among the families represented were Kirkpatricks, Bohrers, Greens, and Lindseys.

New Holland village school district was organized contemporaneous with the incorporation of the villiage itself. No early records can now be found, and the following is furnished by George W. Gooley from memory: The first school subsequent to 1835 was held in a build-

ing occupying the site of the present Methodist Episcopal church. In about 1848 a school-building was constructed on the Ferguson property, south of the town. The present building was erected during the seasons of 1854 and 1855, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The school comprises two departments, primary and grammar. The board of education for 1879 are: N. R. Timmons, B. F. Timmons, John W. Grimes, George A. Haney, George H. Matson, and Dr. John B. May, who is clerk.

NEW HOLLAND.

The plat of this village, which is recorded in book B. of Picaway county records, was acknowledged before Alexander Rowen, justice of the peace, on September 2, 1818. The following is the description:

"Flemingsburgh, situated in Deer Creek township, on the east bank of Hamilton's run, a branch of the north fork of Paint creek, on land of Reese Young, the northerly part of Godhill Levely's survey of two hundred acres, No. 4138; on land of Levin Ross, easterly part of a survey of Codwallader Wallace, No. ——; and on land of Wilkins Ogburn, surveyed for him on a military warrant, No. 3057; on the right hand fork of the north fork of Paint creek."

What induced the changing of the name to the one the village now bears, or the date when it took place, is not now known.

The act of incorporation was passed March 9, 1835, and section one reads:

* * * "That so much of the township of Perry, in the county of Pickaway, as is included within the bounds of the town plat of the town of New Holland, in the said county of Pickaway, as the said town plat now stands on record in the office of the recorder of said county, and eighty rods east, west, north and south of said town plat, and such plats of additions to said town as may hereafter be recorded, be, and the same are hereby created into, and constituted a town corporate, by the name of the town of New Holland."

The village records show that early in the year 1836, the following were the village officials: Rev. F. A. Wilson, mayor; D. Blue, Jacob Hosselton, Reuben Lloyd, Alexander Cochran, trustees. The officers for 1879 are: E. W. Timmons, mayor; J. B. Parker, recorder; J. W. Mark, treasurer; Eden Parker, T. M. Withcott, George Meyer, J. D. McCoy, Lewis Benz, and Theodore Mark, council. This village has no public buildings, or fire department, and no natural advantages. It is a shipping point for large quantities of grain.

The business interests here are as follows: dry goods, Charles McCafferty, C. B. Eggleston, and Jones & O'Conner; drugs and notions, J. W. Marks, N. H. Jones; groceries and hardware, H. T. Gooley & Bro., Vlerebome & Co.; clothing, boots and shoes, James A. Thomas; furniture and undertaking, Holcomb & Kennedy; millinery, E. A. Burnham; harness, J. Atkins; wagon manufacture, George E. Meyers; hotel, J. Al. Miller.

SOCIETIES.

Numerous societies in the interest of temperance have, from time to time, had an existence in New Holland village, and their need is, to a stranger, painfully apparent now. A lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted here some years since, and flourished for a time. This, too, has ceased its work.

NEW HOLLAND LODGE, NO. 392, F. AND A. M.,

was formed in 1867, its charter having been issued in June, of that year. Following are the constituent members: M. V. Rawlins, J. H. Yeoman, Abram Vlerebome, B. Timmons, W. J. Cochran, A. S. Holloway, J. D. Orahood, J. G. W. Donohoe, G. W. Gooley, Dr. J. F. Wilson, J. H. Folks, Samuel Hughs, and E. H. Dixon. The first officers were: M. V. Rawlins, W. M.; J. H. Yeoman, S. W.; A. Vlerebome, J. W.; B. Timmons, treasurer; W. J. Cochran, secretary; A. S. Holloway, S. D.; J. D. Orahood, J. D.; J. G. W. Donohoe, tyler. The regular communications of this body are on the Thursday evening of each month previous to the full moon. The present membership [July, 1879] is sixty-seven. Financially, the lodge is in a highly prosperous condition. The officers for 1879 are: Dr. John W. May, W. M.; J. C. Brown, S. W.; Marion Strope, J. W.; J. C. McCrea, secretary; T. J. Cook, treasurer; S. McGath, S. D.; G. H. Hughs, J. D.; J. D. Sampson, tyler.

PHYSICIANS.

James F. Wilson, was the first physician who located permanently in Perry township. He was born in Buckskin township, Ross county, Ohio, October 5, 1808; read medicine with Dr. Robbins, of Greenfield, and was granted a diploma by the county society. In 1832, he located in New Holland village, and, five years later, married Miss Letitia Dunlap. In 1841, he attended lectures, and graduated at the Ohio medical college, of Cincinnati. Returning to New Holland, he soon acquired an extensive practice, which was continned until his death, January 21, 1875. Dr. Wilson was a prominent member of the Masonic order, having attained the higher degrees. His funeral obsequies were conducted under the auspices of the fraternity. His widow is still living near New Holland village. But one child blessed their union, John Milton, late United States consul to Germany, who is now traveling in Europe, and, on his return home, goes to Panama, as consul.

The second physician was Aaron Harriman, who had previously practiced at Williamsport. The date of his coming was not far from 1840, and his death occurred in 1850.

Henry Timmons read medicine with Dr. Wilson, graduated at the Sixth street medical college, Cincinnati, and located in New Holland, where he married Miss Sarah Ferguson, and continued the practice of his profession until his death, August 22, 1855. His widow contracted a second marriage, and now resides in Kansas. Of the children, who numbered seven, but two, Edward W. and Nathaniel R., now remain in the township.

Henry Judy, graduated at the Cincinnati Eclectic medical college, March 6, 1850, locating in New Holland the following July, where he still continues in practice. His wife was Susan Carder.

Newton Reeves located in New Holland in the fall of 1850. He married Sarah Daugherty, and, after her death, married Mary Houser. He continued to practice here for some years. Dr. Reeves was a graduate of the Ohio medical college. He is now deceased.

Benjamin R. Davis, graduated at the Cincinnatti Eclectic college in 1859, and located in New Holland, July 9th, of the following year, and is still practicing here. In September, 1860, he married Miss Margaret Elder.

John B. May graduated at the Cincinnati college of medicine and surgery, in 1872. He married Mary M. Holter, and in March, 1874, located in New Holland, where he yet resides.

John W. May, was born in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and read law with Dr. James H. May, graduating in Jefferson medical college, Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Wilson, his first wife, died in March, 1867, and the following summer he removed to Bourneville, Ohio. March 13, 1876, he located in New Holland. His present wife was Mary F. Jaggers. Dr. May is prominent in Masonry.

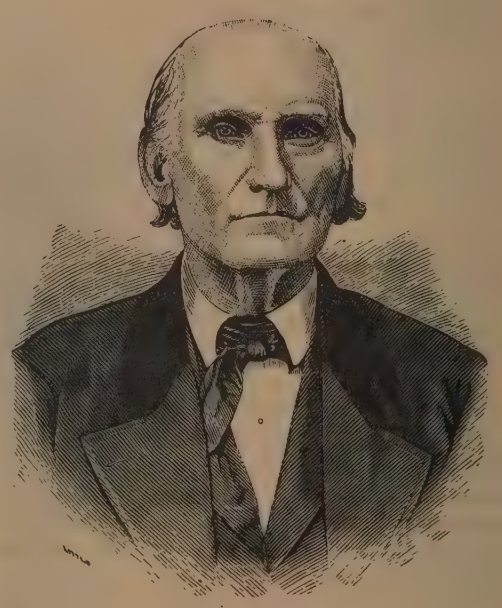
INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

In the infancy of the settlement along Deer creek, as early as 1805 (it is thought by William Mouser), a rude grist-mill was constructed by Isaiah Pancost. This was located in the northwest corner of Perry township. It was a small affair, yet sufficient for the needs of the then sparsely settled region. In after years it was rebuilt, and still later, converted into a woolen factory by a son of the original builder, Samuel Pancost. This property is now owned by A. S. Mowry. As early as 1812 a man named Baker built a second grist-mill on Deer creek, and also a saw-mill near it. These mills have been several times rebuilt, and are now owned by H. Crownover. John D. Penniwell had a carding mill on Hamilton run quite early in the settlement of New Holland. The steam grist-mill in New Holland village was built by N. R. Ferguson, in 1853, at a cost of fourteen thousand five hundred dollars. It has three run of stones, which are propelled by a double engine of seventy-five horse power. The present firm — Messrs. George A. Haney & Bro. — came in possession of the property in the spring of 1874, having purchased the same for seven thousand dollars. These gentlemen have since constructed an elevator, and made other needed improvements. The whole amount invested at this time is ten thousand dollars. The mill does both custom and merchant grinding. In relation to the grain interest, during nine months of 1878 this firm shelled and shipped seventy-two thousand bushels of corn. The present season, to August 1st, the shipments of wheat alone aggregate thirty-two thousand bushels. Vlerebome & Co. constructed the first grain elevator at New Holland, in 1876. Previous to this, however, the firm were quite extensive operators in grain, the senior partner having engaged in the grain trade at this point in the year 1863. During the year 1878 this firm shipped an aggregate of three hundred thousand bushels of grain. The shipments during the present season, to August 1st, are one hundred and thirty-five thousand bushels. Mr. Vlerebome is also the owner of a coal mine in Muskingum county, and is an extensive dealer in that useful article.

The second elevator at New Holland was that of the Haney brothers, already mentioned. The next, and by far the largest elevator here, was built by Charles McCafferty, in the spring of 1878. Its cost, with real estate, was four thousand dollars, and its shelling and loading capacity is four hundred bushels per hour. The shipments for the year 1878 were one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels; and to August 1, 1879, seventy-five thousand bushels. To show the importance of New Holland as a shipping point, we give the totals: 1878, four hundred and ninety-seven thousand bushels; to August 1, 1879, two hundred and forty-two thousand bushels.

New Holland village did not arrive to the dignity of having a newspaper until 1877, in August of which year, A. M. Vaughn issued the first number of the *New Holland Review*. This was an eight-page five-column sheet, published on the patent plan, and was independent in politics. The paper ceased publication in May, 1879, and the editor has removed to "other fields and pastures rare," we trust.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



Jesse Hays

THE HAYS FAMILY.

Levi Hays was born in Maryland, October 1, 1752. In December, 1778, he was married to Eleanor Harris. In 1805 they emigrated to Ohio, and settled on Rush creek, in Fairfield county, where they remained one year. In 1806, they removed to Perry township, Mr. Hays making a purchase of thirteen hundred acres of land of the Fitzgerald survey, in Perry and Monroe townships. They had five sons and four daughters: Joseph, Charles, Nor-

James F. Wilson M.D.

ris, Samuel, Jesse, Nancy, Mary, Rachel, and Ellen. The land owned by him was divided, in as equitable a manner as possible, among his children. His death occurred on the tenth of February, 1825.

Jesse Hays was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, April 9, 1791, and came to Ohio with his father's family, eventually settling in Perry township, in 1806. He received from his father one hundred and seventy-seven acres of land in Perry and Monroe townships, on both sides of Deer creek. July 27, 1820, he married Betsey Hurst. She was born in Dorchester county, Maryland, November 17, 1801. They had children, as follows: Ann W., born June 27, 1821. She has been married several times, and lives a widow in Illinois. Eleanor R. A., born April 15, 1823, married James Carney, and lives in Ross county. Levi, born December 20, 1824—died in 1825. Joseph H. was born June 15, 1826, and married Miriam H. Thomas, June 18, 1857. They live on a part of his father's farm, in Monroe township. Miriam W. was born March 1, 1825, and died July 9, 1841. Sarah was born February 5, 1830. She married Richard W. Betts, and now lives in Moultrie county, Illinois. Elizabeth was born December 13, 1831, and died on the old homestead, about 1847. Jessie Lee was born August 22, 1835, and died October 2, 1835. Martha Ann was born September 27, 1836. She married John E. Bradley, and now lives in Moultrie county, Illinois. Wesley H. was born August 4, 1838, and married Mary F. Gephart. She died, April 16, 1874, and he married Hannah W. Hays, January 19, 1876. By his first wife he had three children—Emma Alice, Charles W., and Mary F.—and by his second wife, has Jesse McIlvain and Cynthia Kirk.

Joseph H. and Mariam H. Hays have had eleven children: Samuel, Jesse, Lee, Brunette, Charles W., Zilpha Ann, George W., and Cora. Three died in infancy.

Jesse Hays, sr., and his wife were both constituent members of the Methodist church from their early life. Soon after he was twenty-one, he became an exhorter, and continued as such until his death, September 17, 1872. His wife died December 11, 1841. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and marched to the relief of Fort Meigs.

Wesley H. Hays was in the Seventy-third Ohio infantry four years. At the expiration of his first term of service, he re-enlisted in the field, and was wounded at the second Bull Run battle, and again at Resaca, Georgia.

THE MOUSER FAMILY.

Peter Mouser was born in Virginia, where he married Christine Huffman. They emigrated to Ohio, in 1798, and settled below Chillicothe, where they remained one year. They then moved to the south part of Deer Creek township, and settled on Deer creek, where they remained two years, when they again moved to Perry township, and located on land now owned by his son, William Mouser. Peter Mouser died in 1872, aged ninety-three years. His wife died about 1855, aged seventy-five years. Their children were: John, who married Margaret Porter; she died in Ross county, and he went to Illinois, to live with his children, and died there; Elizabeth, who married Rezon King, and died in Monroe township; Jacob P., who married Mary Ann Beatty, and moved to Illinois, where he died; William, who married Nancy Mace, and lives in Perry township; Catharine, who married Peter Carter, and lives in Fayette county, a widow; Mary, who married Owen T. Reeves, and died in Perry township; Eliza, who married Josiah Reeves, and died in Perry township.

William Mouser was born October 1, 1807, and was married October 1, 1844, to Nancy Mace, who was born September 26, 1819. After marriage they lived on his father's place one year, when they moved to the farm they now occupy. Mr. Mouser had a start in life from his father's estate, receiving two hundred acres of land. By hard work and economy he added to it, until he now owns five hundred and fifty acres of land. In 1875 they built their present substantial and comfortable home, a representation of which, accompanied by portraits of himself and wife, are inserted in connection with this sketch.

JAMES F. WILSON, M. D.

A long, honorable and useful career was that of the late Dr. James F. Wilson, of New Holland, Perry township, Pickaway county, and his name is revered by a wide circle of friends. His face was familiar to almost every inhabitant of the western part of Pickaway, and the eastern part of Fayette counties, and there are thousands who can testify to his professional thoroughness and ability, and to his intrinsic worth as a man. His was a character that won universal respect by its simple dignity, earnestness, firmness and unvarying integrity. Not a member of any church, he was yet strongly imbued with the faith of christianity, and his daily life put in practice those principles which are its teachings. He was a liberal supporter of the church, too, and noted for the charity he bestowed on other objects in many directions, being a kind friend to the poor and distressed. One of the most noble of his acts of charity, and one of the strongest indications of his large-hearted patriotism, was during the war. Many of the men who enlisted in the companies, which where afterward assigned to the Ninetieth and One Hundred and Fourteenth regiments Ohio volunteer infantry, were indebted to him for professional services. To all such he gave receipted bills, and to all of the members of these two companies, and to other soldiers who went into the war from the vicinity of his home, the doctor made promises which he faith-fully fulfilled—to give their families his services free of charge.

James F. Wilson was the son of John and Mary Wilson, who emigrated from Kentucky to Ross county, Ohio, about the year 1802. He was born near Chillicothe, October 5, 1808, and his early years were spent upon the home farm. At the age of twenty-one years he went to Greenfield, Highland county, and there began the study of medicine, under the direction of Dr. Daniel Robbins.

He was, finally, after long and careful reading, granted a diploma by the medical society of the district, and upon thus being authorized to practice his profession, immediately removed to New Holland, of which place he was the first resident physician. Although possessing a fair medical education, he was not satisfied, and so after four years' practice, during which time he saved from his accumulated means the sum nesessary to pay his expenses, he entered the Ohio medical college, of Cincinnati. He graduated from this institution with a good record, and returned to New Holland, resuming his practice, and following it all the rest of his life. His ride was a large one, and his practice as successful and lucrative as the county could bestow. His professional reputation became firmly established early in his career, and he took rank with the best physicians in the county, and was frequently called upon to spare time from his professional duties in the immediate neighborhood, to attend councils of physicians in localities at a considerable distance. Dr. Wilson had an enviable reputation as a surgeon, as well as a physician, being regarded as one of the best in this part of the state. He was for a time during the war located at camp Chase, and in his capacity as surgeon, his services were of great value.

He bought, in 1850, a fine farm, just over the line in Fayette county, and in the western part of New Holland village, which was cleared and improved under his direction, and transformed from wild woodland into a beautiful agricultural tract. In 1868 he removed to the house he had provided upon this farm—the tasteful home where his widow yet resides. Dr. Wilson was for the last twenty years of his life afflicted with heart disease, and he died of this malady January 21, 1875, leaving a wife and one son. Mrs. Wilson's maiden name was Letitia Dunlap, and she was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Dunlap, of Ross county. She was born May 24, 1816, and married August 31, 1837.

The only son and child of James F. and Letitia Wilson is John M., one of Ohio's men of ability and distinction. He was born September 19, 1838. In his sixteenth year he attended Antioch college, and remained there four years under the instruction of the famous Horace Mann. After President Mann's death, young Wilson entered Union college, at Schenectady, New York, where he graduated with the class of 1862. He read law at Columbus with the Hon. Chauncey N. Olds, and was admitted to the bar of the supreme court of Ohio in 1864, and commenced the practice of his profession the same year at Cincinnati, as the senior member of the firm of Wilson & Champion. He represented Hamilton county two years—in 1871, and in 1873—in the legislature, and in the latter year, at the expiration of his term, was appointed by Pesident Grant as consul to Bremen.

He remained there, as the representative of the United States, two and one half years, and was then appointed to the consulship at Hamburgh, where he remained until July 1, 1879. He is at present consul general to the Columbian States of South America, and is located at Panama.

He married December, 25, 1866, Carrie R. Turpin, of Newton, Hamilton county, Ohio.

WAYNE.

Wayne is one of the original townships in Pickaway county. Its lands are of the class known as "Virginia military," and its location is as follows: Bounded on the the north by the township of Jackson, south by Deerfield and Union townships, Ross county, east by Pickaway and Circleville, and west by Deer Creek.

The surface is generally of a level character, except along the course of the streams, where it is rolling. The soil is variable, consisting of sand, gravel, and clay, and, for the most part, well adapted to the raising of wheat and grass. Quite a proportion of the lands are held in large tracts, by a few owners, which greatly retards the growth of the township in population.

The area of Wayne township is nearly seven miles, north and south, and from three to six miles east and west, containing nearly twenty-six square miles of territory. It was named after the celebrated Indian fighter, General Anthony Wayne.

STREAMS.

The largest and most important of these is the Scioto river, which flows along the township line, dividing it from Pickaway and Circleville townships, and forming its eastern boundary. Plum creek, next in size, enters the township from the north, about one mile from the northwest corner, and flowing a general southeasterly direction, empties its waters into the Scioto river at Westfall. Yellow Bud creek flows across the southwest corner of the township, while Wolf creek has its rise at, or near, the southwest corner.

The Ohio canal, once an important line of transportation, passes through Wayne township, along the shore of the Scioto river.

SETTLEMENT.

Wayne township began settlement in the summer of 1798. By far the greater number of these pioneers, or their descendants, are no longer here. We have, by personal interviews, obtained the names of the settlers, and, where possible, sketches, in brief, of their lives. Much of the data is from William Fleming, esq. Following are the names: William King, Andrew Dueks (who removed with his family to Sandusky, Erie county, several years since), William Oliphant, Thomas McDonald (who was a minister, of the Methodist faith), Balithe Lynch, Huldah Smith, James Quick, John McFadden, Cloudesbury Warren, Daniel and Powell Lane, Abraham Leonard, James and William Curry, John Crull, David Evans, Derickson Waples, Fielding and William Atchison, Isaac Williams, John and George M. Peters, Josiah Bivens, Isaac, John, and Joseph Pancake, Daniel Whitsell, John Chipman, Philip McNemar, John Bond, Samuel Orison, Isaac Bowen, John Hubbard, Pritchard Mills, Stephen and Arterbridge Horsey, Abraham Stipp (who owned the John Jordon survey), Thomas and Henry Bowdell, Jacob Thorp (who was a Baptist minister), Samuel Smith, James, David and John Lisk, Robert and William Campbell, Aaron Sullevan, William Foresman, Prentiss Park, Dr. Potts, Theophilus Williams.

William King was a native of Pennsylvania, and early in life emigrated to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he married Sarah Green, with whom he came to Ohio, in November, 1798, locating at Westfall, among the Indians, who, at that time, were congregated in this locality to the number of many thousands. Mr. King and wife were of Quaker ancestry, and had no difficulty with their red-skinned neighbors. In after years, when public convenience required it, he established a ferry at Westfall. Mrs. King died in 1833, and he some three years later. They were both buried in the graveyard at Westfall, these being the first interments in Wayne township.

There were five children in the family: George, Jemima, Caleb, Sarah, and Abram. The first of these married, and located at Joliet, Illinois. Subsequently he started to join a son in California, but died before reaching there, and was buried at sea. Jemima became the wife of Titus Dungan, and resided in Wayne township during the remainder of her life. Mr. Dungan died February 23, 1855, and his widow died June 23, 1875, and both sleep upon the farm their labor cultivated. Of their children, who numbered nine, but two are now living: Elizabeth M. (Mrs. Wilson), and George, at present clerk and justice of the peace of Wayne township. Caleb King located in Fountain county, Indiana, and is now deceased. Sarah, who located at the same place, is also deceased, and Abram died, single, in Wayne.

John Dungan, who was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, removed to Loudon county, Virginia. He married Mary Titus, and removed to Wayne township in the fall of the year 1802, locating on Yellow Bud creek, on the farm still occupied by his descendants. Here he died, March 21, 1834. Mrs. Dungan died August 13, 1855. The children of this couple were: William, Rebecca, John, Margaret, Titus, and Patterson, all now deceased. James Thompson located in Wayne township, about the same date with Mrs. Dungan. He was from Hampton county, Virginia. After coming to Ohio he married Margaret Kirkendall, and soon after bought the farm still occupied by his son, Jacob W. James Thompson was fortunate in life and acquired a large quantity of land, owning at his death some twenty-two hundred acres. His first wife died May 11, 1820, and he married Martha Hall; both are now deceased. Their children numbered three: Mary Ann, Jacob W., and Betsey.

Fergus Moor, by birth an Irishman, came to America prior to the war of the Revolution, and immediately enlisted with the Americans. He fought some five years. After the close of the war he located in Pennsylvania, where he married, and removed to Bourbon county, Kentucky. In 1798 he located in Chillicothe. It is said that he laid the first shingle roof in that now stirring little city, using wood pins to fasten the shingles in place. While here he purchased some hundred acres of land in Wayne township, at and surrounding the village of Westfall, and in 1802 moved on to the property. He built a hewed log house on the old road leading from Franklinton to Chillicothe, and for many years kept a private house of entertainment. He died April 20, 1816, aged 55 years. His wife died January 22, 1825. The children were six in number. Elizabeth, the youngest, beeame the wife of John Fleming.

John Metzger came from Pennsylvania to Ohio soon after 1800. He located in Washington township, Pickaway county, on the farm now owned by the heirs of Mr. Richardson. He remained here a few years, eventually removing to Allen county, Indiana, where he and his wife died. The children were: Salome, Benjamin (the descendants of this son are all who now remain in the county), Leaih, Elizabeth, and Andrew.

Henry Kirkendall, of South Branch, Virginia, came into the Scioto valley in 1798 or 1799, locating on Evans prairie, here his wife died and he married Mrs. Elizabeth Homer. He died in Deerfield township, Ross county, in November, 1818. His wife died in 1857. There were twelve children in the family, all of whom are now deceased, except John, who lives in Wayne township, where he owns about two thousand acres of land; Archibald, who lives in Indiana; and Polly, who married Jacob Blocker, and resides in Jackson township.

William Owens, of Montgomery county, Maryland, married Mary Ann McAter, and emigrated to Ohio. He arrived in Jackson township, December 24, 1815, and located on the farm now owned by the heirs of Nelson Franklin. Here he lived until about 1830, when he removed to the farm in Wayne township now occupied by his son, Samuel. The father died here in July, 1833, and Mrs. Owens about twelve years later. The family consisted of but two children—Samuel M., born August 8, 1808, who married Eliza Sullivan, and Mary A., who married Samuel Campbell, and is now deceased.

Jacob McCollister, who was originally from Maryland, came to Pickaway county in the spring of 1817, locating in Jackson township, near the Hall mills, on Darby creek. The greater portion of the remaining years of his life

were spent there. He died in April, 1839, and his wife in August, 1857. The children of this couple were: Anna (Mrs. Henry Sly), John, Eliza, Polly, who died in infancy; William, who married Nancy Smith, and who lives in Circleville; Nelson, who married Elizabeth Thompson, and lives in Wayne township; Sarah (deceased); Margaret (Mrs. James Sapp); Maria (Mrs. Jacob C. Murphy), and Robert, who married Mary Griffey and lives in Jackson township.

John Fleming, who was a soldier of the war of 1812, came from Berkeley county, Virginia, to Wayne township, at an early date. He was then unmarried, and came in company with an elder brother (Henry) and family. Henry located in Champaign county, while John remained at Westfall. February 22, 1808, he married Elizabeth Moor, and settled on a portion of the Moor estate. This was added to until, at his death, which occurred July 24, 1844, he owned about six hundred acres of land. Mrs. Fleming died May 1, 1866. The family consisted of William, who married Elizabeth Sullivan, and now resides near the old farm; Alexander, Fergus, Hannah, Mary, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Cynthia, Minerva, and Robert.

Thomas Wiggins located in Wayne township in 1812, where he died in 1825. His wife afterward became the wife of James Rose, and died, December 23, 1849. The children were five in number, three of whom were born in Wayne township.

Francis and Catharine (Gross) May, descendants of whom now reside in Wayne township, were natives of Maryland, and it was in that State that Francis May died. Of the children — Charles, Magdalena, John, Mary, Michael, George, and Elizabeth—we learn as follows: Michael came to Circleville as early as 1818, from Loudon county, Virginia. He was a carpenter, and pursued his vocation in the village about four years, then returned to Maryland. In 1827 he returned, with his mother and several brothers and sisters, to Circleville, where he married Lydia Raymond, and passed the remainder of his life. Mary married George Fink, and located in Muskingum county, in 1823 or 1824, where Fink died, and his widow lives in Illinois. Charles and John located in Walnut township. Magdalena lives in Topeka, Kansas. Catharine died in Hancock county, this State. George married Jane Boyd, and has resided in Circleville until this time. He is now engaged in merchandising. Elizabeth married and moved to Hancock county, where she died.

J. W. Brown, a native of Hampshire county, Virginia, came to Ohio in 1826, locating first in Perry county, and from thence going to Ross county, where he remained until the spring of 1862, when he removed to Wayne township, Pickaway county, where he is extensively engaged in farming. His wife was Sarah Coleman, an Ohio woman. Seven children of this marriage are yet living.

John Darby came from Delaware to Ross county, in 1845. He married Martha J. Williams, and now lives on Yellow Bud creek, in Wayne township.

Clement Thomas, of Dorchester county, Maryland, located in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1829. In 1838 he removed to Ross county, and in the fall of 1839 settled permanently in Wayne township, where he died in April, 1845. There were nine children in the family, one only of whom lives in Wayne: Josiah, who married Julia Maddux, and lives two miles north of Yellow Bud creek, on the Columbus and Chillicothe road.

Christopher Warner, of German birth, settled in Chillicothe in 1834. David, a son, married Rachel Merritt, and now lives in Wayne township.

George Barthelmess, a native of Germany, emigrated to America, in 1851. For the first ten years he worked in different localities in Pickaway county. In 1861 he married Barbara Bach, and in 1877 purchased the farm of two hundred and thirty-five acres, now occupied by his widow. He died March 24, 1879, aged forty-four, leaving the following children: William, Charley, Sarah, Rosie, Jacob, and George—all living at home.

ORGANIZATION.

Wayne township was formed prior to the erection of Pickaway county. The early records, as recorded by the township clerk, were, a few years since, destroyed by fire. The writer was fortunate in procuring what appears to be the first book used by the township treasurer. It bears date July 9, 1805. During a period of five years subsequent to this date the names of the following persons appear: John Fleming, Philden Atchison and Isaac Dumonds, trustees; James Moor, Clerk; Thomas White, treasurer; John Renick and William Seabourn, overseers of the poor; and Philip McNemar, constable. It is said that William King was the first justice of the peace in the township. The officers for 1879 are as follows: William Foresman, Andrew Metzger, and Samuel Eymon, trustees; George Dungan, clerk; William Fleming, treasurer (he was elected to this office April 3, 1843, and has held the position continuously until the present); W. A. Hall, assessor; A. T. Tootle and George Dungan, justices of the peace; J. B. Reynolds and W. A. Hall, constables, and five supervisors of roads and highways.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first white child born in Wayne township, was a son to William and Sarah Green King. Caleb, who grew to manhood, married, and removed to Fountain county, Indiana. He became one of the leading citizens of that county, and died a few years since. The first death was that of Thompson. This occurred early in the settlement at Westfall, and his body was interred in the burying-ground near there. The first brick building in the township was erected by Samuel Smith. Its location was near the present residence of Mrs. S. C. Huffman. Gersham M. Peters was the pioneer merchant, he having opened a small stock of goods at Westfall, quite early in the settlement. It does not appear this was a profitable investment; at least he soon went out of business. Two or three small stores have since then had a brief existence at the same point. In about 1820 or '21, General John Morgan opened a hotel at Westfall. It was of short duration. Wayne township was without a post-office until the establishment of mail service on the C. & M. V. division of the P., C. & St. L.

railroad, when Dr. George W. Hurst was commissioned postmaster. The office was called Wayne station. It was discontinued in 1858, since which time the township has been without an office.

CHURCHES.

The first religious worship conducted in Wayne township was at the house of John Hubbard, at an early date, by ministers of the Methodist denomination, among whom were Revs. Samuel Parker, Henry B. Bascom, and Charles Wattle. A class was formed here, which was composed in part of the following persons; Pritchard Mills, who was its leader; Mary Mills, his wife; John Hubbard and wife, Anna, Thomas White and his wife, Amy; Thomas Wiggins, and Lucinda, his wife; and Thomas Bondell. In. 1830, a frame building, in size some thirty by fifty feet, was built for church purposes. Its location was on the farm of John Hubbard, now owned by Mrs. Samuel Eymon, and in this meetings were held until the completion of the Union chapel, in 1860.

The Union society was organized May 6, 1855. It was under the pastorate of Rev. Zachariah Wharton, of the Williamsport circuit. Following are the names of the members comprising this class: David and Elizabeth Terwilliger, William, Sarah, and Julia Knowles, Jacob H. and Elizabeth Schryver, Mary A., Tacy A., Mary E., Amelia, and Edward L. Hall, Margaret and Elizabeth McCollister, and Dr. George W. and Catharine Hurst. David Terwilliger was chosen leader of the class, and has continued to occupy this office until the present time. The society met in the William Hall school-house until the building of the present church edifice, on the fourteenth of January, 1859. The following were trustees: William Knowles, David Terwilliger, M. J. Alkire, J. H. Schryver, and E. L. Hall, who went to work, energetically, to raise money and build a house of worship. The result is the beautiful edifice known as the Union chapel, which was completed, and dedicated to the service of God, by Rev. Mr. Felton, on the first of January, 1860. The land upon which it stands was donated for the purpose by William Knowles. This edifice is, in size, thirty-six by forty-six feet, and cost, entire, sixteen hundred dollars.

This class now numbers thirty members. The leaders are David Terwilliger and Robert Thompson. The superintendent of the Sabbath-school is T. C. Lisk, at which there is an average attendance of fifty scholars. The date of its formation is prior to that of the church. The ministers who have had charge of this flock are given in connection with the Williamsport church.

A Baptist society was formed at the school-house in district number three, by Rev. Mr. Drake and Jacob Thorp, in 1818. Prior to this, meetings were held at the house of Andrew Dueks, who, with Mary Morris, Daniel Whitsell, and others, whose names are forgotten, formed this society. Meetings were kept up several years.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Wayne township was taught in the summer of 1814, by an individual named Hunt. It was held in a five cornered log building, standing on the farm now owned by William Fleming, esq. This seat of learning was without a floor; the children using for seats the timbers intended for the support of the floor. If a back was desired to the seat it was furnished by the occupant. The following list of the pupils at this school is furnished by William Fleming, esq., who is the only one of all the number now living in the township: William Fleming, Lydia and Henry Mills, Thomas and Mary Hubbard, Thomas Kitchen, Vine James, John Berry, Perry, Thomas, and Jane Oliphant, Polly and Thomas Moor, Daniel and George Williams, John and Edward Park, John and Samuel Whitsell, Nancy and Elizabeth Horsey, William and Frank Layton, and Thomas Bivens.

In the spring of the year 1817, the matter of building a school-house assumed tangible shape; a sufficient sum was subscribed, and the subsequent summer witnessed the erection of the pioneer school-house. This was a frame structure, the "siding" of which was split into the proper thickness, and shaved smooth. This house when completed was quite a commodious and comfortable affair, and was occupied until 1860, when having become unsafe by the action of time, it was torn down and the present brick school building, known as the Westfall in district number three, erected on the site. The township is now divided into five school districts, four of which are now provided with substantial brick school-houses.

PHYSICIANS.

The pioneer disciple of Esculapius, in this township, was Dr. Potts; the date of whose coming was as early as 1800. He located at Westfall, and is spoken of as a practitioner of more than average ability and success. Dr. Potts died after several years, and his successor was Prentiss Park, who came in about 1820. He died soon after settlement, and Wayne township has since been without a resident physician.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The earliest manufactory in Wayne township, of which we have accurate information, was a distillery. It was of logs, and was located on the Horsey farm, now owned by the heirs of C. Barthelmess. Abraham Stipp, then an extensive land owner in this section, was the owner and operator, and the date of its construction was very early. This ceased operations, and in 1808 Stephen Horsey purchased the building, and converted it to other uses. In about 1810, a man named Hamilton, put in operation a second distillery. This, like its predecessor, was short lived. John Fleming built the third distillery in Wayne. This was in 1828. It location was on the farm now owned by John Kirkendall. It was in being perhaps fifteen years. Not a vestage of either of these "institutions" now remains. In 1867, Messrs. Steeley & Morris erected a large brick building, on the Renick farm, adjoining the canal, and commenced the manufacture of whiskey. It was a losing undertaking from the beginning, and three years later ceased operations. In 1827 or '28, a man named Sanford, from Chillicothe, erected and put in operation a small carding establishment, on the canal, near the present residence of John Kirkendall. A few years later William Fleming purchased the prop-

erty. He put in looms and other machinery necessary for the manufacture of cloth. Not long afterwards it was destroyed by fire. The first grist-mill of which we have knowledge, was built at a very early date. It was situated on the Chillicothe road, and was primitive indeed; the motive power being horses, and its labors were confined to the grinding of coarse feed. In 1817 or '18, Henry Nevill built a large flouring mill on the Scioto, near where the State dam now is. This was quite an extensive establishment, having four run of stone, and quite complete machinery for that day. It was discontinued at the date the State constructed its works here. The flouring-mill now owned by William Foresman & Brother, is one of the oldest in the county. It has been greatly improved by the present owners, who have erected a grain elevator in connection. This firm deals largely in grain.

WESTFALL.

The settlement of Wayne township was begun at this point, and but two other townships, within the limits of Pickaway county, were settled at an earlier date. The lands here, and adjacent, having fallen into the hands of Abel Westfall, he caused a town to be laid out, and gave it his name. This territory was then within the limits of Hamilton county, and the plat of the village was recorded at Cincinnati. Westfall was, for some time, considered the rival of Chillicothe, but the location proving to be unhealthy, its growth was stinted, and, little by little, the town went to decay. It was here that the celebrated Mingo chief, Logan, sought refuge, with his tribe, when, in 1774, he was driven from his home in western Virginia, by the troops of Lord Dunmore. The village was then called Chil-i-coth-e, the Indian name for town. It was here that Logan delivered to the messenger of Dunmore that celebrated speech, rendered immortal in Jefferson's "Notes on Virginia." Dunmore was encamped, with his troops, at Camp Charlotte, on Scippo creek, some seven miles east of Westfall. This messenger was sent to invite the chiefs to his camp, to negotiate terms of peace. Logan refused to go, but sent the speech instead. [See general history.] A treaty was concluded, at this time, however, which terminated Lord Dunmore's war, and his troops made no further advances. At this time there were vast numbers of Indians settled in and about Westfall, and on Pickaway plains. Of Westfall, nothing is left to mark the hallowed spot, once famous as the home of Logan, "the friend of the white man," and the very theater of the act which has imparted imperishable renown. The very desolation which now broods over the place, seems to "mourn for Logan." What food for contemplation does this historic spot afford! Who that visits it does not recall the events, so thrilling in interest, that marked the career of the justly celebrated Logan?—Logan, who *was* the white man's best friend, but who, in obedience to the voice of causative revenge, became the white man's deadliest foe.

A short distance south of Westfall, another village was platted. This was named Montgomery, but we are unable to learn that any considerable settlement was made there.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

S. M. OWENS.

William Owens emigrated from Montgomery county, Maryland, to Ohio, in 1815, and settled in Jackson township, about three and a half miles north of Circleville. He did not become a land owner until some five or six years after his settlement, when he purchased a small tract of land, which he improved. He was married in Maryland, to Massy Ann McAtee, and had two children when he came to Ohio. They were S. M. Owens and Mary A. Owens. William Owens died in 1832. His widow survived him, living until 1841.

S. M. Owens was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, August 21, 1808, and came to Ohio with his father and mother in 1815. His boyhood life was filled with no startling incidents, but he did his share of pioneer work, and suffered the same privations and hardships that all had to undergo in that early day. His school education was necessarily very limited, and was obtained by walking five miles through the wilderness to the nearest school-house, often frightened by the wild animals that frequented the forests. As he became old enough to do the hard work of the pioneer, he labored where he could obtain work and pay, which was but small in those days.

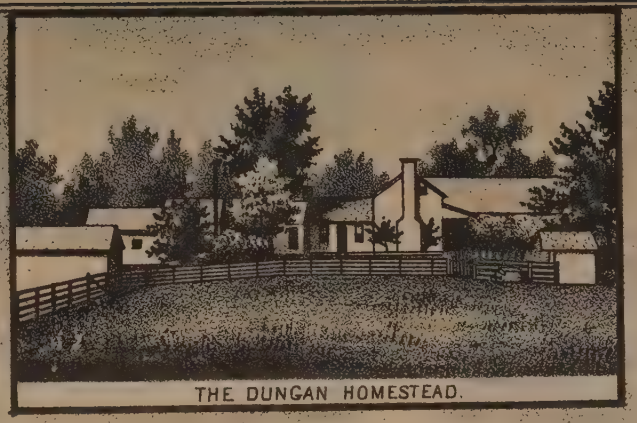
In 1831 he was married in Wayne township, to Miss Eliza Sullivan, and made his home with his father until his death, in 1832, when he took sole charge of his farm of one hundred and thirty-seven acres, of which his sister inherited one-half. He purchased her interest, both himself and wife laboring hard to improve and add to their little farm in raising grain and stock. They gradually accumulated property—slowly at first, but surely—until, at the present time, he has a large landed estate of more than one thousand acres.

In due time children were born to them, which added to their cares, as well as their comforts. They had thirteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity, and all but one of whom married. Death has thinned their number, but they have loving remembrance in the grand-children they have left behind them. On his seventy-first birthday, he had thirty-eight grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren, a large number of whom gathered around him at this anniversary, in August, 1879. Of his children, all but one—a daughter, who lives in Butler county, Kansas—settled in Pickaway county. Mrs. Owens died April 6, 1876, at the age of sixty-eight years. She proved to him a faithful and loving sharer in all the hardships, cares and trials of life, administering the affairs of the household, and caring for the children who were born to them, in such a loving and gentle manner that they rise and call her memory blessed. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her life proved to all about her that she lived up to the profession she had made. Words alone cannot do justice to the memory of this most estimable, kind and loving wife and mother, and the true and faithful friend of all with whom she came in contact.

THE DUNGAN FAMILY.

John Dungan was a native of Ireland. He came to this country when quite small, and lived in Loudoun county, Virginia, where he married Mary Titus, by whom he had eight children. In 1802 he emigrated to Ohio, and settled on a tract of one thousand acres in the southern part of Wayne township, on Yellow Bud creek. For this tract he exchanged one hundred acres of land in Virginia. The family came in wagons and with pack-horses. The children were: William, Titus, Rebecca, Margaret, John, Jane, Nancy, and Patterson. Mr. Dungan divided his farm among his children, after they became of age and married, giving to each one hundred acres. To Titus he gave the homestead, consisting of one hundred and thirty-six acres, on condition that he should care for his mother during her lifetime.

Titus Dungan married Jemima King, a daughter of William King, who settled in Wayne township, at Westfall, in 1798, and was the first justice of the peace in the township. She was born in 1796. After marriage they occupied the old homestead, until his death, which occurred in February, 1855, at the age of sixty years. During his lifetime he held the office of township trustee nearly twenty years, and was often solicited to accept a nomination on the county ticket, but invariably declined, believing his duty to be at his home. Their children were: William King, who was born October 3, 1817; he married, and lived in the township until his death, October 17, 1847; Mary Ann was born August 27,



THE DUNGAN HOMESTEAD.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. DUNGAN, WAYNE TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

RESIDENCE OF ELI HARSH, COMMERCIAL POINT, PICKAWAY CO. O.

RESIDENCE OF S. M. OWENS, WAYNE TP., PICKAWAY CO., OHIO.

1819; she married John Kirkendall, and died April 5, 1864; John was born September 27, 1821, died May 2, 1841; Sarah J. was born February 10, 1824, married Dr. Lewis Clarke, and died September 28, 1845, leaving one child; Francis was born July 2, 1826, and died August 6, 1828; Samuel Jefferson was born January 10, 1829, and died June 28, 1854; Harriet was born March 3, 1831, married Henry Gearhart, and died October 16, 1853; Elizabeth Nancy was born December 27, 1833, married Jacob Wilson, and lives in the township, a widow; George was born September 6, 1839, was married to Hannah Ettie Grove, March 11, 1862. She died December 28, 1864, leaving one child, Mary Florence. He married Harriet Blackburn, September 3, 1867, by whom he has had five children, three of whom are living. Hannah Ettie, John Titus, Jemima King, George Francis, and William Allen, were the fruit of the second union. John T. and George F. died when quite small.

George Dungan has two hundred and thirty-two acres in the farm on which he lives, which is located near Yellow Bud station, on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley railroad. He has three hundred and thirty-six acres in the home farm, located in the south part of the township. He has held the offices of infirmary director, township trustee, clerk and justice of the peace.

An engraving, representing his present place of residence, as well as the old homestead, accompanies this sketch of the Dungan family.

SCIOTO.

At the time of the organization of Pickaway county, January 12, 1810, Scioto township formed a part of Franklin county, extending west and south to Darby creek, and bounded on the east by the Scioto river. At a later date Jackson township was formed, Scioto contributing a portion of its territory. In 1830 another considerable portion was appropriated to it from Muhlenberg.

This township is now about seven miles long and from four to seven miles broad, and contains about forty-two square miles. In 1830 it had four hundred and sixty-two inhabitants, and in 1870 it had one thousand five hundred and forty-five. Having no prairie land, and being covered with a heavy growth of timber, and its territory mostly owned in large tracts by non-residents for many years, its settlement has been tardy. A few settlers came in at an early date and located along the Scioto river, where some of the land has been under cultivation many years. In later years these large tracts of land have been divided and cut into farms of moderate size. Its early settlers were mostly from Virginia and western Pennsylvania.

On October 14, 1878, the western boundary of Scioto was extended to Darby creek, so as to include all the territory north of Muhlenberg to the Franklin county line and east of Darby creek. This makes Scioto one of the largest, if not the largest, township in the county.

The officers for 1879 are: M. V. Beavers, L. Gochenour, Cyrus Pursell, trustees; William C. Lerch, clerk; Eli Harsh, treasurer; James W. Durrett, Thomas Beavers, James M. Johnson, justices of the peace; John H. Robison and Stephen Boyd, constables; Jacob Pursell, assesor.

In 1856 a building was purchased by the township for use as a town house for the purpose of holding elections, and for any other uses needed. This was used several years. In 1871 the township and corporation bought a lot and erected a substantial brick building at Commercial Point, for township and corporation purposes. The first story was built by them, and the second was built by the Masonic fraternity, for use as a lodge hall. In 1874 the lower hall was rented, at certain stated times, to the Good Templars' society, for use in holding their meetings.

ANCIENT WORKS.

There are still to be found in Scioto many evidences of the work of the ancient and lost race called the Mound Builders. On the bluffs above the river are still to be traced earthworks, built in such a form and position as would indicate that they were used as places of defence. Some have been obliterated by the work of the settlers of the country, who have plowed them down and dug them away in building roads. Besides these earthworks, there are still to be seen a number of mounds built by this strange people, for what purpose the people of to-day know not. The record of their works is lost, yet no one can look on these monuments without feelings of awe, and regret that more cannot be known concerning their construction and purpose.

EARLY EVENTS.

In 1807 or 1808 a ferry was established near the Bloomfield bridge, for the convenience of persons who were obliged to cross to the mill at that point. Crampton built a mill on the east bank of the Scioto about 1808. Nathan Rawlins was one of the first justices of the peace. He lived on the Franklinton pike, in the northeast part of the township, and kept his docket on a hewed log in his house, below the joist on which the upper floor was laid. Perkins, McGinnis, and Jack Stinson were among the early school teachers. William Herbert taught school about 1814, in a log school-house on the Edward Williams' tract. Dr. Hoge preached in the neighborhood about 1814. He was a Presbyterian minister. The first blacksmith was Jacob Fishel, who was working in about 1811, on the Franklinton pike, near Edward Williams' land. The first brick-kiln was burned by Robert Seeds, for the purpose of building a house, about 1815 or 1816. In 1829 William Harlor came, and has burned many kilns since that time. Dr. Revnaugh was the first settled physician in Scioto. He came to Genoa about 1842.

Dr. Jaynes came about the same time, and taught school for a few years, when he commenced the practice of medicine. The first store was started by Wiley H. Beckett, in 1844, in Genoa. The first saw-mill was built on a run on the Edward Williams' farm, quite early, probably about 1808. A stillhouse was built by William Hartman, about 1830, near Bloomfield bridge. One was built at an earlier date on Edward Williams' land, but at what date and by whom cannot now be ascertained. Dr. Burrell, of Bloomfield, was an early physician, and was employed by all in that vicinity. Previous to his settlement Drs. Turney and Parsons came from Columbus, when called. The early grist mills were Gundy's, on the Scioto, and Thompson's and Kepler's, on Darby creek.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlers of this township, from the earliest date until within the past twenty years, came to a heavily wooded country, and while to the first settlers belongs the credit of being the bearers of the heaviest burdens in cleaning and preparing homes in the wilderness, in the face of discouragement and sickness, those who followed them had an almost equal share in the privations of a frontier life. Those who came later could profit by the experience of their predecessors, and had the consolation of knowing that they were not entirely alone in the boundless forest, surrounded by howling woolves, screaming panthers, and the less dangerous denizens of the forest. Though their nearest neighbors were perhaps a mile or two distant, there was a feeling almost of kinship existing between them. The class distinctions that now exist between the rich and poor, in many parts of the county, were then unknown. The poor settler in the meanest cabin, was on an equality with his neighbor who owned hundreds of acres, and the kindest feelings existed everywhere. Among the very earliest settlers of Scioto townships, were Captain Eleazer Williamson, John and Thomas Thompson, William Ballard, the Fitzgeralds, Wests, Williams, Widener, and others. Captain Eleazer Williamson was a soldier during the Revolutionary war. Before that time he accompanied General Braddock in his campaign against the French and Indians, and was a participant in the battle in which Braddock was defeated and killed. He commanded a company under Colonel Crawford in his campaign against the Indians in 1782. When the attack was made he was ordered to retreat with the rest of the command, but instead of doing so, with his company held the ground until evening, when he withdrew. He has the credit of being the only officer who brought his company out of the battle. He came to near Chillicothe about 1800, and moved to Scioto about 1808, and bought a farm a short distance below the present village of Commercial Point, then an unbroken wilderness. His purchase was a part of the Taggart & McLaughlin survey. He married Miss McConnell before coming to Ohio. By her he raised ten children: David, Joseph, Eleazer, John, William, Mary, Lydia, Martha, Ruhamah, and Margaret. David went to Illinois; John to Indiana; Eleazer died in Preble county; John died at Dayton; William went to Iowa; Mary married Robert Steele, of Ross county; Lydia married John May; Martha married Thomas Fitzgerald, and went to Iowa; Ruhama married Robert Gibson, and died on the old homestead, in 1876; Margaret married Thomas Cummings, and lives in Missouri. She is the only one of the children now living. Captain Williamson died in 1838, aged eighty-five. His wife died about 1825.

Thomas Thompson came to Chillicothe some time before the year 1800. Some time before he came his father was killed in Pennsylvania by an Indian. When in Chillicothe, the same Indian, while drunken, boasted of the deed, and taunted young Thompson with a description of the scalping of his father. Thompson became so enraged that he seized a handspike and dashed the Indian's brains out at a blow. He was arrested and placed under guard to prevent his falling into the hands of the remaining Indians, but watched his opportunity, and escaped from the guard, who fired several shots at him, being careful not to hit him. He was secreted by friends for several weeks, until it was safe to leave the country, when he returned to Pennsylvania, where he married Martha Myers. In 1800 he returned to Ohio, and settled in Scioto township, on the McMahon survey, now owned by B. F. Walker, near the farm now owned by E. W. Gibson. One child was born to them before coming to Ohio, and afterwards the family increased to eleven children. Four of them are now living in this vicinity. Thomas has a farm of one hundred and ninety-two acres, near the Bloomfield bridge; William lives on the Blake farm, half a mile north of Thomas; James lives three miles north of Commercial Point; Margaret (now Mrs. James Welsh), lives about three miles north of Commercial Point. Mr. Thompson died April 6, 1852, aged eighty-five years. His wife died September 3, 1854, aged sixty-nine years.

John Thompson came at the same time as his brother, Thomas, in 1800. He was also a soldier of the Revolutianary war. His father was murdered by an Indian, and he became so much embittered against the red men that he lost no opportunity to shoot one. He never boasted of his deeds, but it is tradition that many fell before his unerring rifle. One cold morning, in the late fall, he was watching for deer at a lick, half a mile west of Commercial Point. His neighbor, William Ballard, was also hunting at the same place, and suffering from the cold, built a fire. While stooping over the blaze Thompson saw him, and drew a bead on him, with his finger resting on the trigger of his gun, when Ballard raised his tall form, and was recognized by Thompson, just in time to save his life, he having been mistaken for an Indian. He was once chased by an Indian, and escaped by jumping across a narrow ravine. He was twice married; first, to Mrs. Mires, and afterward to Mrs. Carson. He helped raise their children, but had none of his own. He was a justice of the peace in 1812. He became a prominent member of the Presbyterian church here.

William Ballard came to Ohio in 1800, and settled on Darby creek. In 1801 he came to Scioto, and bought one hundred acres of land, now owned by B. F. Walker,

which he improved. He raised a family of seven children, none of whom are now living. Some died here, and some moved to the west, where they died. He raised William Swank, who was bound to him, and now lives at Commercial Point, aged sixty-seven years. A daughter married John Stinson, who became a school teacher, and taught on Ballard's place, in 1812.

William Seeds emigrated from Pennsylvania, in 1819, and settled on land west of and adjoining that belonging to Robert Seeds, in the north part of the township. The fall before he came he sent three of his children to Ohio, John, Robert, and Elizabeth, the oldest not more than sixteen years of age. They accomplished the long journey in safety, their only means of conveyance being a single horse, which each rode alternately. The children of William Seeds were: James, John, Woods, Robert, Elizabeth, Henry, Isabel, Harvey, Samuel, Mary Ann, and Cyrus. But two of them, Woods and Cyrus, now live in this State. One lives in Iowa; the rest are all deceased. William Seeds died in 1839, aged seventy-seven. At the time of his death he owned five hundred and ninety acres of land.

William Mires came about the same time as the Thompsons, in 1800, and settled on the Ballard place. He lived there but a short time, and died September 22, 1819. He was buried in the cemetery on Thompson's hill. None of the family live in this vicinity, and nearly all are dead.

Robert Seeds came from Pennsylvania, in 1803 or 1804. His father traded property in that State for eleven hundred acres in Ohio, a part lying in Franklin and a part in Pickaway county. His father came soon after, and died at his son's house. Robert Seeds had eight children, of whom five are now living in this township, viz.: Mrs. Isabel Beaver, Mrs. Martha Snyder, Moses Seeds, John Seeds, and Hannah Redmon. He built the first brick house in the township, about 1816 or 1818, burning the brick himself. This house was torn down a few years since. Moses Seeds lives a short distance from the site of the old house.

Edward Fitzgerald was born in 1761, and came to Ohio in 1804, and bought seven or eight hundred acres of land in Scioto, about a mile north of Commercial Point, a part of which is now owned by George Dennis and his brother. Mr. Fitzgerald was a Pennsylvanian. He had three sons: Thomas, John, and Abraham. At his death, in 1814, his sons inherited his property, which they afterwards sold, and moved to Iowa. None of the family now live here. George Dennis, and his brother, Elisha, bought two hundred and fifteen acres of this property, which they now occupy. George married Susan Miller, and Elisha married Elizabeth Haynes.

George West came from Virginia about 1804, and bought about nine hundred acres of the Butler survey, in the southeast part of the township, and on the Scioto river. He had eleven children, of whom nine came to maturity. They were: Daniel, Peter, Frederick, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Barbara, Margaret, and Catharine. George died young; Frederick went into the army and served in the war of 1812, came home broken down in health, and died. On the death of Mr. West the property was divided between the children, each receiving one hundred acres. Seven made improvements, and two sold to the others. Daniel died in 1861, in Harrison township, and Margaret, in Jackson. The rest, with the exception of Peter, went west, where they died. George West died in 182–.

Peter West came from Virginia in 1804, at the same time as his father's family. He remained on the east side of the river about five years, and in 1809 settled on one hundred acres belonging to his father, in Scioto township. He married Elizabeth Bartley, and had seven children, of whom five are now living—Mary married John Seaburn; Sarah married Mason Cleveland; John married Elizabeth Howe, and lives a widower, in Iowa; Elizabeth married Luke Wilkins, and lives in the township; Margaret married J. W. Stiverson, and lives on the Peter West homestead. Mr. West died April 6, 1840, aged fifty-eight. His wife, Elizabeth, died June 1, 1850, aged seventy-two.

Edward and Isaac Williams came about 1806, and settled on the west bank of Scioto river, on a part of the Richard C. Anderson survey. Edward built a log cabin on land now owned by Philomel Gray, and which is still standing. He was twice married, and had seven children, all of whom lived to maturity. By his first wife he had three children, one of whom married John Young. The children by his second wife were Mary, Elizabeth, William, and Josephine. The latter married Dr. Jones, of Columbus, where she now lives. Mr. Williams died in 1831.

Isaac Williams had nine children, of whom four are now living. One son, Vincent, lives in Madison county. The others are not in the vicinity. Two live in Illinois.

Jacob Widener came from Virginia in 1802, and first settled below Chillicothe. In 1807 he moved to this township, and bought five hundred acres of land of the Williams brothers, which he improved and cleared. A part of the house now occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Engle, about a mile north of the Bloomfield pike, was built by him. Soon after his purchase he sold two hundred and fifty acres to Mr. Rollins. Two children were born to him—Elizabeth and Rebecca. Elizabeth died in Illinois in 1878. Rebecca married Jacob Engle, who died in 1835. She still occupies the old homestead. Jacob Widener died in 1835.

The Choates were early settlers along the river—about 1808. One was a justice of the peace during his residence here. None of the family now remain.

Mr. Goreley came to Scioto about 1808, and settled on Edward Williams' place. A ford near where he lived is called Goreley's ford. Land was leased by him, but he did more toward keeping the early settlers shod than he did toward farming. He was the first shoemaker in the township. None of his name now reside here, although he raised quite a family.

James Johnson came to Ohio, from Virginia, in 1808, and settled on Darby creek, in the west part of the township. For many years he rented land, but before he died he bought a part of the farm now owned by Nelson Rush.

Two of his daughters are still living on portions of the farm he left.

Francis Rush came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1808. He married Nancy Greenwade, of Virginia, by whom he had six children, all of whom are still living, and five of them in this township. They are Jacob, John, Francis, Nelson, and William, all of whom own farms in Scioto, and Mrs. Sarah Sharp, who lives in Cowles county, Illinois. Mr. Rush was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was obliged to leave his family in the woods, surrounded by howling wolves, while he fought the Indians and the British soldiers. When he came to this country they had but one child, which was brought on horseback, over the tedious road from Virginia. John Rush, his son, owns a large farm of over seven hundred acres, in the northwest part of the township, three miles from Harrisburg. William owns the home farm, on Darby creek -five hundred and fifty-nine acres. Francis lives on an adjoining farm of over six hundred acres. Jacob has a large farm in Scioto and Darby townships. Nelson has a farm of over two hundred acres, northeast of the home farm.

Lemuel Sayres came from the State of Pennsylvania to Ross county, where he married. He settled permanently one and one-half miles north of Geneva, in 1808, and raised a family of eight children, all girls. At his death, the large farm owned by him was divided among his children, but one of whom now lives in Scioto—Adaline, who remains single. The others live in other parts of the country. None of his estate is now owned by his children.

John, Hugh and Andrew Shaw settled in the north part of the township about 1809. John and Hugh purchased land and improved it. Andrew was a wheelwright, and made it his business to keep thrifty housewives provided with spinning-wheels, reels, and such other articles as came in his line. Some of their descendants live in the township at this time.

James Miller came from Butler county, Pennsylvania, in 1808 or 1809. At first he rented the place now owned by George Dennis. In 1811 he bought the place now owned by William Gibson, where he lived twenty years. Afterwards, he lived in Bloomfield and Marysville several years, when he went to Iowa. He died in Missouri, on April 22, 1878, aged ninety-one and one-half years. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Nine children were born to him, six of whom came to maturity. Two of his children live in this township: James Miller and Mrs. George Dennis.

John Sample was a resident of Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in 1809, settling three miles below Genoa, where he built a stillhouse, which he run a number of years. He bought a farm of two or three hundred acres, and raised a large family, all of whom are now dead or moved away. Mr. Sample was a justice of the peace in about 1816.

Daniel Harper came in about 1810, and leased land, but was never a freeholder. None of his descendants remain.

Joseph Reed came from Ireland to Pennsylvania, where he married. In 1810 he moved to Ohio and bought one hundred acres of the Donaldson and one hundred acres of the McMahon survey. There was a small improvement when he came, and he cleared the land. His family comprised nine children—Elizabeth, William, James, Eleazur M., Margaret, Joseph, John, Martha Ann, and George. Eleazur is living in Darby township. Joseph died on the old homestead, April 12, 1879, aged sixty-one years. Joseph Reed, sr., died in 1856, aged eighty-two years, and his wife died in 1834, aged nearly forty-six years.

John Nevins came to Pickaway county about 1810, and settled on the place now owned by James Walker, where he died in 1819 or 1820. He raised a family of three sons and two daughters. One daughter married Richard Carson, who was a step-son of Major John Thompson. Mr. Carson was a very strong and active man, but injured his health by showing his activity, and died from the effects of a strain. Another daughter married Nathan Denny; and another, Joseph Hollenback. The sons went to Iowa and other parts of the West.

Charles Williams emigrated from Delaware in 1805, and came to Pickaway Plains, where he remained one winter, after which he moved to the north fork of Paint creek, at Frankfort. There he lived until 1811, when he moved to Scioto township, and settled half a mile north of Genoa, where he remained a few years. In 1814 he moved to Harrisburg, remaining one year, when he returned to near Genoa. After this time he rented a number of different farms, the last one being the Peter Dechert place, where he died in 1839, aged ninety-two years. He raised nine children, but one of whom is now living—John Williams, or "Little John," as he is called. In 1833 he bought one hundred and twenty-four acres of land, which he gave to his sons John and James. James sold out and moved to Indiana. John sold his farm and owns no property now. The elder Williams always bore the reputation of a Tory, and for many years would buy no land, saying the king would yet own the country.

Joshua Williams came to Ohio in 1811. His business was that of weaving cloth. He married and raised a large family. A son—Noah—lives about two miles north of Genoa, on a farm.

Andrew Jordan, from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1811, and located on the Delano farm, where he lived until his death. He was an industrious man, and husked corn on the day of his death. He raised a family of five daughters, all of whom are now living. One of them—Mrs. Fisher—lives in the south part of this township.

John Stinson, or "Jack," as he was called, settled in Soioto in 1812, in which year he taught school on the Ballard farm. He published a small book called "Jack's Complete Constable," describing the duties of constables. He was a son-in-law of William Ballard. He was many times in trouble with the settlers, and was several times bound over to keep the peace.

John R. Davis settled in Deer Creek township in 1816, coming from Worcester county, Maryland. He lived in Deer Creek township five years, and then in Jackson five

JOHN MUNDELL

MRS. JOHN MUNDELL.

was born in Scotland. He immigrated to the United States when he was twenty years of age, and settled in Virginia. A few years later he married Miss Jannett McIntosh, by whom he had four children, two of whom —John David and Walter McIntosh—were born in Virginia, and two—James Grieve and Emily Thompson—were born in Ohio. He came to Ohio, with his family, in 1833, and purchased seven hundred acres of forest, a portion of which is still owned and occupied by his daughter. At the time of this settlement, it was almost an unbroken wilderness from the Scioto river to the head waters of the Big Darby. Of the seven hundred acres purchased by Mr. Mundell, seven acres were indifferently cleared, but no buildings of any kind had been erected. With that enegy and determination which characterized his life, he went resolutely to work and subdued the forest, erected suitable buildings for his family, which, at the time of his settlement, consisted of his wife, two sons —already mentioned—and a niece, Miss Jannett Filcomb, who still remains with the younger member of the family. Her quiet, consistent, christian life, entitles her to prominent mention with this family.

Our subject, John Mundell, donated the ground, hewed the logs, and helped to erect the First Presbyterian church then west of the Scioto river. He was one of its first members, and was a ruling elder from that time until his death. He was a fearless advocate of the right, and as fearlessly denounced wrong. He was a kind and indulgent father, and lived to see the fruition of his life—an educated family, and all members of the Presbyterian church. In early life he was a Whig, but was identified with the Republican party from its organization. His motto was "equal rights and universal education." He died in 1870, of heart disease, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.

Mrs. Mundell was also born of Scotch parents, though a native of Virginia. Her mother, Mrs. Margaret Shannon, came to Ohio with the Mundell family, and a few years since died, at the age of one hundred and four years. Mrs. Mundell died in the year 1875, at the age of seventy-four years. While both Mr. and Mrs. Mundell lived to a good old age, yet it is quite evident that the labor and hardships, incident to new-country life, materially shortened the life of each.

Their first-born, John David, has been twice married. Miss Mary A. May, of Kingston, Ross county, Ohio, was his first wife, and Miss Matty Maxwell, his second and present wife, also of Kingston, where they now reside. Walter McIntosh enlisted in the three months' service, and served in the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio. He was never married. He gave his life to his country. After the expiration of the term of his first enlistment, he re-enlisted for the war. His health finally gave way, and he lived but a few months after reaching home. James Grieve married Mary W. Renick, and lives in Kansas. Emily Thompson, the youngest of the family, is unmarried, and occupies the old homestead, and, to all appearances, manages all the details of farming with good judgment.

years. In 1834 he bought one hundred acres of land of the Mayfield survey, in Scioto. He was married while in Clarksburg, Ross county, and raised nine children, six of whom are still living—two in this township. Mr. Davis is now in his eightieth year and very feeble, and his wife is in her eighty-fourth year.

James Redmon came from near Winchester, Virginia, to Station Prairie, in Ross county, in 1802. His father came from Ireland, and served throughout the Revolutionary war. James Redmon remained in Ross county some twelve years, and, in 1816, removed to Jackson township, Pickaway county. In 1818 he moved to Harrison, where he remained until 1833, when he moved to Darby. In 1834 he settled in Scioto, and located on a part of the Reuben Long survey. He died in 1844, aged seventy-six years. He raised a family of fourteen children. Elizabeth married John Yoakum, Susan remained single, and John married Hannah Sage. James Redmon's wife lived to be one hundred years and four months old. John Redmon was a great hunter, and has killed many deer, but did not neglect his work to hunt. He killed the last deer seen in this vicinity.

Martin Boots came to Scioto at an early day, and cleared land. He afterwards moved farther west.

Enoch Henry lived on the Delano tract quite early, and made a clearing, but soon left.

Andrew Galbreath came from Pittsburgh, about 1811, and bought land on the old Federal road. He owned two or three hundred acres near Robtown, which he improved, and where he raised a family of children. At his death, the family returned to Pennsylvania.

Alexander Laferty located on a part of the Williams' tract, near the Scioto river, soon after Edward Williams came. He made a clearing, and, afterwards, moved away.

A man named Grove also settled on the Williams' tract, where he died.

Robert Ross settled on a vacant piece of land, west of Genoa, as early as 1822, and cleared about twenty acres. The land was purchased by James Johnson, and Ross moved to Indiana.

Peter Dechert came from Virginia to Ohio about 1820. His wife had the misfortune to break her leg while on the journey, or about the time they arrived, and remained at the house of William Miller, in the northwest part of the township, until a comfortable home could be built. They settled half a mile west of Genoa. The only remaining member of the family, in Scioto, is Mrs. Esther Coontz, who still lives at the old homestead.

Anthony Coontz came from Virginia to Ohio, where, in 1827, he married Rebecca Dechert, daughter of Peter Dechert, settled on land given his wife by her father, and made a home and improved the farm. They had nine children: Margaret, Jesse, William, Peter, Solomon, Elizabeth, Rachel, and Anthony P. Margaret married James A. Beckett, and lives at Commercial Point. She is the only surviving member of the family in Scioto.

Jacob Yoakum, from Hardy county, Virginia, came to Ohio, in 1818, and remained in Piketon, Pike county, three years. In 1822, he removed to Scioto, and bought one hundred and fifty-one acres of the Judge Seymour tract, on Darby creek, a part of which lies in Muhlenberg. He served a short time as a soldier, in the war of 1812, going from Virginia. The family came to Ohio with a five-horse team, over terrible roads. At his death, January 8, 1878, he was ninety-seven; his widow survives him. Five of their children now live here: Abel R., on the old Wilson place; Robert, Henry, and Mary, on the old homestead, and Mrs. Anna Parkinson, who married Robert Parkinson, and lives on the adjoining farm.

Isaac Robison was a native of Pennsylvania, but was raised in Pike county, Ohio, where he married and had three children, Margaret, Jane, and Elizabeth. In 1822, he moved to Scioto, where Sarah, James, John, Ann, David, Samuel, William, Joseph, Matilda, Caroline, Martha, and Almira were born—in all, fifteen. Thirteen are now living, five in Scioto, and all on farms: Mrs. Sarah Hall, Mrs. Matilda Hott, Mrs. Almira Hott, and Mrs. Ann Hoover.

Michael Robison, the father of Isaac Robison, came with his family to Pike county, in 1819. In 1822 he moved to Pickaway county, and bought two hundred and fifty acres of land, which he gave to his children, of whom he had six. He died in 1851, aged eighty years. The Robisons settled in the south part of the township, and their settlement is known as Robtown.

James Welsh settled near Chillicothe, when he first came to Ohio, in 1813. In 1825, he removed, with his family, to Scioto, and located in Genoa, where he died in 1826. His family remained here three or four years, when they moved about two miles northwest of Genoa, where his son, James, lived until August 4, 1879, when he died. He married Margaret Thompson, a daughter of Thomas Thompson, who came to Pickaway county in 1800, or 1802. They have three children: Jesse Thompson, John, and Ann E., who married J. C. Clemens, and died July 25, 1879, aged thirty-eight. Mr. Clemens was a soldier in the First regiment of Ohio volunteer cavalry, and served his State and country from September, 1861, till February, 1863, when he was discharged for disability. Afterwards, he served during the hundred days' service, in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Ohio infantry. He has two daughters. Mr. Clemens rents land, and carries on the business of farming.

Joseph Gochenour came to Ohio in 1826 or 1827. He exchanged property in Virginia for one thousand acres of wild land in the General Porterfield survey, west of Genoa. He made no improvements the first year after his purchase, but went to the Miami river country and remained there one year, after which he returned and began his improvement. Ten children were born to him in Virginia, before he emigrated, and one born after his settlement. The family came to Ohio in wagons, and on their arrival on the west side of the Scioto river, had to cut a road through the forest to his purchase, some four miles. In 1830 or 1831, he started a tannery, which he afterwards sold to Robert Gibson.

Isaac Smith came from Maryland, in 1815, and at first settled near Chillicothe, where he lived several years, moving to Scioto in 1826 or 1827. He bought land on

Darby creek, which he cleared, and where he made a home. Twelve children were raised by him.

George Gochenour came with his parents about 1826 or 1827. On the death of his father he inherited a part of his estate—one hundred and two acres—which he improved, and on which he lived, and where he died, June 6, 1872. He married Maria Smith, who survives him. Their children were: Joseph (who died when an infant), Isaac, Barbara (Mrs. Michael Burke), Elzy, Sarah A., Littleton, and Henry. The latter lives in Missouri; the others in this township. Littleton married Margaret Beavers, and owns a farm of one hundred and fifty-four acres, two miles southwest of Commercial Point.

Griffith Justice settled on the east side of Scioto river, about 1815. In 1827 he removed to Scioto township, and in 1832 or 1833 he bought a farm; a part of survey number six thousand, eight hundred and thirty, now owned by Alexander Colwell. Here he lived until 1856, when he died of cholera. He raised a family of ten children, two of whom are now living: one in Columbus, and one in Decatur, Illinois.

Rufus Dennis came to Ohio in 1827, from Maryland, and worked a year for Judge Florence, in Muhlenberg. In 1828 he came to Scioto, where he has since lived. Much hard work has been done by him in helping others to clear land and improve farms, but he was never a land owner. He is now nearly seventy-two years old.

William Harler came from Virginia in 1829, and settled on the McMeekin survey. This property he afterwards sold, and now owns fifty acres, a mile and a half south of Genoa. The trade he follows is brick-laying, and he has helped build most of the brick-work in this township. Nine children were raised by him, six of whom are now living.

John Frietwell came with William Harler, in 1829, and settled near the location of the cemetery. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was a brick-layer by trade, and worked with William Harler many years.

John W. Lane came from Albemarle county, Virginia, to Ohio, in 1831, and bought a farm a mile and a half north of Genoa, which he cleared, and where he still lives, aged nearly eighty-five years. Mrs. Lane is seventy-three. They raised seven children, four of whom are now living: David is a farmer, and lives in this township; Mrs. Lucy Ann Corry, lives in Franklin county; Sarah V. Shaw lives in Christian county, Illinois; James lives south of his father, and owns a farm of four hundred acres. In his early manhood he married, and commenced farming, but, his health breaking down, he was obliged to give it up, and began dealing in stock, at which he has made a good property. In the community where he lives he is a prominent man, and bears an enviable reputation.

Robert Gibson emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in 1816. In 1818 he was married, in Preble county, to Ruhamah Williamson, and, after marriage, they settled in Dayton. In 1825 he opened a tannery, which he conducted until 1829, when he moved to Scioto. Two years later he bought the Williamson homestead, and in 1839, bought the tannery started by Joseph Gochenour. This he conducted until 1852, when he closed it. Previous to his emigration to Ohio he served six months in the war of 1812. Following are the names of his children: Eleazer W., James A., Martha A., Mary J., Rebecca, and Sarah. Martha married George W. Scholey, and lives in Kansas City, Missouri. Rebecca married Garrett E. Conover, and lives in Kansas. Sarah married Luther Lerch, and lives on the homestead. Mary J. lives with them. James A. married Hester A. Crabb, and owns a farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres, a mile and a quarter southwest of Commercial Point. E. W. married Louisa Walker and lives a mile and a half southeast of Commercial Point, where he owns and manages a farm of about one hundred and seventy-four acres.

Robert Wilson was born in Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when an infant, and spent his early life in Virginia. He was married in Zanesville. In 1828 he settled on the barrens, in Darby township, and in 1832 came to Scioto and bought land on the west side of the pike, southwest of Commercial Point. He raised a family of eleven children.

John Mundell was born in Scotland in 1794, and emigrated to the United States in 1820. He settled in Virginia, where he married, and had two children. In 1833 he came to Scioto, and bought about seven hundred acres of land, being a part of the Taggart and McLaughlin survey, and a part of the John Kerr survey, a short distance from Commercial Point. They raised five children, three of whom are now living: one in Kingston, Ross county; one in Garnet, Kansas; and a third, Emma, on the old homestead.

James H. Burnley came from Albemarle county, Virginia, to Ohio, in 1832, arriving on Deer creek before Christmas day. He bought three hundred and eleven acres of land on a part of which the village of Commercial Point now stands. A cabin was already built on the land, and into this he moved in February, 1833. He laid off half of the village, on the east, and called it Rome. Wiley Beckett had already laid out the west half, and called it Genoa. A narrow grove was left on the south, which extended into the village, but was not included in the plat. This is now owned by John C. Burnley and M. V. Beavers. James H. Burnley was a justice of the peace a number of years. His wife was Ann Burnley. They raised a family of nine children, among whom his property was divided. Two children are now living here, John C., who lives on the homstead, and Mrs. M. C. Roland.

Moses Rawlins came from Maryland as early as 1808, and took a fifteen years' lease of a part of Edward Williams' place, opposite the farm now owned by Philomel Gray. He raised twelve children, five of whom are still living. A son, Ezekiel, married twice. He settled in Scioto, and had twenty-six children, seven by his first wife and nineteen by his second, who survives him.

Joshua Williams came to Pickaway plains from Delaware, in 1805, where he remained seven years. In 1812 he moved to Scioto, and settled on a part of the Daniel Morgan survey, a mile from the line of Franklin county, and north of Commercial Point. He had eight children,

JACOB W. STIVERSON

MRS. J. W. STIVERSON.

was the only child of Jacob Stiverson and Hannah (Howe) Stiverson. His father was born in York, Pennsylvania, February 24, 1792. In his early life he emigrated to Scott county, Kentucky, where he spent a few years, and then emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Jackson township, in Pickaway county, in 1815. His wife was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born January 28, 1794. Jacob Stiverson died August 29, 1816. His wife survived him until September 19, 1876. During all this period she remained single.

Jacob West Stiverson, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson township, a few months after the death of his father, December 31, 1816. He married Miss Margaret West, of Scioto township, Pickaway county, in 1842. She was born November 10, 1820, in the house where the Stiverson family now live, and where they have resided a large share of the time since their marriage, Mr. Stiverson becoming the purchaser of the same, in the meantime. Seven children were born of this union: Martha Virginia, who lives with her parents; Arthur Elmore, who is deceased; Cornelia Missouri, now Mrs. A. J. Gusman, and resides at South Bloomfield, this county —she has one child; Alice Elizabeth, who is deceased; George West, who lives at home with the family; Charles William, who is deceased; and Hannah Caroline, who is at home. The gratitude and filial affection of this family of children most richly deserve a notice in this biography. Children who were raised under such influences and teachings as might be expected to flow from pious and sensible parents, uniformly produce men and women of this sort, and without which the world would retrograde.

The subject of our sketch is and ever has been a quiet, unobtrusive man, thoroughly domestic in his tastes and life. His education was obtained in the schools of his neighborhood, and at his own fireside. He never studied grammar, and during his few school days never saw but one copy—Kirkum's—which was brought to school by one of the scholars, and used as a reading book, the teacher having no conception of its real use or design. Mr. Stiverson is not a general reader, but a critical and discriminating reader of books and subjects which have especially attracted his attention. He once served as trustee of his township for a term of two years, but official prominence being so distasteful to him, he has uniformly peremptorily declined nominations to township and county offices since the expiration of his trusteeship. He is a Republican, and has been since the organization of that party. Before that time he was a Whig, of the Clay school, hence his Republicanism came easily, naturally, and from principle, and not from any feeling of partisanship. His opinions are based upon his own investigations and reason, and of course his exercise of the rights and duties of citizenship is in the light of intelligence and good morals. After giving the matter special attention, we are delighted to say he is held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and long-time acquaintances, and their confidence in his integrity and character is universal. He is a member of the United Brethren church, as are some of his family, and has held the office of steward and class leader several times. His life is consistent, uniform, and in keeping with his profession and an exalted patriotism. His material prosperity has been slow, but thoroughly in keeping with his sense of honor, and an unbending integrity. He and his faithful wife have toiled side by side during the years of their married life, and by their industry and economy have not only accumulated a competence for their declining years, but they have provided their children with an education—a solid wealth which no misfortune can destroy.

Mrs. Stiverson was the sixth and youngest child of Peter West and Elizabeth Bartly. Her father was a native of Virginia, and was born February 8, 1782. Her mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born September 12, 1778. Her parents came to Ohio in 1804, and settled on the Scioto River, where the Stiverson family now resides. Her father built and operated a large ferry boat, for several years, and Miss Margaret West—now Mrs. Stiverson—was his only helper much of the time, and she soon understood the management of the awkward craft as well as her father. Her early, as well as her later life, has been one of activity and usefulness, and she has instructed her daughters in all the accomplishments and mysteries of housekeeping, and reared them to be industrious, with a full appreciation of the worth of character. She is a member of the Christian church, yet no conflicts of opinion mar the happiness of this family on account of religious differences. The christian character of Mr. and Mrs. Stiverson meets with abundant proof in the almost universal testimony of neighbors and long-time acquaintances.

all of whom settled near him. A son, Henry, was killed at the battle of Murfreesborough. Noah lives on a part of the homestead. Mr. Williams died in 1869. His wife died in 1865.

John Martin settled on the east side of the Scioto river, about 1801. In 1816 he came to Scioto, with his brother James. Their father gave each one hundred and fifty acres of land, about two miles east of Commercial Point. John Martin raised ten children, and died in 1860, aged sixty-seven. His wife died in 1870, aged seventy-five. His son, William, owns a farm of eighty-three acres, a mile south of Commercial Point.

Thomas Strain settled in Scioto about 1833, or 1834, purchasing the farm now owned by William Scholey, to to whom he sold in 1835, and moved to the west. A son lives in Harrisburg, Franklin county.

Mason Cleveland settled in Scioto in 1832. He is a native of Connecticut; a millwright and miller by trade, and has helped build many saw-mills, two grist-mills, and two distilleries in Pickaway county. By his first wife he had two children. For his second wife he married Sarah, daughter of Peter West, by whom he had no children. He is now eighty years old, and a hale and hearty man. He has a farm a short distance southeast of Commercial Point.

John Walker emigrated from Albemarle county, Virginia, with a family, consisting of a wife and ten children, in 1834. He settled a mile and one-half southeast of Commercial Point, where he bought one hundred and eight acres of land. He added to this until his death, in November, 1861, when he owned four hundred acres. His widow survives him, and now lives with her son, B. F. Walker, near Salina, Kansas, in the eighty-first year of her age. Mr. Walker lived to be seventy-seven. Two daughters, Mrs. E. W. Gibson and Mrs. Edward Thomas, and one son, James Walker, now live in Scioto. The old homestead belongs to B. F. Walker, of Salina, Kansas.

James Walker came with his father in 1834, being then sixteen years of age. He owns a farm of two hundred acres, a mile and a half southeast of Commercial Point, which he purchased in 1864. He makes a specialty of fine sheep, and owns a flock of one hundred and forty Merinos. He married Sarah A. Fretwell in 1843, and has now four children. He served as justice of the peace many years. Was postmaster from 1858 until 1864.

J. W. Durrett came from Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1835, and settled in Scioto, where he bought one hundred acres of land the year after his arrival. In 1837 he married Jane Martin, by whom he had five children. She died April 17, 1851, and August 18, 1851, he married Louisa Innis, by whow he also had five children. He ownes a farm of one hundred and ninety acres, a mile and a half east of Commercial Point, where he lives. He is a prominent man in the township, and has the respect and confidence of the community. He has been three times elected justice of the peace. His children are: Sarah A., John M., William W., Thomas H., and Emily, by his first wife; and Isabel, Viola, Minnie, James M., and Anna W., by his second wife.

Jacob W. Stiverson was born in Jackson township, Pickaway county, December 31, 1816. His mother was a daughter of Abraham Howe, who settled in Jackson in 1809. She married Jacob Stiverson, and with him settled on land now owned by Jonathan W. Huston, in Jackson. Jacob W. Stiverson married, in 1842, Margaret West, daughter of Peter West, who settled in Scioto in 1804. They own the Peter West homestead, and have had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. Their names are: Martha V., Arthur E., Cornelia M., George W., Alice E., Charles W., and H. Caroline V. Cornelia is married, and lives in Bloomfield. Mr. Stiverson has a fine farm of one hundred and sixty-three acres, situated on the bank of the Scioto river, in the southeast corner of Scioto township.

Luke Wilkins was born in Maryland, and came to Ross county when an infant, in 1814, with his parents. In 1840 he came to Scioto, and remained for a time, when he returned to Ross county, and worked at carpentering. In 1841 he again came to Scioto, and worked at his trade. In 1843 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter West. He bought one hundred and twenty-one acres of land, the share of his wife in her father's estate being used in payment. They have eight children—Mary R., Almira J., Caroline M., Ann Eliza, Harvey T., William W., Sarah M., and Hannah M. Three are maried and live near home, and one is in Kansas.

Wiley H. Beckett came from eastern Virginia, in 1829, and settled west of the present village of Commercial Point, where he purchased two hundred and thirty-eight acres of land. His wife was Magdalena Akerley, to whom he was married in 1815. They had eleven children, ten of whom are now living: Cynthia A; John H., who died when seventeen years of age; James A., who married Margaret Coontz in 1846; Sarah J.; Alexander F.; Sidney A.; Isabel M.; Caroline V.; Thomas J.; and Susan M. Two of these live in Indiana, one in Missouri, and the others live in and near Scioto. Mr. Beckett and his son, J. A., started the first store in Scioto, at Genoa, in 1844. In 1852 James A. took the store, and has since continued it, a part of the time alone, and a part of the time in a partnership business. It is now conducted under the firm name of J. A. Beckett & Co., the partners being J. A. Beckett, J. O. Beckett, and W. H. Magley. Mr. J. A. Beckett has four children: Ellen G., who married W. H. Magley; Cornelia A., who married T. H. Durrett; John O., unmarried; and Clara R., who married John Peters.

Daniel Pursell came ftom New Jersey with his family, and located on the Williams farm, near Scioto river, where he arrived in July, 1838. He had twelve children, six of whom are living. George lives in Illinois; Eli, in Missouri; Sarah (Mrs. William Martin), in Scioto township; Cyrus married Elizabeth Hobbs, of Ross county, and lives here; Jacob also lives here; and J. T. lives in Garnet, Kansas. Jacob, Cyrus, and J. T. were in the army during the Rebellion, and served nearly three years. Cyrus has six children, and is engaged in blacksmithing. He first opened a shop at Commercial Point, in 1853. His shop was burned in May, of the same year, but with the assistance of his neighbors, it was rebuilt. An at-

tempt was afterwards made to burn his house, by some person who held a spite against him.

Joshua Hill came from Maryland, with his family, and located in Harrison township. In 1824, he moved to Scioto, where two of his sons, William and Hiram, now live. William owns a farm.

James Meeker came from Franklin county to Scioto, in 1845. He now owns one hundred acres of land two miles southwest of Commercial Point. He helped build flatboats, for use in carrying produce down the Ohio river, at an early day. When a young man, and living in Franklin county, he worked in the construction of the Ohio canal.

Jonathan E. Trimmer came from New Jersey, in 1841, and bought a farm on part of the McMeekin survey, a mile south of Commercial Point. His family consisted of Aaron, Elijah, Sarah A., and Martha. He died March 7, 1879, aged seventy-four; his widow survives him aged seventy-three. Three of his children are married, and live on and near the homestead. Aaron married Susan O'Hara; Sarah married James Huston, who died in 1873; Martha married Conrad Bohnert.

George Hott moved to Scioto township, from Walnut, in 1847, and located in Robtown, where he lived about twenty years, when he went to Darbyville for two years. In 1867 he moved to Fayette county, where he now lives. He raised seven children, four of whom live in Scioto: Jackson, William, Mrs. Mary A. Clark, and George. George married Matilda Robison, in 1857, and has two children, both at home. Flora C., is the wife of James Welsh. Mr. Hott owns a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, and carries on a general farming business, just north of Robtown, at which place he resides.

Jacob Grabil came to Ross county in 1804, from Virginia. He moved into Pickaway county, and leased and rented farms in different localities until, in 1841, he purchased a farm in Scioto. He died in 1852, aged seventy-one years. His wife died in 1853, aged sixty-eight years. Three children are now living—a daughter, in Indiana, a son, William, in Williamsport, and Josiah, on the home farm, four miles southwest of Commercial Point. Jacob Grabil served six months during the war of 1812.

Absalom Vanvickle came from Virginia with his parents about 1806. They settled in Jackson township. He served as a soldier during the war of 1812. In 1819 he married Elizabeth Dulgar, by whom he had two children. He bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of land three miles west of Commercial Point, in 1832. This he cleared by his own labor. He died in 1863, at the age of seventy-five. His wife died in 1873, aged eighty-two. His daughter, Mrs. William Dechert, now owns the property.

William Boyd came from Pennsylvania in 1844, and settled in Scioto, where he purchased a small farm. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was on Commodore Perry's fleet during the battle of Lake Erie. His age at his death was eighty-three.

James M. Johnson, originally from Maryland, came to Ohio with his parents when seven years of age. They settled in Marion county. In the fall of 1839 he removed to Franklin county, and the next spring moved to Jackson township, Pickaway county, subsequently locating in Muhlenberg. In the fall of 1842 he settled in Darby township, which was afterwards incorporated within the boundaries of Scioto. Here he has since resided.

POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in Scioto township was opened at Beckett's store, which was the name of the office, in 1845. Wiley Beckett was first postmaster. He was followed by J. A. Beckett, H. P. Bunch, James Walker, John D. Mundell, and the present incumbent, Eli Harsh, who was appointed in 1865. The first mail carrier was James A. Beckett. He rode horseback to the crossing of the Scioto river, above Bloomfield bridge, crossed in a canoe, and walked to the Bloomfield office, where he left the mail from this office, and returned to the river again, crossing in the canoe, and home again with the mail for Scioto. Before this office was established, people went to the most convenient place for their mail, as many do to this day, some going to Bloomfield, some to Darbyville, some to Harrisburg, and some to Shadeville, Franklin county.

GENOA—COMMERCIAL POINT.

In 1841, Wiley H. Beckett laid out a parcel of land in the northeastern part of his possessions, for the purpose of forming a town, which he named Genoa. Two years later, Squire James H. Burnley laid off a similar parcel of his land on the southwest corner of his farm, and called it Rome. He left a gore containing not half an acre, on the corner of his land, which was not included in his village lots, and when the village was incorporated this gore was not included as a part of the town, though the land on the east and west side of it was so included. This gore has been called various names, one of them being "The Devil's Half Acre." It is owned by J. C. Burnley and M. H. Beavers. Burnley has a blacksmith and wagon shop, Beavers a grocery, dwelling, and other buildings.

CORPORATION.

Genoa was incorporated by special act of the legislature, March 21, 1851. The first election was held March 8, 1852, there being eleven electors in the village who voted. The following officers were elected: H. P. Bunch, mayor; A. F. Beckett, recorder; J. M. Anderson, E. Smith, J. L. Martin, L. Dennis, and James Risk, councilmen. The first meeting of the council was held at the school-house, at which meeting Hiram Anderson was appointed marshal, and George Van Houten, treasurer. The next meeting was held a few days later, and six ordinances were passed for the governance of the town. At the third meeting of the council, March 15th, a petition was presented, signed by eleven persons, "praying for a law to appoint some vigilant boy, whose duty it shall be to chase the game out of the corporation limits." The petition was thrown under the table, notwithstanding it was signed by as many persons as participated in the election. Some time during the year 1872, the name of the village was changed from Genoa to Commercial Point, to conform to the name of the post-office, which

had been changed from Beckett's store, which had been its name for many years. The officers of the village for 1879, are: Thomas Beavers, mayor; Cyrus Pursell, treasurer; W. H. Magley, clerk; Eli Harsh, Mathias Hott, William A. Smith, Dr. S. M. Seeds, and Dr. S. C. Helmick, council; John Satterfield, marshal. In 1871, the corporation and township built a town house, of brick, the upper story being built by the members of the Masonic fraternity, as a lodge room. The hall is used for general township and corporation purposes, and is rented by the Good Templars' organization for the purpose of holding their meetings.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Circuit preaching was had in 1829, by Revs. Mssrs. Austin and Phillips. Rev. John McKinley, a local preacher, also held meetings. The church was organized between 1829 and 1834, at which time a log church was built near the present residence of James Durrett, and called Point Pleasant church. It was in Franklin circuit before this time, and has since been divided and subdivided several times. It is now in the Harrisburg circuit. The original circuit extended to Thompson's mills, near Circleville on the south, and above Columbus on the north. About 1854 a small brick church was erected in the village of Commercial Point. A portion of the walls and roof were blown down in 1873, and a new and larger building erected in its place. It now has some seventy-five members, and a Sabbath-school of one hundred and ten members, under the superintendence of E. Harsh. Rev. Mr. Callahan is the preacher.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

A church of the United Brethren was organized about 1843, in Robtown. Meetings of a practical character were held by Rev. George Hathaway, in the old log school-house east of Robtown, in 1843. Previous to this time, meetings had been held in private houses. Jesse Bright and Mr. Jones were early preachers here. About 1822 a log school-house was built near the present residence of Luke Wilkins. This was afterwards moved to Robtown, and was occupied as a church until 1875, when the society built a neat and substantial framed church. Rev. Daniel Bonebrake is the pastor. The membership is about thirty-five. A Sunday-school of thirty scholars is conducted under the superintendence of Frank Rowe.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The regular Baptist society was organized about 1827, at Darbyville. In 1874 the organization was removed to Scioto township, about two miles west of Commercial Point, where a church building was erected, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The church has a membership of twenty-three. Regular services are held monthly by Rev. Jason Peters.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian church was organized about 1827, at the house of James Miller, a mile north of Commercial Point. Preaching had been held in private houses, occasionally, previous to that time. The first settled minister was Rev. Calvin Ransom. Rev. William Jones preached in the neighborhood, and at Bloomfield before the church was organized. A log church was built on the lot now used as a cemetery, about 1835. This was used until 1857, when the building now occupied was erected, at a cost of seventeen hundred dollars. The church now has a membership of forty-two. Rev. E. Thompson is the pastor. A Sunday-school is held regularly under the superintendence of John C. Hillery.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial ground was on Thompson's hill, and the first person buried there was, probably, Mrs. Welsh, mother of James Welsh, who died quite early, but the date of whose death is not known. The first marked grave is that of William Mires, who died September 22, 1819. Burial grounds were afterwards started on many farms for members of the family, but were subsequently used by others. Hardly a large survey but has its burial ground. The first cemetery lot deeded for that purpose was opened in 1835, by John and Janet Mundell. This lot contained two acres, and was deeded for the use of the Presbyterian church, of which they were members. The log church was erected on this ground, which is situated three-fourths of a mile south of Commercial Point. The first log church was located near the junction of the Genoa and Columbus pikes, two miles east of Commercial Point. The first burial in this ground was that of Thomas Fullerton, in 1835. The oldest person buried here is Mrs. Margaret Shannon, who was aged one hundred and three years. She was born in Scotland, and felt proud of the fact that the last person she danced with, before leaving Scotland, was Robert Burns.

SOCIETIES.

BATTIN LODGE, F. AND A. M.

In 1874 a petition from the Masons of Scioto was presented to the grand lodge asking for a dispensation under which they could organize a lodge. Previous to this move, the Masons in this vicinity had belonged to lodges at Lockbourne, Mt. Sterling, and other more distant points. A dispensation was granted May 25, 1874. October 21st, of the same year, a charter was granted, under the name of Battin Lodge, No. 487, Free and Accepted Masons. The charter members were: R. G. McLean, James K. P. Mitchell, Daniel B. Dechert, S. M. Seeds, John C. Burnley, Thomas Harlor, Charles F. Mitchell, Oren S. Martin, W. A. Harrington, J. G. Mundell, T. J. Beckett, A. C. Rush, William Rush, and W. B. Beavers. The officers appointed were: R. G. McLean, W. M.; James K. P. Mitchell, S. W.; Daniel B. Dechert, J. W. In 1871, before application was made for a charter, the friends of the order raised funds to build a second story to the town hall, then in process of construction, and at the organization had a good hall of their own for the use of the lodge. At the present time the lodge numbers thirty-two members. The officers for 1879 are: T. J. Beckett, W. M.; William Rush, S. W.; J. T. Welsh, J. W.; J. W. Neely, treasurer; S. M. Seeds, secretary; J. C. Hillery, S. D.; Thomas Burkhead, J. D.; J. Q. Hewitt, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, No. 554, was organized by charter in 1874. A charter of Degree Temple was granted March 4, 1878. The town hall is rented for the use of the society, which now numbers forty-five members in good standing. The present officers are: Thomas Beavers, W. C. T.; Christine Mundell, W. V. T.; H. B. O'Hara, L. D.; Stephen Boyd, P. W. C.; G. S. Preston, R. S.; Priscilla Boyd, I. S.; George Henry, O. S.; George Carfrey, F. S.; Dr. S. Helmick, treasurer; H. B. O'Hara, chaplain. The lodge is in good condition, financially, and has money in the treasury.

CELEBRATION.

The first celebration of Independence Day occurred July 4, 1842. Preparations were made on a large scale, for a comparatively new country, and due notice was given throughout the township. It was decided to have a barbecue, and the pit was dug in a ravine situated in the north part of the present village of Commercial Point. Turkeys and chickens were prepared for the roast, and a party was sent out to shoot a deer. Quite late the deer was brought in and placed over the glowing coals. The town was pretty much covered with heavy timber at that time, and no difficulty was experienced in finding a comfortable shade for the exercises. The opening prayer was made by John Thompson. The Declaration of Independence was read by 'Squire Burnley, and an address delivered by Col. Cradlebaugh, then a young man. Joseph McGhee superintended the roast. The day was one long to be remembered by the early settlers, and was full of hilarity, a part of which may have been caused by the free use of unadulterated liquids.

A similar celebration was held a few years later, but is not remembered with as much distinctness as the earlier one.

BUSINESS HOUSES AND PHYSICIANS.

Wiley H. Beckett opened the first store in Scioto, at Genoa, in 1844. He continued the business until 1852, when his son, James A., took charge of it, and has, since that time, been connected with it, a portion of the time alone, and again with a partner. It is now operated under the firm name of J. A. Beckett & Co., the firm being J. A. Beckett, J. O. Beckett, and William H. Magley.

George Van Houten built a store on a part of the Burnley tract, some time after Mr. Beckett started. This he conducted for a time, and then sold out to James Walker, and he to Eli Harsh, in 1863. Mr. Harsh was at that time a resident of Harrisburg, and the year after his purchase he moved his family to Genoa, where he has since lived and conducted the business, thereby securing a comfortable competence. In 1865 he was commissioned postmaster, and has continued as such to the present time. The post-office occupies one corner of his store, and is administered to the perfect satisfaction of its patrons. In 1871 he built a fine brick dwelling on the lot adjoining his store, and has one of the finest residences in the town, a representation of which appears in this volume.

The present business houses of Scioto are: J. A. Beckett & Co., general merchandise; Eli Harsh, general merchandise; M. V. Beavers, grocery; Cyrus Pursell and J. C. Burnley, blacksmiths; James Shade and Thomas Healey, shoemakers; William Marsh, harness maker.

The physicians are Drs. S. M. Seeds and S. C. Helmick. Their predecessors were Drs. Revnaugh, Jaynes, Martin, French, Sholl, and Kingery. Dr. Gardner was there for a short time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THE LANE FAMILY.

John W. Lane, with his wife and three small children, emigrated from Albemarle county, Virginia, to Ohio, in 1831. The only start Mr. Lane had in the new country was the team and wagon which constituted the moving outfit, and about ninety dollars in money. They came to Scioto township, Pickaway county, and settled on land belonging to Mr. Shaw. Mr. Lane worked Shaw's land two years, and then bought of him a tract of ninety acres, a mile north of his first location. This land he cleared and improved, and now occupies. Four children were born to them after their settlement, making a family of seven children, as follows: William F., Sarah V., John Monroe, Lucy Ann, James, David A., and one who died in infancy. Mr. Lane was so unfortunate as to contract the small-pox, in Columbus. The disease was brought home by him, and every member of the family contracted it. He recovered, but his son, John Monroe, and an infant child, died.

William F., the oldest of the family, is now dead. Sarah V. married Samuel Shaw, and now lives in Christian county, Illinois. Lucy Ann married Harrison Haywood; he died, and, after remaining a widow ten years, she married James Corey, and now lives in Franklin county. James married Lucinda Wheeler, in 1858, by whom he had six children. She died in May, 1870, leaving him with a family of small children, and no one to care for them but himself. In December, 1870, he married Martha A. Wheeler, a sister of his deceased wife, by whom he has one child. When he was first married, in 1858, he settled on a part of his father's farm, where he cleared forty-five acres. He remained there some seven years, but worked at farming only about four years, when his health became poor, and he was obliged to give up hard labor. He then commenced dealing in horses, buying and selling, for use in the army. He continued at this about a year, and accumulated a little property, which he invested in hogs and cattle. He has continued in that business since that time 1863. In 1865, when the price of almost every article declined, and a general panic came on, he lost a large amount of money. During the months of November and December, 1865, and January, 1866, he lost ten thousand dollars. For a few months he was much discouraged, but, finally, he found he had many friends, who would stand by him in his adversity, and his courage revived. He again engaged in the stock business, with greater energy than ever before. In eighteen months after he started in business a second time, he had paid all his liabilities, and was again on his feet. Since that time he has sometimes lost money, but in the main has gained. In March, 1865, he bought his present farm, of eighty-five acres, a half mile north of Commercial Point, to which he has added, from time to time, until he now has three hundred and eighty-seven acres. When he purchased the land, a part of his present frame house stood on it. He enlarged and built to it until now he has a pleasant home. He has provided convenient and ample barns and out buildings for his business, and his fences and all his surroundings reflect credit on a farmer who makes a specialty of keeping everything in order. An engraving representing his premises, accompanies this sketch. The children of James Lane are: Benjamin F., John W., Emma J., James Edwin, William A., Horatio N., and Harry H.

David A., a son of John Lane lives half a mile west of Commrecial Point.

John Lane, when a young man, and living in Virginia, served eight or nine months in the army, during the war of 1812. He is the only survivor of the war of 1812 now living [1879] in Scioto township.

RESIDENCE OF J. M. LANE, SCIOTO TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

MUHLENBERG.

This, the next smallest township in Pickaway county, was formed from portions of Jackson township on the south and east, Scioto on the north and east, Darby on the north and west, and Monroe on the west and south. It extends in a direction from northwest to southeast, on both sides of Darby creek, which flows its entire length through very nearly the center of the township. Muhlenberg township was erected December 8, 1830, beginning one mile east of Judge Seymour's place, near the State road; thence west, parallel with said road, to the crossing of Dry run, so as to include Seymour and Bell; thence a straight line to the south end of George Rowe's farm, to include said farm; thence southeast in a straight line to two white oaks from one root, on the corner of Hance Baker's survey of land, now owned by William Florence; thence in a parallel line with the first run line of said township, until it intersects the road up Darby creek on the east side; thence to the beginning, including about six by four miles. No order was issued for an election of township officers. A change was made in the boundary of Muhlenberg, March 10, 1851, as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said surveyed township, below George Rowe's; thence easterly (so as to leave the widow VanMeter in Jackson township) in a straight line to intersect the section line of said township of Muhlenberg.

There are on the tax-list thirteen thousand six hundred and sixty-nine acres of land. The territory embraces twenty-three square miles. The population, in 1840, was six hundred and fifty-three; in 1870, nine hundred and fifty-seven.

It was for many years a stock-raising country, but is now devoted more to the raising of grain. In early days stock was bought in the adjacent country, and even in Kentucky, and fattened here, after which it was driven to New York and Philadelphia markets, some drovers sending three and four droves across the mountains in a single season. Until a recent date the land has been mostly owned by a few persons, and even now there are many large farms. Some of the large tracts have been divided among the heirs of some owners who are now deceased, and there are some small farms that have been sold from the large tracts. This will account for its tardy settlement.

ORGANIZATION.

The first records of the organization of Muhlenberg township have been mislaid, or lost, and it is impossible to obtain any definite information as to the precise date of the first election. It is known that the township was erected December 8, 1830, being taken from Jackson, Scioto, Darby, and Monroe. It is probable that the first election took place in the spring of 1831. William Hill, sr., was the first justice of the peace. There was no townhouse until 1875, when a neat building was erected on the main street, in Darbyville, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The lower story was built by the township and corporation, and the upper story jointly by the Good Templars' organization, and Good Samaritan Grange. The basement contains a good corporation jail, of two cells. The officers of the township for 1879, are J. T. Kirkendall and J. W. McCallister, justices of the peace; T. L. Graham, Robert Galbreath, and James Trego, trustees; G. W. Miller, clerk; B. C. Carpenter, treasurer; R. C. Hill, assessor; J. I. Radcliff, and P. C. Swank, constables.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

At the time of the cession of this portion of Ohio to the general government, by Virginia, the lands west of the Scioto river were reserved as Virginia military lands, and were given to her soldiers in the Revolutionary war, as a reward for their faithful services in securing freedom from the yoke of bondage imposed by an English king. Of the first proprietors of this part of the military lands, General Peter Muhlenberg owned some seventeen hundred acres; Henry Baldwin, twelve hundred; Henry Massey, twelve hundred; Carter, Copeland, and others, large tracts. This was surveyed about 1796, or, perhaps, a few years earlier.

General Peter Muhlenberg was a minister of the Episcopal church, and it is related of him, that seeing the need of soldiers to carry on the war, he became one himself. One bright Sabbath day he came into the pulpit, dressed in his ministerial robes, and preached an effective farewell sermon to his congregation; then, throwing off the robes of peace, he appeared clothed in the full uniform of a colonel in the continental army, and calling on the men of his congregation to fight the battles of their country, he proceeded to enlist his regiment for the war.

NAME.

The name of Muhlenberg was given to this township in honor of Francis Muhlenberg, the youngest son of General Peter Muhlenberg, who settled in the country in 1820, where he lived a number of years, and finally married. He died two years after his marriage, leaving no children to carry his name down to posterity.

STREAMS.

But one stream of any size is found in Muhlenberg township. This is Darby creek, which is large enough, and of enough importance to the township, to be designated as a river, instead of by the insignificant name of creek. Darby creek rises near the head-waters of the

Scioto river, and runs in a course nearly parallel with that stream, into which it empties near Circleville, some eight miles below Muhlenberg township. This stream has been the means, in remote ages, of enriching a large portion of the township, flowing, as it does, near the center, its entire length, from north to south, and having a valley half a mile broad. It runs over a clean gravelly bottom, and during high water floods a large area of bottom land where it is not protected by levees. The name of Darby creek was given it after an old Indian chief, who lived on its banks at an early day. Besides this water course, there is also Dry run, which extends just within the border of the township, nearly its entire length, on the west; and George's run, which follows a tortuous course of a mile or more in the northwest part of the township.

PRAIRIES.

When the first settlers came on the ground there were places of a few acres in extent, in the west part of the township, and in the adjoining townships, that were called prairies, as no timber grew on them, and they were covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass, that would sometimes reach to the height of a man's shoulders when mounted on horseback. The surface of these prairies was covered with a heavy mat of moss, on which the numerous herds of deer fed in some seasons of the year. This heavy growth of moss would lead to the inference that these places, denuded of timber, were originally peat bogs, that had become covered up and filled by the constantly-encroaching moss, and the accumulation of decaying vegetable matter.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Although Pickaway county is rich in ancient works of the race known as the Mound Builders, this township has but few of their works within its borders, although there is a large mound in the adjoining township of Jackson. In this township there are two small mounds that have come under the observation of the writer; both in the northern part of the township: one on the east and one on the west side of Darby creek, and a mile or more from each other. They are not more than thirty feet in diameter, and twelve feet high, and are quite small when compared with those found in other parts of the county.

TIMBER.

When the white settlers first came to this country, the face of the land was covered with a heavy growth of timber, such as walnut, maple, ash, elm, honey locust, and sycamore, on the bottoms, besides much oak on the uplands. As the land along the water-courses was the best adapted to the needs of the inhabitants at that time, it was first cleared, and an immense amount of the very best timber the country produced was sacrificed. The land was cleared in the quickest manner possible: by felling the trees, and rolling the great logs into heaps, where they were burned, or by girdling, and thus destroying them. Some of the better timber was split into rails, with which to fence the clearings, the walnut being the most durable timber used. Most of the best timber has been cut down, and, in later days, utilized in various ways, until very little timber, suitable for first-class lumber, is left. There are still, however, many good sized oak trees standing on the uplands, and a great deal of land is now covered with undergrowth and timber that, in a few years, will be cleared away, and the country they now cover made into productive farms.

SOIL.

The soil is, for the most part, a black loam, mixed with some gravel, and is very productive, raising large crops of corn and wheat. On the hills, and back from the creeks, are to be found areas of clay soil. This is so situated as to be easily drained, and is very nearly as productive as the black soil, though in some seasons it requires more labor to prepare and raise a crop than on the bottom lands. Much of the land along the bottom, and bordering the creek, has to be protected from the washing of floods, by means of levees, that have been built at considerable expense by the owners of these lands. It is not an unfrequent thing to see fields of one hundred and fifty acres of corn in a single tract, while the average area planted by each farmer would be from forty to eighty acres.

INDIANS.

This country was the home of the Shawnee Indians, and small bands of them lived in various portions of the town at the time of its early settlement. For a number of years after the country was settled, the Indians returned annually, early in the spring, for the purpose of making maple sugar, and remained until October, when they moved toward the Sandusky river and bay. A large burying ground was located in the rear of their old camp, a short distance above the village of Darbyville, and on the opposite side of the creek. This was the camp and burial place of the band to which the chief, Darby, belonged. There was another camp, not far from the toll-gate, south of Darbyville, a short distance. Still another camp was located farther down the creek, and not far from the township line.

INDIAN DUEL.

An Indian duel took place just below Darbyville, where there was an Indian camp, at an early day, between an Indian known as "Old Pounder," and another Indian, whose name is unknown. Some trouble ensued between them, and the Indians' code of honor admitted of no other way of settling an injury than by blood. "Pounder" had a presentiment that he should be killed, and obtained a promise that he should buried. He then fought the other Indian, knives being the weapons used, and was soon killed. This affair happened in 1805. "Pounder" was buried not far from the banks of the creek. The next winter, or spring, Colonel Elias Florence, then a boy, in company with a young companion, were hunting rabbits in that vicinity, and, happening near the grave, saw the remains of "Old Pounder" on the ground. They were frightened at the sight, and informed Judge Florence, who, with a man and the two boys, went to the spot and again buried the remains.

EARLY EVENTS.

For the following facts pertaining to the early events, and settlement of Muhlenberg, we are indebted to Col. Elias Florence:

The early pioneers desired that their children should obtain the rudiments of an education, and as soon as possible arranged for schools. Judge Florence was the first person to establish a school, which he did in a log cabin on his place, in 1807. The first school-teacher was Brice Howard, who was hired and paid by Judge Florence. Sylvester Tipton taught school in the same cabin, after Howard. Horatio Keys also taught about the same time. Mr. Tipton came from Virginia to Ohio, about 1796. Rev. George Ambrose came about 1820, and taught a school on the west side of Darby creek, near Darbyville. He was a Baptist preacher, and preached in the adjacent country, and at an early date. Mr. Abbott taught school about 1816, or 1818. James Rice taught school on the Muhlenberg farm about 1817, in the fall. It is not known who was the first white person born in the township. It is believed there were births in the families of some of the squatters before actual settlers came in and took possession of the land. The first death that occurred in the neighborhood, was a child of Jonathan Renick, named Seymour. This death occurred in 1805. An infant daughter of Judge Florence's died in November, 1806, the fall after the family came to the new country, and was the first person buried in the Florence burial ground. The first physician employed in the township was Dr. Scott, of Chillicothe. This was previous to 1810. Drs. Turney, Webb, and Luckey, came to Circleville about 1810. Dr. Rafe, a Frenchman, came to the township and settled in Darbyville about 1826 or 1827. The first marriage, that can be recalled, in the neighborhood, was that of Anthony Hall and Polly Wood, in 1806. Early settlers obtained flour and meal from a mill on Darby creek, in Jackson township, and about seven miles from the present town of Darbyville, or from a mill on the upper part of the same stream, in Franklin county. The first of these mills was built about 1802 or 1803. The other a little later. The first orchard planted in Muhlenberg township, was on the place of Van Meter. This was set out in about 1808. Eleazer Smith had a blacksmith shop on Darby creek, below Darbyville, about 1808. The first shop in the town of Darbyville, was erected about 1826. A store for the sale of general merchandise was opened by Samuel Scott, in Darbyville, about 1826 or 1827. A grocery store was opened, about 1827 or 1828, by George Hill and J. P. Hill. A blacksmith shop was run in Darbyville, in 1826, by Charles McFeters, a mulatto. The first post-office was kept in Darbyville in 1827. Rev. George Ambrose was the first postmaster. The present postmaster is James D. Miller. Before this post-office was opened mail was sent to Circleville, and obtained from that office. The first survey for a township was made by Judge Florence, in 1826 or 1827. It was afterwards again surveyed by Mr. Nesbeth, of Ross county. The first justice of the peace in Muhlenberg township, was William Hill, sr., who came, in 1815, from Virginia. The first election for township officers was probably held, in 1830 or 1831, soon after the formation of the township. The earlier records are lost, and it is impossible to obtain positive proof of the date of this election. A tannery was started by John Shepard about 1819, which he kept in operation until his death, some years later. His son, Abram Shepard, continued it until about 1838, when it was abandoned. James Magill started a tannery about 1834, which he run for some twenty years, until he became very dissipated, and allowed a large number of hides to spoil, since which time it has not been in operation. A saw-mill was built on the farm of Francis Hill, a little below Darbyville, about 1820. In 1831 a run of stone was put in for grinding purposes. Mr. Hill died, and, in 1835, Jonathan Blue rented the property and put in a wool-carding machine. It was afterwards rented by others, and was finally sold, about 1844, to Jacob Measy. This mill has been in operation for many years, and was torn down on the completion of the mill in Darbyville, in 1877.

SETTLEMENT.

The names and the dates of arrival of many of the settlers in this then new country, have been lost in oblivion. No record of their heroic self-sacrifices has been kept, and most of those who came into the western wilds have passed away. The oldest of the early settlers now living is Col. Elias Florence, now in his eighty-fourth year, but with a mind still active, and stored with memories of those early days when, a boy, he frolicked with the Indian boys, practiced at shooting with their bows and arrows, and assisted in the sterner duties of redeeming a fertile soil from the dense growth of forest covering it. To his recollection of early events we rely for much of the history of the early settlement of Muhlenberg township. It is more the history of a neighborhood than of a township, as until 1830 it was not known as a township, but was included in the limits of Jackson, Scioto, Darby, and Monroe townships.

Isaac Van Meter came to the "Old Station," near Chillicothe, about 1806, and from thence to this township in 1807, where he purchased twelve hundred acres of land, a part of which is now occupied by Col. Elias Florence, and a part is owned by Philip Renick. Mr. Van Meter married a daughter of John Renick. But few of his descendants live in this vicinity at present. He died in 1820, and was buried in a neighboring burying-ground, a short distance west of Col. Florence's, and on a hill overlooking the creek bottoms.

John and David Martin had a cabin on the creek at a very early date. They owned no land, and lived much as the Indians did—from hand to mouth. They did not remain long.

Widow Burgett, with a son, Daniel, and four daughters, lived on Darby creek for a number of years, when they left for some other location.

John, Cornelius, and William Poulson, and another brother, settled in Darby township at an early day.

Mr. Galbreath came to the township as early as 1806, and settled on the old Federal road, east of Darbyville. His son Robert lives on the Galbreath road at this time.

Mr. Swank came from Germany to Maryland, where he remained some time, coming to Ohio in 1806. He never owned much property here. He was always ready for a frolic or merry-making. He had four sons—Peter,

Adam, David, and William. John Swank, a descendant of his, now lives in this township.

John Rush and family, consisting of wife and several children, owned fifty acres of land on Darby creek, about 1805. They remained three or four years, when they moved to Darke county.

John Studebaker and wife came about 1806, and settled on the creek. He was quite a hunter, and never owned any land. About Christmas time, one season, he found eighteen bee-trees in one day. He remained four or five years, when the roving disposition again seized him, and he moved elsewhere.

Edward Pritchard settled on Dry run about 1806, where he owned or occupied two hundred acres of land, and made some improvements, but obtained no title to the land. He also bought about one hundred and fifty acres additional. He died about 1820. His family were rather a bad lot, and left the country soon after his death.

Judge William Florence came from Virginia to Ohio, arriving here April 9, 1806. He was detained east of the Scioto river a few days by high water. He occupied a cabin on John Renick's place for a short time, when he bought a part of the Muhlenberg tract, about one hundred acres, of a Mr. Wilson, who then owned it. He afterwards purchased more land, until he owned some seventeen or eighteen hundred acres. Judge Florence, Jonathan Holmes, and Daniel Ludwick, were the first county commissioners of Pickaway county. He was twice elected to the legislature, in 1816 and 1817, serving the first year the legislature met at Columbus. He was elected associate judge by the legislature, in 1828, and served two terms. He died in 1870, aged ninety-six. His children were Elias, Robinson, William, Nancy, Sally, Betsey, Mary, and Kittie, who died when an infant.

John and David Shepard came to this township from Chillicothe, about 1807. David Shepard was at one time sheriff of Ross county, but unfortunate investments had taken all his property. Colonel Langham, a friend of his, gave him three hundred acres of land, which was deeded to his son, John B. Shepard. Colonel Florence afterwards bought this property.

John Shepard came about 1807. He married a daughter of Isaac Van Meter, and with her received three hundred acres of land. He lived near the sawmill, just below Darbyville, where his wife died, after which he moved to Illinois, and died there.

Parnick George came from Virginia about the same time as Isaac Van Meter, in 1807, and bought land above Darbyville. He married Catharine Van Meter. He was justice of the peace two terms.

Judge William Seymour came from Ross county, about 1808. He was once the owner of considerable property there, but lost most of it during the great flood of 1804. He settled in the north part of Muhlenberg township, on Darby creek. He was one of the early associate judges of the common pleas court, to which office he was elected by the legislature, about 1810. His children were: Catharine, Elizabeth, Margaret, Minerva, Hannah, Polly, Richard, Abel, Adam, and Jonathan. Margaret is still living, and is the wife of Dr. Hill, of Terre Haute, Indiana; Polly married Gustavus Perrel, of Madison township, this county, where she still lives.

George Rowe came into the country before 1812. In 1813 or 1814, he bought land on Dry run, the title to which proved defective, and he came near losing it. He finally compromised with the legal owner, and retained the property, on which he resided until his death.

William Hill came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1815, with his family, consisting of wife and eight children, four boys, and four girls. Of these, five are now living. They fitted up a small cabin, about twelve by fourteen feet in size, east of Darby creek, in which they laid a rough floor. Three of the older boys fixed up a shelter which had been used as a sheep pen, and occupied it for a time, without a floor. They then built a house about eighteen by twenty feet, and had it ready to occupy about Christmas. There was a saw-mill on the creek, at which they procured boards for the floor of the new cabin. The next spring they had about five acres cleared, and rented besides this about twelve acres on the Muhlenberg farm, across the creek. Their corn was almost ruined by worms some seasons. Mr. Hill died April 25, 1849, aged seventy-three years. His wife was Margaret Florence, of Fauquier county, Virginia. Of their children, William, Thomas, and Robert, live in Muhlenberg township, and are now aged men; Mrs. Kinnear lives in Columbus; and Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, in Circleville.

William Hill, jr., son of the above-mentioned William Hill, came with his father's family in 1815. At the time of their arrival, there was some land cleared along the creek bottoms, but none between Darby creek and the Scioto river. Wolves and deer were plenty. As many as three deer were killed by his father in one morning. There was a large pond above Darbyville, where the deer went to eat moss and to drink. They were sometimes hunted by placing a candle in the bow of a canoe, with a board, or piece of bark, behind it to avoid showing the hunter, when they could be approached very closely, and shot. Mr. Hill married Susan Gilliland, in Darby township, in 1833. They had four sons and five daughters, as follows: Albert, Sarah, Catharine, Coleman, Henry C., Ann, Elizabeth, Frank, and Margaret. Coleman died April 13, 1864, while a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. Albert and Henry each served three years as soldiers in the war. Of the nine children, eight are now living: three, Henry, Margaret, and Ann, on the old homestead in the east part of the township. Mr. Hill is now seventy-nine years of age.

Leroy Hill, a brother of William Hill, sr., came with his wife, at the same time, in 1815, and bought something over two hundred acres of land. In this party of new settlers there were twenty-five persons, including children, who emigrated from Virginia. All settled in this neighborhood. Leroy Hill afterwards moved to Clark county with his family, where he died in 1819.

Robert Hill, another brother, with a wife and two children, came at the same time. With his two brothers, he bought five hundred acres of land, on which he remained eight or nine years, when he sold to William and

removed to the Little Miami country, where he died some time after 1836.

Thomas Hill, a son of William Hill, sr., came with his father's family in 1815. May 18, 1845, he was married to Julia Sharp, who came from New York State to Ohio. They have a good farm of two hundred and twelve acres in the eastern part of the town, and are comfortably situated in their old age. They did their part in clearing the country of the heavy timber with which it was covered, and now have their reward, cheered by the love and care of their children, of whom they have had nine. Two remain at home, and one is married and lives near home.

Francis Hill came at the same time as the rest of the family, in 1815, and, at his father's death, inherited a part of his estate. He married, and raised seven children—five girls and two boys. Of these, three girls live in the county: Sarah, who married Robert Galbreath, and lives on the Galbreath road, east of Darbyville; Ann, who married Mr. Montgomery, and lives in Jackson township; and Matilda, who married Jonathan Blue, and now lives in Bloomfield, Harrison township.

INDIAN INCIDENTS.

One day an Indian came to the school-house, near the creek, where William Hill was working, to see what the white children were doing. As he entered he handed his knife and tomahawk to Mr. Rice, who laid them on the desk. The children were very much frightened, and ran out of doors to hide. William Hill, with his two oldest boys, were husking corn near the school-house, and seeing that the children were much frightened, inquired the cause. They imagined the Indian had killed the teacher, and, in a few minutes, two or three of the neighbors arrived, armed with axes, and one with a gun. By this time the Indian had come out where Mr. Hill was, and was looking at the horses. The man with the gun presented it at the Indian's head, and would have shot him, had not Mr. Hill thrown the weapon aside. He was determined to kill the Indian, until Mr. Hill suggested, in a forcible manner, that they find out whether the teacher was killed, before murdering the Indian. On arriving at the school-house, the matter was explained by Mr. Rice, the teacher. It was a narrow escape for the Indian, and had he been killed, would have resulted disastrously for the whites.

After this affair was over, the Indian told Mr. Hill that seven Indians had gone to his house. Mr. Hill was considerably frightened as nearly all his family were sick, and he did not know what the Indians might do. He hastened home, where he found things all quiet. Mr. Hill's sister was baking bread, his eldest daughter assisting her. The Indian asked for bread, and was given a loaf, fresh from the oven, and smoking hot, which he wrapped in his blanket. He was then asked if he wanted meat, when he replied, "No hog, no hog," and departed.

Francis Muhlenberg, a younger son of General Peter Muhlenberg, came to Ohio about the year 1820. For a number of years he lived in the family of Judge Florence. He came into possession of about sixteen hundred acres of land owned by his father, and married Mary Denny, with whom he lived about two years, when he died, childless. In politics he was a Democrat, but being a man much respected, he was elected to the legislature on the Whig ticket, in 1823. In 1825 or 1826, he was elected to congress, and served one year, declining to serve the second year of his term. The township of Muhlenberg, in which he lived, was so named in honor of him.

Major Muhlenberg, brother of Francis, and an officer in the regular army, lost his wife in the east, and came to Ohio, remaining in the family of Judge Florence until the marriage of his brother, after which he lived with him until his death, when he returned to Reading, Pennsylvania, where he died.

Arthur Whiteside taught school many years in this neighborhood, and, being a frugal man, saved money until he was able to buy three hundred acres of land in Darbyville, where he afterwards resided. His widow lives with a daughter in New Holland, this county. A daughter, Mrs. Girton, now lives with her husband in Darbyville. Mr. Whiteside's father, Andrew Whiteside, came, originally, from Ireland, and bought land in Jackson township, about 1824, where he died.

Alexander McKinley came to this township about the year 1825. John McKinley and Jacob Yoakum came about the same time. They bought a part of the tract of land owned by Judge Seymour.

Jacob Yoakum served in the war of 1812. He settled on land in the north part of Muhlenberg, and the south part of Darby townships, which he cleared, and where he died, in 1878, at an advanced age. His widow now lives on the same property.

Charles Bell settled in the northwest part of the township in about 1825. He built the house, or a portion of it, that is now owned by Thomas Darst, and situated on Darby creek.

Henry Darst came from Maryland to Ohio in 1805, and settled in Lancaster, Fairfield county, where he remained for a time, when he removed to Perry county, and from there to Muskingum county. In 1835 or '36, he came to Pickaway county, and located in Circleville, where he kept hotel three years. He then purchased five hundred acres of land in the northwest part of Muhlenberg township, on which he remained until his death. The farm he then bought is now occupied by his sons, Gideon and William. Another brother, Thomas, lives in the north part of the township, on the creek, and Ira Darst lives on a farm half a mile above Darbyville, on the pike.

William Fullen came from Rockbridge county, Virginia, with his father, who settled on Deer creek, about ten miles from Chillicothe. He came to Pickaway county in 1827, where he bought land, about 1834, near Darbyville. He owned several hundred acres of land, and now lives with his children on a farm of two hundred and seventy acres. He has been twice married, and has raised eleven children. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Only two of his children by his first wife are now living—James, who lives on a part of his farm near Darbyville, and Jackson, who lives in Darby township. Of his second wife's children: Mary married James

Brown; Lucy married Ezra Stonerock; Richard lives at home, in Darbyville, where he keeps a livery stable, and the younger children also live at home. Mr. Fullen made money handling stock. He would sometimes take three droves of cattle and one of hogs across the mountains in a single season; and though he has lost considerable money by signing notes as security, he still has a good property.

Abel Seymour came to Ohio and settled, in 1827, on a part of Judge Seymour's tract. He was married near Baltimore, Maryland, in that year, and both he and his wife came from that place to Ohio on horseback. Before his marriage he was a drover. He was a son of Judge Seymour, and inherited a part of his property. He died in 1872, aged nearly seventy-five years. His widow, Mrs. Mary A. Seymour, lives on the farm he left, which contains over two hundred acres. They had no children, and a nephew—Seymour Gulick—whom they brought up, lives with her and manages the farm. Mrs. Seymour, now sixty-nine years of age, has crossed the mountains on horseback five times. She is a member of the Methodist church at Darbyville. At an early day she used to attend preaching services and class-meetings at John McKinley's, near the north line of the township, once in two weeks. For several years before the church was built at Darbyville the school-house at that place was used as a place of worship. Mrs. Seymour is still able to use the old-fashioned spinning-wheel occasionally.

Jacob Thorn came to Ross county about 1808. He moved to this township about 1834, living on rented farms for many years before buying. He finally bought a farm in the east part of the township, about two miles from Darbyville. He married while in Ross county, and had eight children, six of whom lived to maturity. Three—John, Frederick, and William D.—are now residents of this township, Frederick occupying the old homestead. The original farm was two hundred and sixty acres, mostly covered with heavy timber; now there are only about twenty acres in timber. Jacob Thorn was an abolitionist, but did not keep a station on the underground railroad. He died in 1870, aged eighty-one years. His wife died in 1867, aged seventy-four years.

John McKinley came from Virginia about 1819, and settled about three miles above Darbyville, in the northwest part of the township, where he bought a farm. In 1849 he moved about half a mile above Darbyville, where he died in April, 1876, aged seventy-nine years. At his death he owned about seven hundred acres of land. His widow now occupies the farm, which is worked by his nephews.

George W. Bolin came from Berkeley county, Virginia, to Ohio, in 1835. For some years after coming to this State he remained in Circleville, working at his trade, which was that of a carpenter. In 1841 he bought the farm he now lives on, in the northwest part of the township. When he purchased it there was no clearing, but the hard labor of his own hands, with the help of his sons, has cleared the land, and he now has a good home. His wife was Mrs. McIlvaine, to whom he was married in 1834. They have four sons and one daughter.

Isaac Seymour came to this township in 1835, and bought one hundred and two acres in the north part of the township, east of Darby creek. It was mostly in timber when he purchased it, but is now a fine farm. He has raised seven children, of whom six are now living.

Baldwin Clifton Carpenter came from Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1837, bringing with him a small herd of cattle. In the spring of 1838 he engaged in the general mercantile business in Darbyville, at which he continued for a few years at a time, until about 1857. During this time he was in partnership with several different persons, and a part of the time was out of business, and dealt in cattle. He now owns some thirteen hundred acres of land. He was married in 1829, and has had nine children, one of whom died quite young; two are married; the rest live at home in Darbyville.

Alexander McKinley came to this township in 1839 or 1840. He bought eight hundred acres of land in the northwest corner of the township. He was married in 1849, and raised twelve children. He died in 1873. Mrs. McKinley manages the farm with the help of her sons, and has now five hundred acres of land.

William Avery Miller came to Darbyville in 1840, and engaged in the tinning business. In 1855 he engaged in a general mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Samuel H. Thompson. Mr. Thompson went west in 1860, and Mr. Miller continued the business until his death, when he was succeeded by his son, James D. Miller, who still conducts the business, in connection with the post-office.

Mr. Joseph A. Pritchard came to Muhlenberg with his wife, in 1844. He bought nearly three hundred acres of land on the Columbus pike, in the northeast part of the township. He was a local Methodist preacher, and held meetings in the country, and assisted at protracted meetings. They had eleven children, all of whom now lie in the cemetery. Two sons and one adopted son died in the army, and one son died while attending school at Delaware. Mr. Pritchard died February 16, 1863, aged fifiy-four years. Mrs. Matilda Pritchard, his wife, now lives in Darbyville, saddened by the great losses she has sustained, but cheered by the blessed hope of meeting her loved ones in a better land.

LOST.

It was no very unusual thing for the new settlers in a wilderness of timber to become somewhat dazed and lost when they had occasion to traverse the timber out of some path or well known course. Where the settlements were several miles distant from each other, and the interval a dense and almost impenetrable forest, this is not to be wondered at. On one occasion, Mr. Isaac Van Meter, then well along in years, mounted his horse and rode into the woods to gather in some of his hogs that had been fattening on "shack," as acorns and beechnuts were called. He was gone much longer than was expected, and his family became alarmed and instituted a search for him. The neighbors were called on, and after some time found him about three miles from home, near what is now known as Robtown. He had dis-

JOHN McKINLEY.

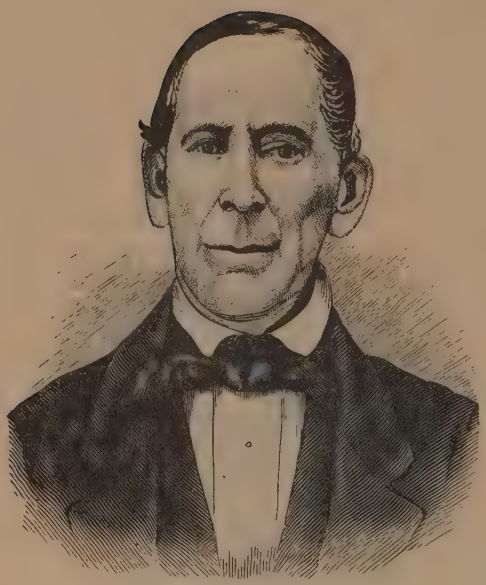
MRS. SOPHIA McKINLEY.

John McKinley was born in Hardy county, Virginia, in the year 1797. He was three times married. His first wife was a native of Hardy county, Virginia, where she spent a portion of her married life; but she died in Darby township, Pickaway county, Ohio. Nine children were born of this union, five of whom are now living—Harriet, Mary, Abel Seymour, Joseph Hill, and John Wesley.

Margaret Millar was the second wife of John McKinley. Of this union were born three children—Russell B., William H., and Sarah Jane.

His third wife was Sophia Williamson, of Portsmouth, Ohio, who still survives him. No children were born of this union.

Mr. McKinley died in April, 1876, leaving a large property to his legal representatives. The kindness of his heart is exhibited in becoming surety for so many of his neighbors and friends, which resulted very disastrously, and gave him much trouble and anxiety, and is said to have had much to do with hastening his demise. Mr. McKinley, though a business man, was also a local Methodist preacher, and perhaps is more widely known as such than as a dealer in stock. He was regarded by his neighbors as an honest man, a good citizen, a faithful christian, and an exemplary member of society. He was not educated in the schools, but possessed a fair business education, and was a successful business man and an influential preacher.



ALEXANDER McKINLEY

MRS. MARY ANN McKINLEY.

was born in Hardy county, Virginia, March 10, 1800. He spent his childhood in his native county, and obtained such an education as the condition of the country could afford, which was exceedingly limited. Indeed, he may be called a self-made man, acquiring his education in business in that valuable but expensive school—experience.

His native ability will be readily seen from his success in the accumulation of a large landed property, and in handling stock. It is said of him that his judgment of the value of stock was almost unerring.

In 1821 he came to Ohio, purchased and cleared his farm, and, with his faithful wife, bore the trials and hardships incident to, and inseparable from, a pioneer life. He married Miss Mary Ann Williamson, of this State, in 1830, by whom he had thirteen children, only eight of whom are now living—Samuel, Robert, Joseph, Cornelius, James, Alexander, Stephen, and Marcus.

Samuel married Ellen Balan, and lives on a portion of the homestead. Robert married Susan Thomas, and lives on the farm also. Joseph married Miss Lizzie Wilcoxson, and lives in Indiana. James married Mary E. Davis, who is deceased.

Alexander McKinley died in August, 1873, leaving his afflicted and faithful helper a large property and family to manage. Her sons now prove earnest and faithful men, on whom she can rely in the management of all her business interests.

It would be unjust to close this brief biography of this family without a mention of a brilliant and dutiful son, who, only one year since, was summoned to join his father, brother, and sisters, who had preceded him. We refer to John. This has proved a severe stroke to his mother. No mere word of the writer can properly picture the hardships and trials of a woman who has faced the realities of a new-country life on a farm, nor can any mere words paint the glories in store for such a mother.

Mrs. McKinley is now sixty-six years old, but is, to all appearance, in good health; and, for the sake of her children, it is to be hoped she may survive yet these many years.

mounted and tied his horse to a bush, and was engaged in whipping a pole-cat around with a little switch. When asked what he was doing that for, he replied that "he became so very cold in riding that he had to do something to keep warm, and it occurred to him that if he whipped that pole-cat about for a while he would get warmed up." The general verdict of the searching party was that he *had* become pretty well "warmed up," as they returned home, carefully keeping the windward side of him.

ENCOUNTERS WITH BEARS.

For a number of years after the early settlement of the country many wild animals remained, including bears, wolves, foxes, deer, and smaller animals. Bears were not very plentiful, but were occasionally met with. Miss Ellen Hill, a sister of William and Thomas Hill (who are now residents of this township), when a young girl, was sent into the field to pick corn and beans for dinner. While engaged in this work she heard a noise near her, and looking around discovered a large bear sitting up on his haunches but a few feet from her. Her screams of terror put him to flight and called the family to the field, where were to be seen the large tracks he made in the moist earth.

Thomas Roberts was a settler on the upper Darby, in 1836. He lived near Georgesville, Franklin county. On one occasion he was riding his horse across the prairie, below the Darst farm, in Muhlenberg township, when he came across a large bear. He had no weapon but a tomahawk and knife, but concluded to have some sport; so he chased the bear through the tall grass until it was nearly tired out, and he found that by heading it off occasionally he could drive it where he wished. He accordingly headed it toward home, and when near enough to be heard, called his large bear dog, which came and furiously attacked the bear. Mr. Roberts could not remain quiet and see his dog torn in pieces by the bear, which had seized it in its strong embrace. He jumped from his horse, and struck at the bear with his tomahawk, which was knocked out of his hand, and the huge animal came to close quarters, and would have soon torn him in pieces had not a fortunate thrust of his knife pierced his heart and terminated the fight. His dog was seriously injured in the first attack, but was cared for as such a faithful creature should be, and recovered.

MEDICAL.

For a number of years after the first settlement was made there was no physician nearer than Chillicothe. When the services of a physician were required, as was frequently the case in the new country, a message was despatched to Dr. Scott, of that place, until so late as 1810. In that year Drs. Turney, Webb, and Luckey, settled in Circleville, and being good physicians, and more convenient of access, they were employed. In 1826 Dr. Rafe, a Frenchman, settled at Darbyville, where he remained some years, until his death. He was a weak little man of no great force, and very slack in collecting his bills, and just as slack in paying his debts. It was equently the case that a creditor, to secure his debt, would attach the doctor's faithful horse, "Botherum." When this happened he would call on Colonel Florence, and with a lugubrous countenance, say "I'm ruined." His creditors had taken "Botherum" again. Colonel Florence helped him out of this trouble many times.

Dr. Noble and Dr. Wilson came later, and for some years dealt out calomel, jalap, aloes, and the nauseating drugs so extensively used in those days, as the needs of their patients required.

Dr. James Allen settled in Darbyville about 1833. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1803, and came down the Ohio river with his father in 1812, settling in Fayette county, where his father bought a small farm. About 1824, Dr. Allen read medicine with Dr. Toland, of London, Madison county. He was examined by the president and members of the eighth radical district of Ohio, in 1827, and granted a diploma, after which he practiced for a time in Frankfort, Ross county. In 1833 he moved to Darbyville, where he continued his practice for twenty-two years. He accumulated considerable property by careful, straightforward, economical habits, and bought nine hundred acres of land in Muhlenberg and Darby townships. He moved to his farm in 1853, and remained there a year, when he again moved to London, Madison county, where he died, July 8, 1867. His son, James Allen, now lives on a part of his estate, and owns a fine stud of young horses, which he has in training for the turf.

Dr. Richard H. Tipton began the study of medicine with Dr. Sisson, of Columbus, in 1841, and attended lectures in Cincinnati one year, when he went to Philadelphia, where he graduated, in 1850. He began the practice of medicine in Darbyville, in 1846, before graduating, and after receiving his diploma returned. He has since remained in Darbyville, except during the war, when he entered the service as surgeon of the Ninetieth Ohio infantry, serving in all the campaigns in which the regiment participated, and was in charge of the field hospital of the first division of the Fourth army corps one and one-half years. At the close of the war he resumed his practice in Darbyville, where he has since remained.

Dr. F. M. Black began the study of medicine with Dr. P. K. Hull, of Circleville, in 1849, and graduated from Starling medical college, at Columbus, in 1852. He first began practice in Williamsport, but came to Darbyville in 1853, and entered into partnership with Dr. James Allen. He owns a large farm in the north part of the township, and is an extensive stock raiser, having a fine herd of short-horn cattle, which he bought in Kentucky, in 1875. He entered the army as captain of company A, Ninetieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, in July, 1862, and served until December, of the same year, when he resigned. Dr. Black has a very lucrative practice, and has accumulated a good property.

DARBYVILLE.

The corporation of Darbyville was platted July 27, 1826. It was laid out on land formerly entered, surveyed, and patented by Cornelius Baldwin, on the west side of Darby creek, and near the center of the present

township of Muhlenberg. The plat was surveyed for George Hill, who owned the land east of Main street, and David Thomas, who owned the land on the west side of said street. The surveyor was Joel Walker. We are unable to ascertain the names of the first officers. The present officers are: R. H. Tipton, mayor; T. H. Carpenter, clerk; I. W. McCallister, treasurer; H. C. Plummer, Jacob Miller, W. H. Kirkendall, councilmen; Felix Radcliff, marshal and street commissioner.

The business of the village is represented by the following persons: J. D. Miller, general merchandise; W. H. Kirkendall, general merchandise; James A. Clay, general merchandise; Henry C. Plummer and Thomas J. Miller, blacksmiths; David Dornsifer and C. A. Buzzy, wagon-makers; S. W. Brown and J. A. Pickerieng, harness-makers; Jacob Miller, hotel; R. H. Tipton, F. M. Black, and J. T. Kirkendall, physicians; Richard Fullen, livery; Brooks & Girton, saw and grist mill; George Wehe and W. H. Burchnell, shoemakers.

CEMETERIES.

The first ground used for this purpose was on the farm of Judge William Florence, on the south side of the creek, below Darbyville. An infant daughter of Judge Florence was buried here in 1806. One was afterwards made on the Van Meter place, west of Colonel Florence's present residence, and another on Judge Seymour's place, near where Joseph Wright now lives. Several others were used in various parts of the township, and at the present time there are no less than eight burial places to be found. In 1875, the corporation of Darbyville bought five acres of ground, just below the town, on the pike, and opened a general township cemetery. This lot cost them seven hundred and fifty dollars, and, in time, will be made a beautiful ground. At present, it is in a crude condition.

CHURCHES.

The Baptist church was established about 1820 or 1825, by Adam Miller, who came from Fairfield county. Meetings were at first held in the house of George Hill, until the school-house was built, soon after, when an addition was built to it and used for divine service by the Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians. This church finally went to decay, and of the members who were left, some went into Scioto township, and joined a church that was formed at a later date. Rev. George Ambrose preached in the school-house about 1830. He went south for a time, and on his return, was seized with the cholera, and died.

A branch of the Presbyterian church was organized about 1825. Service was held at different houses in the neighborhood, during the winter season, and in the summer a pleasant grove was selected, and logs were rolled together for seats for the congregation. The Darbyville school-house was used, after its completion, for some years. In 1842, a church was erected near the line, in Jackson township, and the people have since attended service at that house.

Occasional services, by laymen, of the Methodist denomination, were held at an early day, in some parts of the town. Preaching service was had at Mr. McKinley's as early as 1826, and afterwards at the school-house in Darbyville. The exact date of the church organization can not now be ascertained. It was first called London circuit, then Franklin, and then Darbyville. It has now four appointments: Commercial Point, Renick chapel, Concord, and Darbyville. The church in the latter place was begun in 1842, and completed in 1844, since which time it has been used for worship. The preacher for 1879 is Rev. R. Callahan.

In the spring of 1878, a branch organization of the African Methodist Episcopal church was perfected at Darbyville. For a number of years services have been held at the school-house in the village, by John Dickinson. Some of the persons interested in the formation of this church assisted at the building of the school-house, with the understanding that it should be used by them as a church. The first quarterly meeting was held there soon after its organization. It is expected that it will be made a mission and supplied from Circleville, at the next session of conference. The present minister is Rev. R. H. Morris, of Circleville.

SCHOOLS.

This township is well provided with schools, and has been from a comparatively early date. In 1855 a union school district was set off in the village of Darbyville, and has, since that time been maintained. It was organized April 9, 1853, by the election of three trustees: Rev. John McKinley, for three years; David Yates, two years, and Isaac George, one year, with S. H. Thompson, clerk. Four hundred dollars were appropriated for a building fund—three hundred and fifty for tuition, and fifty for incidental expenses. A school building was erected the same year, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1867 a second story was added to the building, to be used as a school hall, at an expense of four hundred dollars. The school is under the superintendence of I. W. McCallister, who has been in charge two years, as well as three years about 1869 to 1872. Mrs. Pickering is his assistant, and has been employed three years. The school has an average attendance of about ninety, during the summer, and one hundred, during the winter.

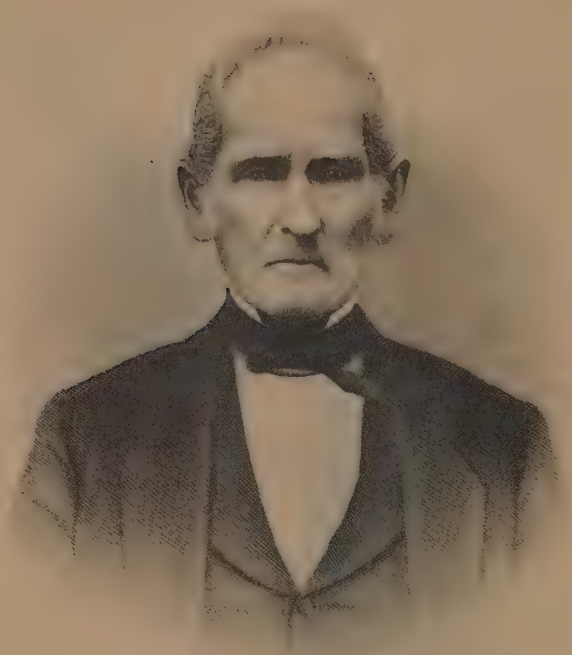
A school is kept up in Darbyville, by the township, for the education of the colored children and youth. The building was erected in 1872, at a cost of six hundred and thirty-two dollars. The school is taught by John R. Gibson, who has been a student at Wilberforce university, Xenia. At the present time, twenty-six names are enrolled, with an average attendance of about sixteen.

SOCIETIES.

There are but two societies in the township, both located in Darbyville.

GRANGE.

Good Samaritan Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in Monroe township, in 1874, but was afterwards changed to Darbyville. Its sessions were first held in the school hall, but, in 1875, the funds in the treasury, and such as were raised by means of festivals, were combined with such as were furnished by the Good Templars' organization, and appropriated to the erection of a hall



Elias Florence

over the town house. This hall has since been used when the society has held meetings. For some time past no regular meetings have been held, and but little interest in the society is manifest.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, No. 494, was organized under a charter issued in 1875. The charter members were: W. H. Kirkendall, Rev. W. W. Cherrington and wife, H. H. Radcliff and wife, James A. Miller, David Dornsifer, John Wehe and wife, Lou J. Pickering, Roswell Moore and wife, Ann Brown, Cora Seymour, Seymour Radcliff, Emma Miller, Catharine Beathard, Effie Pritchard, Matilda Pritchard, Robert Galbreath, Charles Wehe. The present officers are: Alfred Brooks, W. C.; Lou J. Pickering, W. V.; W. H. Kirkendall, P. W. C.; Simon Carpenter, R. S.; Ed. Murphy, F. S.; Emma Pickering, W. T.; John White; W. M.; Katy Fissel, D. M.; Effie Girton, I. G.; W. L. Willey, O. G.; Mrs. Beathard, R. H. S.; Lucy Brown, L. H. S.; Cora Seymour, W. C. This society owns a half interest in the hall over the town house, and is in a flourishing condition. It has now fifty-one members.

GENERAL.

A company was organized in 1832, for the purpose of importing blooded cattle, and thereby improving the stock of the country. Colonel Elias Florence was one of the stockholders interested. The existence of the corporation was to terminate in five years. Two men, of good judgment, were selected to go to England and purchase such stock as was required, which, in due time, arrived. It comprised some sixteen bulls and twenty cows, and through them a great improvement was made in the stock raised and shipped to the east. On the expiration of the time for which the corporation was organized, the stock was bought by Colonel Florence, and others, and descendants of that herd were to be found on many farms in this vicinity in later years.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

COLONEL ELIAS FLORENCE.

Elias Florence was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, February 15, 1797. His father was William Florence, and his mother Fanny (Robinson) Florence, both born and raised in Virginia. In 1806 William Florence emigrated, with his family, to Ohio, arriving in Muhlenberg township April 9th, of that year. He located on a part of the original tract owned by General Peter Muhlenberg, of Revolutionary fame, and purchased one hundred acres of land of Mr. Wilson, who then owned a part of this tract. He afterwards added to his original purchase, until he owned some seventeen hundred acres. He was one of the first three county commissioners of Pickaway county, and was twice elected to the State legislature, in 1816 and 1817, serving the first term that the old Columbus State-house was used. In 1828 he was elected as associate judge, by the legislature, and served two terms. His death occurred in 1870, at his residence on the west side of Darby creek, aged ninety-six years. His children were Elias, Robinson, William, Nancy, Sally, Betsey, Mary, and Kittie, who died when an infant.

Colonel Elias Florence obtained a common-school education, such as the schools of that early day furnished, the first of which, in the township, was established by his father, on his farm, at his own expense. His boyhood was spent at the usual work of those early days: in clearing the land, and roughing it in a new country. Among his early playmates were the Indian boys of the bands that camped and roamed along Darby creek. As he advanced in years and experience, he became a stock dealer, and in that business, visited Kentucky and purchased stock, which he drove to this township and fattened, after which he drove them across the mountains to Philadelphia and New York.

He was married March 26, 1818, to Elizabeth Radcliffe, of Kentucky. They had eight children: Ezra, George, Gustavus, William, Mary, Chrissie, Fanny, and Isabel. Ezra lived to maturity, and married Sarah Renick. He died of consumption, leaving three sons and one daughter. The other boys died young. Mary married William Scott, by whom she had two sons, the first of whom was Elias F., who was commissioned first lieutenant of Company A, Forty-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, in May, 1862, and promoted to captain in December, of the same year; was wounded at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 14, 1864, and died two days afterwards. Her second son was William, who now lives on a farm of three hundred acres, near Darbyville. Chrissie, the next daughter of Col. Florence, married John Williams, and died in Madison county. Fanny married William Cochran, and died many years ago. Isabel married Rev. Owen Simpson, and died in Circleville.

Colonel Elias Florence was elected to the State legislature, in 1829 and 1830, in a Democratic district, although belonging to the Whig party, receiving every vote cast in his own township. He was again elected in 1834, and again in 1840, to the legislature, and in 1835, to the State senate. He served four years in the house and two in the senate. In 1843, he was elected to congress, and served two years. In 1850, he was a member of the constitutional convention.

He enlisted in a light horse company during the war of 1812, but peace being declared, the company was not called into actual service. He was elected colonel of a regiment of Ohio militia and served as such from 1820 until 1837 or 1838.

From the time he first engaged in business until within a few years, he accumulated much property, owning, at one time, about five thousand five hundred acres of land and a large amount of live stock. His home was always a most hospitable one, and the occasions were rare when it was free from visitors. The spirit of old Virginian hospitality pervaded the entire family, and does to this day. His friends are many, and are not confined to the limits of the township in which he lives.

Col. Florence has always been regarded as a man of excellent business qualifications, exhibiting a remarkably sound judgment and a commendable prudence in all of his dealings and business transactions. These qualities, however, were combined with an unusual generosity of nature, which, in the later years of his life, brought about his financial embarrassment. His first impulse, on seeing a person in need of aid, especially of a pecuniary nature, was to render him all the assistance in his power to grant. This led him into the generally baleful practice of endorsing the notes of others, by which he was eventually financially ruined. He gave up every dollar of his property to his creditors, not reserving even a homestead. The farm on which he now resides, comprising some two hundred acres, was purchased for his use during the remainder of his life, by a number of his friends, who were unwilling that one whose life had been so useful, whose conduct under adverse circumstances had been so noble, and whom they so much esteemed and loved, should be without a comfortable home in his declining years.

Col. Florence possesses a vivid recollection of early events in the settlement and development of the county, and an inexhaustible fund of anecdote *apropos* of pioneer times, and the writer of this has drawn upon him freely, as a source of information, in the preparation of the history of various townships. Col. Florence is now in the eighty-third year of his age. His brother, William Florence; his daughter, Mrs. Scott; and his niece, Matilda Radcliffe, reside with him.

HARRISON.

This township was erected June 15, 1810, being taken from Madison and Walnut. It was surveyed, beginning at the Scioto river at the north boundary of the county, thence along the county line east to the twenty-first range line; thence south by the same to Walnut creek; thence down the course of said creek to the Scioto river; thence up said river to the place of said beginning.

An election was ordered at the house of Hugh Creighton, Saturday, June 23, 1810.

The township varies from two to four miles in width, from east to west, and is upwards of eight miles in length. The population in 1830 was seven hundred and seventy-three; and in 1840, was one thousand one hundred and forty-nine.

Among the first justices of the peace in Harrison, were Hugh Creighton, and James Denny. It is not known who was the first justice elected, but it was probably James Denny. For many years the trustees of the township met in the justice's office, but at this time no names of early officers can be found, as the earlier township records are lost or destroyed.

In 1861 the trustees bought a wooden building on Main street, for use as a town house. This was sold about 1870, and a room in the hotel was rented until 1878, when the trustees bought the small store room on the opposite side of the street from the hotel, for use as a town house.

NATURAL FEATURES—SOIL.

Harrison is a comparatively level township, with sufficient incline generally, to carry off surplus water. Along the river and creeks there are hills, but none of great elevation. The country along the bottoms and about Bloomfield, has always been accounted the best in the township, and undoubtedly this is true. The land about Bloomfield, north and south, was what is known as plain land, being entirely free from timber, and ready for immediate cultivation. The soil back from the river is mostly clay; that along the streams is loam, with a mixture of sand and gravel in places. Heavy timber covered the greater portion of the township; in fact, all except the plain in the south and west, about Bloomfield. This plain land was the first to be settled, as it was ready for immediate cultivation.

STREAMS.

On the west, Harrison is bounded by the Scioto river, and on the south by Walnut creek. Big Walnut runs across the northwest corner of the township, and two or three small runs carry off the water from the central part of the township. The Scioto river and Walnut creeks teemed with myriads of fish when the first white settlers arrived. They were captured in great numbers by means of seines, made of grape-vines and brush, and almost incredible numbers were caught in this manner.

In 1805 a great flood occurred on the Scioto river, the water being so high as to flow across the country below Bloomfield, to Walnut creek. Jacob Widener and another man came across the river in a canoe, and took in a barrel of whiskey, from a distillery which stood on the east side of the pike, during the flood.

Great damage is often caused to fences along the river bottoms, even now, in seasons of flood. Fences are washed away, and great holes are sometimes dug in the ground by the action of the water. Extensive levees, or breakwaters, are used to break the force of the current, or turn it aside from its course of destruction. Mr. Adam Millar has such a breakwater on his farm, that cost not far from three thousand dollars.

During the great flood of 1814, Jabez Hedges and Thomas Parsels rowed a canoe through the windows of the mill, on the Scioto river, built by Simon Headley.

TIMBER.

The timber in Harrison was oak, hickory, ash, elm, and honey locust. On the banks of Scioto river and Walnut creeks, along the bottoms, were many black walnut and maple trees. Timber that would, at this day, be worth more than the land on which it stood, was then cut down and split into rails, or rolled together into log-heaps and burned, that the land they covered might be cultivated.

SETTLEMENT.

The early settlers of Harrison township located on Walnut plains, in the southwest part of the township, where they found large tracts of the best land in the State, free of timber, with the exception of small groves, and all ready for tilling. They thus had a great advantage over those who came later, and were obliged to take up with timber land, which had to be cleared before it could be cultivated. The lands east of the Scioto river were not put into the market until 1801, but as early as 1798 or '99, a few squatters located on the most desirable tracts, where they made improvements, thus entitling them to the first choice at the government sales.

James Short and his son, Stephen, were the first arrivals, coming from Delaware, in 1798. They squatted on Walnut plains, a short distance below the present town of South Bloomfield, where they began improvements, and planted the first crops raised in the township. James Short sowed the first field of wheat, in 1799, on land now owned by Adam Millar. No fence was built about the field, as there was no domestic stock to do it injury. When it ripened, the neighbors, who had, in

DR. J. C. THOMPSON.

MRS. EMILY THOMPSON.

The parents of Dr. J. C. Thompson were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were natives of Franklin county, Massachusetts. Jesse C. Thompson was born in Heath, in the same county, January 9, 1811. His father owned a farm, on which Dr Thompson passed his boyhood, following the usual avocations of a farmer; but he had in him a spirit that would not allow him to be content with heing simply a cultivator of the soil. He aspired to something requiring more mental exertion. After obtaining a common school education in the district schools of his native town, he attended the Northfield academy two terms. This was the extent of his school education. With the knowledge he had now acquired, he applied for the position of teacher in a district school, which he obtained readily. He followed teaching during the winter months for several seasons; laboring on his father's farm during that part of the year when he was not confined in the school-room, making the most of such opportunities for study as presented themselves.

He had mapped out for himself the study and practice of medicine as a life work, and in the summer of 1834, when twenty-three years of age, he commenced reading medical works in the office of Drs. Bates and Fitch, at Charlemont, near his home. He continued his studies under their instruction nearly three years, teaching during the winter, and attended his first course of lectures, at Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1834. In the fall of 1835 he attended lectures at Dartmouth college, and continued his studies with Drs. Bates and Fitch during the winter of 1835–36. In the fall of 1836, he again attended lectures at Berkshire Medical college. At the close of this term he took a high stand among the successful candidates for graduation, and was offered the position of demonstrator of anatomy—which he declined.

In the winter of 1837 he formed a partnership with Dr. Wayne Griswold (late of Circleville), pnrchasing the property and practice of Dr. Horace Smith, in Whitingham, Windom county, Vermont. In April, of the same year, he sold his interest to Dr. Griswold, and came to Ohio in search of a place of permanent location, and finally settled at South Bloomfield, Pickaway county. Here he has remained during a period of forty-two years.

His professional life has been eminently successful, and he ranks as the peer of the first physician and surgeon of central Ohio. With indomitable energy he has successfully managed a practice extending into three or four counties, and, with rare industry, kept pace with all modern medical science and practice. A keen observer and close student, his many years' experience has given him a prominent place in the counsels of all neighboring practitioners, who regard his advice and opinion with great respect. In surgery he ranks as a wise, careful, and successful operator, and in the course of his professional career has performed some of the most difficult and dangerous operations. He has the honor of having performed the only Cæsarian operation recorded in the State, where both mother and child survived. He has also successfully performed the operation of exsecting of the head of the humerus, leaving the patient—a young laboring man—with a useful hand and arm; besides many others demanding the greatest skill and surgical knowledge. It is his pride and profound satisfaction that in a career so long and practice so varied, he has left no cripples behind. And whatsoever success Dr. Thompson has gained, has been the result of his own unaided effort, and under circumstances demanding the truest manhood; a brave spirit and iron will. At five years of age he became a cripple by an injury to his right knee joint, and until twelve years old walked only by the aid of crutches. Since then, with an impaired limb, he has been compelled to rely upon a cane for the support of his right side. Yet, with this impediment, he has braved and overcome all the formidable obstacles of a frontier practice, suffering by accident upon the railways, and by spirited horses, such as his fearless spirit was alone content to drive, two severe fractures, one of the thigh—surely he has been made of true grit.

Dr. Thompson, in his long career, has been one of the truest of neighbors, and the friend and benefactor of every applicant of high or low degree. No patient, however poor, was ever turned away, or suffered neglect at his hands. Never was night so dark, or storm so violent, or stream to be forded so swollen, that he would hesitate to respond to the calls of suffering and disease, from the poorest tenant or penniless laborer.

Politically, his fortunes have been cast with: first, the Whigs, and subsequently the Republicans; his ardent zeal ever keeping him in the leadership in his neighborhood. Though naturally of a retiring disposition, he has, on several occasions, been compelled, by the call of his party friends, to stand for political place, as candidate for local positions, or district representation in the senate branch of the legislature—facing cheerfully, in the latter case, inevitable defeat, because of the overwhelming majority of the opposition in the county. But in the race for posts of trust in his immediate locality, he always secured the election by the united vote of both parties.

June 6, 1838, Dr. Thompson was married to Emily Sage. They have been the parents of five children—but one of whom now remains to comfort them.

the meantime, settled in the vicinity, came with sickles, and assisted in the harvest. The most of this crop was saved as seed, by the early settlers, a number of whom were successful in raising crops the next season. At the sales of land in Chillicothe, in 1801, James Short bought section number fifteen, and fractional section number sixteen, in Harrison, the most of which was plain land. His home was made on the lower part of section fifteen, near the old Indian trail, which ran almost on the line now covered by the Columbus and Chillicothe pike. Mr. Short died, August 12, 1816, aged seventy-three. At the present time two large elm trees, standing in the center of the pike, a short distance south of South Bloomfield, are pointed out as the place where, in his old age, he passed much of his time in the contemplation of the past, and in observing the improvements made in sixteen years. On the building of the road, it was stipulated that these trees should be allowed to remain as a monument to the first settler, and the first owner of this tract.

John Robinson came at the same time, and married one of Mr. Short's daughters. He had children before his settlement. He owned land north of Bloomfield, where he died.

Jonathan Holmes came to Ohio, as early as 1798, and bought land in section twenty-two. He married a daughter of James Short, and had by her a daughter, who was raised by George Renick, of Chillicothe. Mr. Holmes died soon after 1804, and his widow married Samuel Denny. Three daughters of Jonathan Holmes are now living: Julia, widow of Daniel Spangler, near South Bloomfield; Jane, widow of Richard Myers, with George Williams, in Franklin county, and Mary, widow of William Laycock, in Columbus. His son, Isaac, married, September 6, 1827, Maria Morehead, daughter of Ferguson Morehead, one of the early pioneers of Hamilton township, Franklin county. Mrs. Holmes is still living, and, with her son, Isaac, a resident of the township just named. Her husband died in 1847. She is aged seventy-two.

Joshua Burget and his sons, Joshua, Joseph, and George, came to Ohio, before 1804, and located on section twenty-four, in the northeast part of the township.

William Bennett came about the same time, and settled on the adjoining section. He was an early justice of the peace.

The next settler after James Short, was William Millar. He came from Virginia in 1798, but returned the same year. In 1799 he again came to Ohio, and located in the south part of the present township of Harrison, near the junction of the Scioto river and Walnut creek, where he made an improvement and settled his family. He boarded for a time with Joathan Holmes. His wife was Mary Sudth, of Virginia. On the sale of the land at Chillicothe, he purchased section twenty-three, lying partly in Walnut and partly in Harrison, and fractional section twenty-two, in Harrison. In 1816 he built the first brick building in Harrison, which is now occupied by his grandson, Z. T. Millar. The children of William Millar were Elizabeth, George, Isaac, Adam, Sarah Ann, Lucinda, William, and Mary Catharine. William Millar died in 1863, aged eighty-six. Mrs. Millar died in 1860, aged seventy-six. Two of their children are now living, Mrs. Sarah Ann Millar and Adam Millar. Mrs. Millar lives south of Bloomfield, and owns nearly one thousand acres of land. Adam Millar lives a short distance south of Bloomfield, and owns three thousand acres of land. He married Nancy Howe, whose parents came from Delaware and settled in Franklin county. They have had ten children: William, Mary and George (twins), Michael, Taylor, Tecumseh, Fillmore, Adam, Lucinda, and Hattie. Michael lives just below Bloomfield; Taylor lives on the old homestead of William Millar; Tecumseh lives in Walnut township; Adam died July 20, 1879; Hattie is at home.

George Renick came to Chillicothe in 1798. In 1801 he entered land in Harrison township, in partnership with his two brothers, William and Thomas. The land he entered for himself and Thomas, included section fifteen, fractional sections sixteen and twenty-one, and a part of sectiont wenty-two. When the property was divided, George's share was the south part. With his brother William he entered section number three, and fractional section number four, and parts of sections nine and ten. On the division of this property William chose the southern part. George Renick never lived here, but located in Ross county.

William Renick came from Virginia in 1803, and settled on the land entered by his brother George. He was married, in Virginia, to Margaret O'Banion, by whom he had nine children: Seymour G., Joseph, Martha, Margaret, Felix, Hiram, William, Eliza, and Ellen. Joseph lives in Columbus; Hiram, in Bainbridge, Ross county; Eliza (Mrs. Adams), in Circleville; Ellen (Mrs. Patterson), in Hillsboro; Martha married Wesley Hurst, by whom she had several children, all of whom died. Her husband also died, and she married Governor Whitcomb, of Indiana, by whom she had one child. Margaret married Renick Seymour, of Bainbridge, and is childless; Seymour married Nancy Crouse, of Ross county, and has several children; Felix, also, married and raised a family. William Renick cleared ten acres of land, in 1804, on the river bottom, and planted it with corn, in 1805. Late in the season, of 1805, the great flood occurred, and every hill of his corn, and the soil in which it grew, was washed out. He was much discouraged and offered to sell the land at the government price, and take his pay in horses, but no one would buy. In the fall he plowed twenty acres of plain-land and sowed wheat, fencing it during the winter. In the spring he bought a drove of hogs and drove them to Virginia, where he sold them at a large profit. He then returned to look at his wheat, which turned out well, and he became convinced that the plains were good land. It had all the time been the ambition of the Virginians to buy river bottoms, but for about twenty-five years he neglected them and cultivated the plains. His death took place in 1844. His wife died about 1869. The farm he owned is now occupied by W. B. Renick, his grandson.

David Denny bought section number ten, and fractional section number nine, in 1800. He was a Virgin-

ian, as was his wife. This purchase was a part of the plains, which was covered with a growth of columbo, as high as a man's head. This was a feeding place for the numerous herds of deer that were to be found at an early day throughout this country. The children of David were David, John, Margaret, and Margery. David Denny, jr., married Margaret Denny, his cousin, by whom he had two children—David and Jane. He went as a soldier in the war of 1812, and died of camp fever, at River Raisin, in Michigan. David, his son, married Elizabeth Clark, by whom he had two children. She died, and for his second wife he married a daughter of John Sample, an early settler in Scioto. He afterwards sold his part of his father's estate, and moved to Illinois, where he died. His sister, Jane, married Abram Holmes, who was a cattle dealer. During one of his frequent absences from home, she died. John Denny, son of David Denny, sr., married Letitia Rollins, by whom he had one son, Nathan, who died in Circleville, in 1878. The sisters of David and John Denny, Margaret and Margery, went to Indiana, where they died.

James Denny emigrated from Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1806. His wife was Ann Green. They settled on land owned by David Denny. Mr. Denny died in 1811. They had four children—David, Nancy, John, and Elizabeth. David went west, and engaged in boat-building. Subsequently he became captain of a river packet, and died in New Orleans, of yellow fever. Nancy married James R. Hudson, who died in 1835. She still lives in South Bloomfield, aged seventy-nine years. Elizabeth died when a child. John died in Circleville. Mrs. Hudson is the only surviving member of the family.

Thomas Renick was married in Virginia, to Miss Rankin, and came to Ohio, with his brother, William, in 1803. He settled on the land entered by his brother, George, in section fifteen. Both he and his wife died in August, 1804, about a year after their settlement. Both died the same day. They left a child a week old, who was raised by Felix Renick, in Ross county. She died in December, 1865, in Circleville.

A brother of James and David Denny came at the same time, and located on sections nine and ten. He had one child—Nathan—who inherited his property. The land is now owned by Mr. Midleoof.

Daniel Vansickle was a miller by occupation, and came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1800. He worked in Stephen Short's mill, near Ashville, and was married there in 1811. His wife was from Loudoun county, Virginia. He worked in Short's mill five or six years, and for a short time after the mill was sold. Then he worked in Foresman's mill, on Big Walnut, and died in the year 1834, aged sixty. Four children were born to him: Mrs. Mary Ann Abbot; Martha Vansickle, who died when about twenty-one; Elizabeth Vansickle, who lives with her sister, Mrs. Abbott; and Daniel, who owns a farm of sixty acres, on section one. Mr. Vansickle, sr., was twice in the war of 1812.

James Neville was an early settler. His place of nativity was in Ireland. He came to Ohio about 1800, and at the first sale of land in Chilicothe purchased the north half of section twenty-seven and fractional section twenty-eight. He settled on this property, but what became of him and his family is unknown. His property is now owned by Williams and others.

Joseph Mackey came about the same time as Neville, and bought the south half of section twenty-seven. It is probable that he bought the fractional section twenty-eight of Neville, as the ford across the Scioto river from this land has long been known as Mackey's ford. It has also been known as Goreley's ford, so called from a man who settled opposite Mackey, on the west bank of the river. Mackey raised a family, one of whom, John, went farther west many years ago.

Philip Swisher bought the north half of section thirty-four, where he lived until his death. His family married and removed to other parts.

Charles McDaniel bought the west half of section thirty-five. He sold out and moved away with his family more than thirty years ago. It is not now known where they settled after removing.

John Martin came from Virginia in 1801, and settled on section twenty-two, the north half of which he bought. He gave each of his sons, John and James, one hundred acres of land in Scioto, on which they moved in 1816, and where they died. He had a still-house in 1805 or 1806 on his place.

Joseph Bogert came from Virginia about 1800. He lived a number of years in Bloomfield, but never owned much property in Harrison.

Joshua Hedges came from Virginia in 1804, and bought a quarter section of land on the west side of Walnut creek, on section five. He married Mary Miller in Virginia, before coming to Ohio. By her he raised a family, all of whom are now dead, with the exception of a daughter, Mrs. Jerome Wolfley, of Circleville.

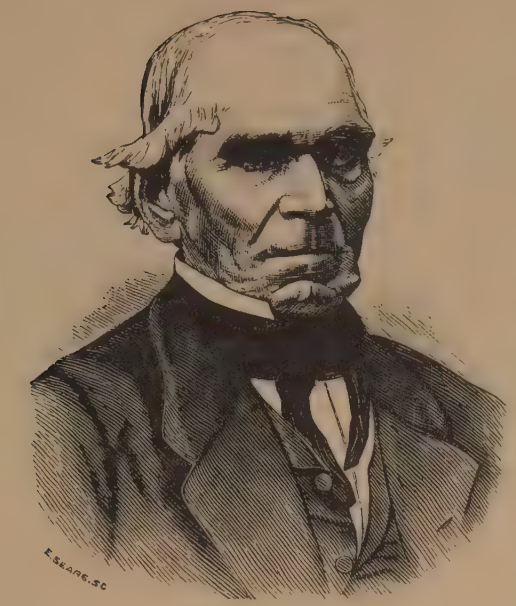
Benjamin Duvall came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He settled in Bloomfield, and bought and sold several times. He then rented in Franklin county, about twenty years, after which he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in Harrison, on section twenty-five, which he improved. He was married in 1806 to Nancy Reed, by whom he had thirteen children, three of whom now live in this county—Mrs. Sarah Long, William, and Benjamin Duvall. William owns a farm of one hundred and forty acres, in section twenty-five. Benjamin owns a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in section twenty-four. Their father, Benjamin Duvall, sr., died in 1864, aged eighty-four years. His wife died in 1866, aged eighty-six years.

Philip Cherry settled on section thirty-four, with his brother James, in 1804. None of the family now remain in this vicinity.

Elijah Wright owned property on section twelve, north of Ashville, in 1806 or 1808.

William Ront came from Virginia in 1804, and bought on Walnut creek, above Millport. His purchase was a part of section seven. He had a family of three daughters and one son, none of whom are now residing here.

Dr. Burrell came from Pennsylvania soon after 1812. His wife owned eighty-six acres of land south of Bloom-



John Cochran

Col. John Cochran first set foot on the soil of Ohio in 1807, when he shipped as a hand on a keel-boat at Pittsburgh, bound for Chillicothe, Ohio. Both the Ohio and Scioto rivers were high, and the boat lay at Portsmouth five days before the main channel of the Scioto river could be found. There were five boats in company, and each became fast on the shoals in ascending the river. They arrived at Chillicothe, in the month of May, 1807. He soon returned to his home, in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until in the month of May, 1812, when he received from Hon. William Eustis, then secretary of war, notice of his appointment as ensign in the Nineteenth regiment of infantry. He was ordered to report for duty to Brig. Gen. Joseph Bloomfield, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In the early part of July he left home, and reported to Major McClung, of Pittsburgh, by order of the general commanding. Here he remained a short time, until he became familiar with his duties, when the command was ordered to Carlisle, and thence to the frontier. There were five supernumerary officers, of whom John Cochran was one, who were ordered to report to Col. John Miller at Chillicothe. Three of them came through, Cochran working his fare, as nearly all were without money, or means of transportation. Sixteen days were consumed in traveling from Pittsburgh to Portsmouth. They walked from Portsmouth to Chillicothe, and after resting a few days, Ensign Cochran was ordered to Dayton, to which place he walked alone. Here he remained a short time, when he was ordered to Franklinton, on recruiting service. He was very successful as a recruiting officer, and was kept at this duty for some time. In July, 1814, the regiment broke camp at Chillicothe and started for Malden, Canada, guarding a detachment of British prisoners. Before reaching Malden, Ensign Cochran was ordered on detached service, and did not rejoin his regiment until fall, when they erected winter quarters at the head of Niagara river. In the latter part of November they were ordered to Erie, Pennsylvania. In 1815 he received his commission promoting him to a lieutenantcy. The captain of his company was ordered on detached service, and Lieutenant Cochran became its commanding officer. His company had an enviable reputation in the regiment for its efficiency in camp and on the field. The declaration of peace, in 1815, withdrew many of the inducements for following the life of a soldier, as there would now be no opportunity for winning distinction on the field, and receiving deserved promotion.

Lieutenant Cochran withdrew from the service soon after the close of the war, and returned to Ohio, where he had formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary O'Hara while on the recruiting service. He soon made her his wife and settled near South Bloomfield, where he made a purchase of land, which he improved. For a time he engaged in business at the village of South Bloomfield. During the enforcement of the militia law of Ohio he was made colonel of a regiment, which office he held for a number of years. Col. Cochran was a man who read and thought a great deal, and one who had a widespread influence. He so far enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the people of the county in which he lived as to be elected to the State legislature, in which he served during the years 1818, 1831, 1832, 1835, 1836, and 1850. In his political opinions he was a Whig.

His wife proved a careful, prudent, and loving companion, and a judicious mother in her management of the nine children born to them. She departed this life in 1875, at the age of seventy-five years.

During the later years of his life Col. Cochran wrote a series of articles, reminiscences of the early life in this country, and of the war of 1812, through which he served. These were published at the time in the *Herald and Union*, at Circleville, and were read with interest. He died in 1878, at the age of eighty-eight years, and was sincerely mourned by friends throughout the county in which he had lived so long, and where his worth was so well known and appreciated.

field. She was a daughter of James Short. Dr. Burrell practiced medicine here for a time, and in 1836 removed with his family to Illinois.

Isaac Snyder bought over a quarter of section fourteen, about 1804. He sold thirty acres of this property to Henry Bettis. He owned a saw-mill on Walnut creek, below Millport, at an early date. A small run coursed through this property, north and south. Mr. Snyder died on his property. His daughter, Ruth, married Conrad Piper, who lived in the township. He was an early comer, but never owned land in Harrison. His death occurred in 1848.

Enos Cutler emigrated from England to Virginia, in 1809, and from there to Ohio. He bought a portion of section twenty-five, which he improved. Asbury chapel and cemetery are located on land he purchased. His sons were James, John, and Enos. There were also four daughters, none of whom now live in the vicinity.

Mrs. Lucinda Pratt came to Ohio in 1809, with a family of four children—Elias, Lucinda, William, and Elizabeth. Her husband died in Virginia. Elias married Elizabeth Widener, and died in Scioto; Lucinda died young; William died in Illinois; Elizabeth married Thomas Williamson, who died and left her with a little girl, who also died. Mrs. Lucinda Pratt married for her second husband, Harleigh Sage, and had two children: Emily married Dr. J. C. Thompson, and lives in Bloomfield; Mrs. Elizabeth Williamson lives with them.

John Champ came from Virginia in 1809, with his family of five children—Nathaniel, William, Ellen, Amelia, and Polly. They leased land of Isaac Miller. Nathaniel went with Hull's army in the war of 1812, and afterwards bought land in Michigan, where he settled; William married and moved to Illinois; Ellen married Mr. Hartman, and lives in Groveport, Franklin county; Polly married Mr. Keyes; Amelia remained single.

John Fisher was a native of Virginia, where he married, in 1808. In 1810 he came with his wife to Ohio, and settled in Madison, where he died, aged sixty-three. His wife died in in 1876, aged seventy-three. They had eleven children, four of whom are now living—Hiram lives in Walnut; Mrs. Ann Hedges, in Walnut; David owns seventy-two acres of land in section twenty-six; and Conrad owns eighty acres in section thirty-six, both in Harrison.

John Byerly came from Pennsylvania, about 1811, and leased land of John Martin, on section twenty-two, in the north part of the township, where he died. He had a family of twelve children, but two of whom are living.

Jacob Hott was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, and emigrated to Ohio in 1810. His wife was Catharine Coon, by whom he had six children. He bought a part of section seven, and improved it. In the war of 1812, he served for a time as a soldier, going as far as Sandusky. In 1835 his wife died. For his second wife he married Julia Burwell, by whom he had two children. When he came to Ohio he was accompanied by his brothers—Henry, Peter, and George—all of whom bought land, but afterwards sold to him and moved away. They have since died. The only child of Jacob Hott now in this county is William, who owns one hundred acres of land in section eight, and carries on a general farming business. Mr. Hott moved to Circleville, after improving his land, which he then sold. In 1865, he died, at the age of seventy-two.

David Adkins emigrated from Maryland, in 1826, and settled on section thirty-six, and afterwards bought in section twenty-five. His wife was Christena Hott, whom he married in Harrison. They raised twelve children, ten of whom are now living. William, David, Mrs. Melissa Brinttinger, and Mrs. Eliza Jane Whitehead, live in this county. David has the homestead, and William lives in Ashville.

George Hoover came from Pendleton county, Virginia, in 1811, and settled in Walnut township, where he died, in 1866. His wife was Magdalena Simmons, by whom he had eleven children, six of whom are now living. A son, Jackson Hoover, married Elizabeth Scothern, in 1843. They had seven children, four of whom are still living: L. C., Monroe, F. W., and Mrs. Nannie E. Whitehead. In 1849, Mr. Hoover bought sixty-eight acres of land in Harrison, on section eighteen. Afterwards he bought land in section seven, and now owns, in all, three hundred and eighty-seven acres. Mrs. Whitehead, his daughter, lives in the adjoining township of Walnut, and his three sons at home. Township and county offices have been held by him, a number of terms, and he is now one of the county commissioners.

Colonel John Cochran came to Pickaway county, in 1812, as a recruiting officer for the army. He had a commission as ensign in the Nineteenth regiment of infantry, and had his recruiting office at Franklinton. He served as ensign until the close of the war, and in 1815 was commissioned second lieutenant of the Seventeenth regiment. At the close of the war he bought land in Harrison, and, soon after his return, married Mary O'Hara, by whom he had nine children, three of whom are now living. Their names were, Nancy, Priscilla, Frank, Elizabeth, Findly, William, Gustavus, Sarah, and Mary. Nancy married William Foresman, who died in 1850. Robert, her son, lives with her in Bloomfield. Frank married Ann Morgan, and owns a farn near Bloomfield. William married Fanny Florence, daughter of Colonel Elias Florence. She died, and he married Mary Claypool, and now lives in Kansas. Colonel Cochran was commander of a regiment of militia for a number of years. He was an intelligent man, who read a great deal, and his influence was felt in the community in which he lived. He served in the State legislature in 1818, 1831, 1832, 1835, 1836, and 1850. In politics he was a Whig. His death occurred in 1878, at the age of eighty-eight, and that of his wife in 1875, aged seventy-four.

Philip Gatewood, from Virginia, settled in Bloomfield, about 1812, and bought property in the village. Here he married Mrs. Letitia Denny, widow of John Denny, after which he moved to Illinois.

Aaron Dean settled on Walnut creek, about 1810. Afterwards he moved a little west of Ashville, where he built a block-house. He was a lover of fast horses, and withal a rather reckless individual, who took delight in

provoking a disturbance of some kind, after which he would mount his horse, and distance all pursuers.

William Evans came to Ohio about 1812, and married a daughter of Stephen Short. She received one hundred acres of land from her father, on which they settled, and where Mr. Evans died. They had seven children, six of whom died of consumption. One went to California, about 1848, and it is not known if he is now living.

Joseph O'Hara settled in Franklinton, where he kept tavern, in 1812. After the war, he moved to Harrison, and settled on section twenty-seven. Mary, his daughter, married Colonel John Cochran. His children were: Priscilla, Joseph, Jacob, Benjamin, and Mary. Benjamin O'Hara now lives at Lockbourne, Franklin county.

Mr. Van Grundy bought Simon Headley's mill, on the Scioto river, about 1812. He raised a large family, nearly all of whom went west. David Van Grundy and David Denny took charge of a flat-boat load of pork, from below Chillicothe, to New Orleans. Both remained in the South and West, and never returned to Ohio.

Thomas Vause emigrated from Virginia, about 1814, and first settled in Champaign county. About 1823, he bought land in Franklin and Pickaway counties, and settled in Lockbourne, where he died, in 1852. His wife was Elizabeth Decker. They had seven children, three of whom are now living: John D., on section fourteen, in Harrison, and James I., on sections two and thirty-five. James I. Vause married Eliza Wright, by whom he had five children, three of whom are now living, all at home. Mrs. Vause died, June 25, 1878, aged fifty-one. Mr. Vause came to Harrison in 1858. A brother, Thomas, lives near Camp Chase, Columbus.

Jacob Mangus was, originally, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania; he moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1822, and remained there until 1859, when he removed to Circleville, where he died in 1866. Emanuel, his son, is engaged in the shoemaking business at Ashville.

Jacob Stage came from Virginia, about 1827, raised a large family of children, and died here. The family are all gone.

Abner Briggs was raised in Pickaway township, this county. He came with his parents, from Pennsylvania, in 1810. They settled near Westfall. He married Martha E. Hellenback, in Circleville. After marriage, he came to South Bloomfield, and opened the first harness shop, which he has since carried on. They have had five children, but two of whom are now living. Two of his sons were in the war of the rebellion, in the Nintieth Ohio infantry. Joseph died, from disease, in the service. Ashton served through the war, and is now living near Circleville. Mrs. Briggs died in 1876.

Dill Wiegand was born in Germany, in 1828, and emigrated to Ohio in 1842. He made a business of stock-dealing, and has accumulated a good property. In 1866 he bought a farm formerly owned by Edward Williams, in section thirty-four. He has a fine residence on the Columbus and Chillicothe pike, and owns six hundred acres of land.

Benjamin Whitehead emigrated from Virginia to Ohio about 1826, in which year he rented a part of Luke Decker's farm. After working this for a time, he bought eighty acres in section one, now owned by his son, W. V. Whitehead. He raised four children—two sons and two daughters. The only member of his family now living is W. V. Whitehead, who married Elizabeth Wilson. He owns two hundred and seventy-seven acres of land in Harrison. The land first purchased by Benjamin Whitehead was entered by a man named Friatt.

Dr. J. C. Thompson came from Massachusetts to South Bloomfield in 1837, where he commenced the practice of medicine, which he has continued for forty-two years. He had a very large ride for many years, until the country became more thickly settled and physicians located at other points. During his practice he has had all he could attend to, and has, to this day. He has accumulated a good property, and owns a fine dwelling in South Bloomfield, besides farming lands in other sections. Dr. Thompson was married to Emily Sage, by whom he had five children, only one of whom is now living—a daughter.

Jonathan Blue was raised in Franklin county. In 1837 he went to Muhlenberg, where he married Matilda Hill. He bought a flour and saw-mill on Darby creek, and built, in addition to it, a woolen mill. He remained in Muhlenberg five years, when he moved to Franklin county, and engaged in stock dealing. In 1856 he came to Harrison and settled in South Bloomfield, where he now lives with his wife. Mr. Blue was for a time engaged in mercantile business, after removing here, which resulted disastrously to him.

Stephen Simmons came to Ohio in 1819, and located in Cadiz. There he remained until 1832, when he removed to Madison, Pickaway county, and in 1834 came to Harrison and settled on section twenty-four, where he died in 1856, aged seventy-two years. His wife died in 1844. They raised ten children, of whom one—Mrs. Jeremiah Duvall—lives in South Bloomfield.

B. G. Pontious bought land of David Reisman, about 1840. He owned about three hundred acres. His death occurred in 1878. The property was divided among his children. The home farm was sold to Mr. Greenfield.

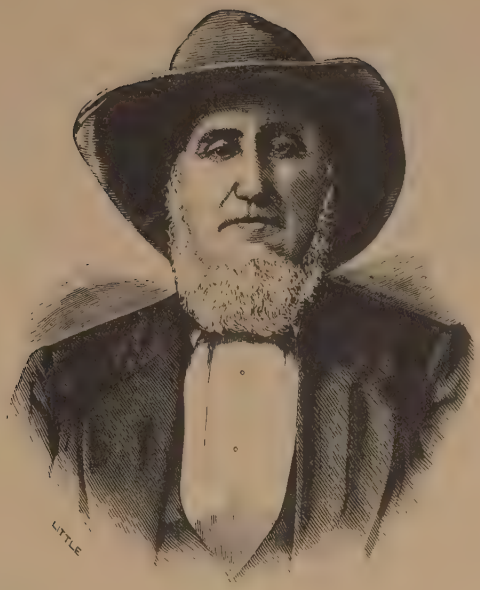
EARLY EVENTS.

James Short raised the first field of wheat, in 1800, on the eastern part of section sixteen, and on land now owned by Adam Millar. The crop was secured by his neighbors, who came with sickles and reaped it. The most of it was saved for seed another year. The first orchard was also planted by James Short, in 1799 or 1800, soon after his settlement. William Millar built the first brick house, in 1816, on the north part of section twenty-two. This is now owned by Adam Millar, and is occupied by his son, Z. T. Millar. The nails used in the interior of this house were made by a blacksmith named Bill.

A visit to the cemetery south of Bloomfield, shows many very old gravestones, some of which are so badly defaced by time as to be illegible. The one bearing the oldest date is that of Sarah, a daughter of Jonathan and Rachel Holmes, who died in October, 1801, aged two

MRS. NANCY I. MILLAR.

Photos. by Spencer, Circleville, O.



ADAM MILLAR.

RESIDENCE OF THE LATE WM. MILLAR, PROPERTY OF ADAM MILLAR, HARRISON TP PICKAWAY CO O.

years and five months. This is presumably the first grave in the settlement. The first log school-house was built in 1808, in the east part of the town of South Bloomfield. In one end of the building was the door, and in the other was the massive fire-place, which extended from side to side of the room, and was fed with large logs, which were rolled in by means of handspikes, or drawn in by a horse. A log was cut out from each side of the building, and strips of wood were tacked across the space. Over these oiled paper was placed, which furnished the light by which the children were enabled to con their lessons. The first teacher in this primitive school-house was Dr. Samuel Taylor. Mr. Williams, who lived on Darby creek, was the second teacher. The first frame school-house was built on land owned by Adam Millar, in 1817, by William Millar, William Renick, and Stephen Short. Joseph Olds was the teacher. This school was supported by subscription. James Bradon, an Irishman, opened the first tan-yard in the east part of the township. The first marriage that can be recalled, was that of John Lewin and Salome Clutter, both of whom came from Virginia with William Renick. They were married in 1810, by Squire Denny, who was one of the first justices of the peace. The first frame house was built by James Short, about 1812. He owned a saw-mill and grist-mill on Walnut creek, near Ashville, about 1809. Mr. Shafer built a corn-mill in the east part of the township, about 1809. He also operated a tan-yard on his property. Both are long since gone. The mill was run by horse power. A distillery was built by William Stage, near Ashville, in 1812. Richard Stage had a distillery near him, about the same time. He afterwards moved to Iowa, where he died. Jonathan Holmes opened a tavern about three miles above Bloomfield, in 1803 or 1804. It was called the Half Way house, and was located about half way between Chillicothe and Franklinton, now a part of Columbus. Philip Cherry had a blacksmith shop a mile and a half above Bloomfield, about 1806. Michael Miller, of Harrison, and John Davis, from near Columbus, took a boat load of pork, from below Chillicothe, to New Orleans, by river, returning on horseback, sometime during the year 1807. George Donaldson was the first blacksmith in Bloomfield, about 1806. Hugh Creighton kept a tavern at Bloomfield as early as 1804. He disposed of it a few years later, and built a corn-mill in Walnut township. Simon Headley built a grist-mill near the site of Bloomfield bridge, about 1803. He sold to Mr. Van Gundy, who continued it some years. It afterwards went to decay. At the time it was running, a ferry was established above the mill dam, by which people on the west bank of the river could cross to the mill with their corn or wheat, and return with the flour it produced. William Barr was the first shoemaker. He moved into the house left vacant by William Millar, when he first occupied his brick house, in 1816.

The first store in Harrison was opened by Hugh Creighton, at South Bloomfield, soon after 1804. He was also an early justice of the peace. The second store was started in Bloomfield, by William and John Bradshaw, who kept a large and well assorted stock of goods for that early day. The first post-office was located in Bradshaw's store, at quite an early day, probably as early as 1810, though there is no record to be found giving the date or name of a postmaster. Rev. William Jones was the first preacher. He was a Presbyterian minister, and organized a church of that denomination. He preached in about 1812. The church was organized in the school-house, about 1814. Mr. Jones preached a few years and moved away. After he left, the organization dwindled away, and finally died out. James Short furnished the first ground for burial purposes, south of Bloomfield. In 1850 William Millar added two acres to the lot. Henry Neville, an Irishman, started a branch store in Bloomfield at an early date. He carried on an extensive business at Jefferson, on Pickaway plains. Bloomfield was platted in 1804. Soon after that date a race-track was made, a mile in length, and encircling most of the town. Turfmen brought their horses from all the surrounding country to the Bloomfield races. George Deal built a circular barrack, which he thatched with rye straw. This shelter was used by the early settlers as a threshing floor, at an early day. Col. John Cochran built a store in South Bloomfield after the war of 1812, about 1815. This he continued for many years. John Motherspaw was an early blacksmith in Bloomfield. He moved to Macon county, Illinois. James Short built a still-house in 1804, on the east side of the pike, and but a short distance below South Bloomfield. During the flood of 1805, the water coursed across the road and reached up to the distillery. It can not now be ascertained at what date the first mail route was established through Bloomfield, but it was previous to 1812. Mail was at first carried by post-boys, who made the trip from Chillicothe to Franklinton on horseback. After the establishment of the stage-coach line, the mail was carried by the stages.

SOUTH BLOOMFIELD.

The village of South Bloomfield was laid out by David Denny, in 1804, who employed General James Denny, later of Circleville, to make the survey. This was done on a part of Walnut plains, in the southeast part of section ten. The plat embraced forty acres of land, and was divided into eighty lots. These were laid off in blocks of four lots, with a street, or alley, on two sides of each lot. The lots were numbered, consecutively, to twenty-three and twenty-four, which were left vacant for township purposes, and the numbers carried to the next lots. Two lots, sixty and seventy, were omitted, so that the last lot could be numbered eighty. The two lots reserved for township property were afterwards sold and numbered eighty-one and eighty-two. The property has in some cases, changed hands several times, and the deeds have not been properly made out, so that there are now several persons living in the village who have imperfect titles to their homes.

This town was laid out for the county seat, six years before Circleville was platted, but it so happened that the hopes of its founder were not realized. At one time Bloomfield was quite an important town. The regular

line of stage coaches, from Chillicothe to Franklinton and Columbus, made it assume some importance, as it was not far from the central point on this line; but the completion of the Ohio canal, a mile east, and the building of a railroad to Columbus, caused the withdrawal of the coaches, and the town has long since subsided into a quiet, steady-going pace, with few hopes of bettering its condition. Its brightest days are not of the present, nor of the future, but of the past.

CORPORATION.

The town of South Bloomfield was incorporated by special act of the legislature, in 1833. Its first officers were: Thomas Burrell, president; John Cochran, treasurer; Henry N. Hedges, clerk; Samuel Goreley, marshal. The next mayor, or president, after Burrell, was A. C. Stiles; then George R. Piper, in 1841; Nathaniel Wilkins, in 1844; Abner Briggs, 1849; Dr. T. W. Jones, 1851. The present officers are: John Arebaugh, mayor; A. J. Goosman, clerk; Dr. J. C. Thompson, treasurer; Daniel Dunn, John C. Griggs, Dr. H. B. Smith, J. C. Smith, Robert Hughes, and G. W. Rector, councilmen; J. H. Roese, marshal; Wesley O. Day, street commissioner.

BUSINESS OF HARRISON.

The present business in South Bloomfield is conducted by the following persons: J. C. Smith, general dealer; A. G. Jones, grocery, and post-office. A. J. Goosman, T. J. Goosman, Peter Rush, blacksmiths; Charles Loux, Benira Barnes, wagon shops; J. W. Burke, hotel; Griggs & Galloway, sewing machines; Abner Briggs, harness maker; W. E. Peter, cabinet shop.

The business houses in Ashville are: George Morrison, general dealer, postmaster, and express agent; Edward Soper, general dealer; E. Mangus, boots and shoes; Henry Crumley, boarding house and livery; Mrs. E. M. Jones, millinery; Mrs. Swayer, dress-maker; Robert Hughes, elevator; Joseph Hedges, lumber yard; John Messick, William Ward, Peter Arnold, blacksmiths; Ezra Shoemaker, tinner; Z. T. Baker, harness-maker.

In Millport are Michael Selig, grocery; Huffman & Delaplane, elevator.

The physicians are Drs. J. C. Thompson, H. B. Smith, and A. C. Kinnear, in Bloomfield, and Dr. Charles Stewart, at Ashville.

The American house, the present hotel at South Bloomfield, was built by John Ruth, in 1847. He kept hotel here until 1856, when he sold to Noah Runkle, and moved across the river to Scioto, where he owned a farm. There he engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, and runs the only works of that kind in that township. Noah Runkle sold the hotel to Vicker & Burger, and they to F. J. Waddell. Waddell sold to J. W. Burke, January 1, 1879, who now continues the house. A room in the lower part has several times been used as a general store by different persons.

Roland Stebbins built a store on Walnut street, about 1845. This he conducted about fifteen years. J. Darst aucceeded him. The store is now owned by J. C. Smith, who purchased it in 1877.

MILLPORT.

The little hamlet of Millport was laid out into lots by Richard Stage, about 1837. Previous to this time, and as early as 1810, Stephen Short started a distillery and a mill at this place. After laying out town lots Mr. Stage erected a number of dwellings, and built a pork packing house, in which he carried on an extensive business for a number of years. He also furnished capital and started his son-in-law, Francis S. Burt, in merchandising. This business was not continued many years. In about 1850 a warehouse was built near the canal, for the purpose of receiving and storing grain. A small grocery was established in the building to furnish stores for canal men and boats. Mr. Kilso managed this warehouse from 1860 until 1870, when he failed.

In 1868 or 1869 Obed Hedges built an elevator at Ashville. This he leased to Mr. Weaver and to Robert Hughes. Blue & Julian then took it, but finally gave it up, though doing a large business. It is now owned by Heffner & Delaplane, and does an extensive business.

William Foresman built a grist-mill at Millport in 1833, which he continued many years. In 1879 it was sold to Samuel Campbell, who now runs it.

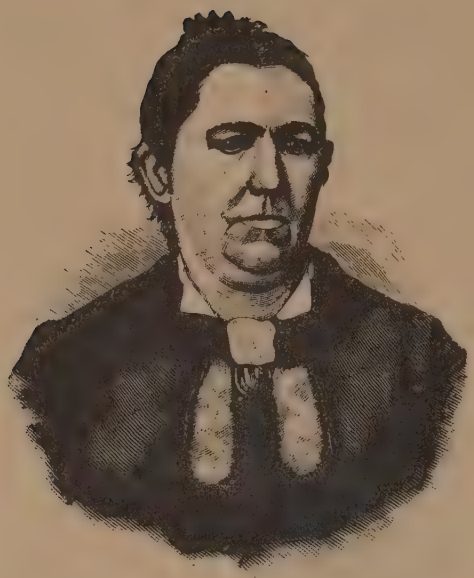
ASHVILLE.

The land upon which Ashville is located was, at an early day, the property of Richard Stage, who started a small distillery here, which he operated for many years. About 1837 he sold to Mahlon Ashbrook. Mr. Ashbrook increased the capacity of the distillery, and did a very large business. In connection with it, he built a grist-mill on Walnut creek, about 1845, and owned a large store, for such a town. At one time he was reputed quite wealthy, but finally he failed in business. James Smart, o Circleville, went into business with him, but finally sold out. The store was closed up about 1855, but the distillery was run by other parties for a few years, when it, too, was closed. Mr. Ashbrook went to the north part of the State, and from there to Missouri. Mr. Works run the distillery for a time, as also did Mr. Briggs, before it was closed. From the time of the closing of the distillery, in 1855, until about 1874, very little business was done in Ashville. In 1874, the building of the Scioto Valley railroad through the length of Harrison township, gave a new impetus to business. The depot of the railroad was located at Ashland in 1875, as was also the post-office. During tbe same year William Morris and Mr. Keyes built an elevator near the railroad. This is run by means of a steam engine. They sold it to Ezra Hedges, and he to Robert Hughes, who now conducts the business. Corn and wheat are bought by him in large quantities.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office in Harrison township was opened previous to 1810, in the store of William and John Bradshaw, at South Bloomfield. It is believed that William Bradshaw was the first postmaster. This office has been continued under different officials, and is at present administered by A. G. Jones.

On the completion of the railroad through Ashville, in



MRS. JAMES I. VAUSE.

JAMES I. VAUSE.

RESIDENCE OF J. I. VAUSE, HARRISON TP., PICKAWAY CO., OHIO.

1875, a post-office was established at that point. George Morrison was the first postmaster, and continues to administer the office.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH.

Meetings of people of the Methodist denomination were held at the house of Daniel Millar, on the site of the present hotel at South Bloomfield, soon after 1833, by traveling preachers. At the time of its organization, about 1835, there were some ten members living here. There were the family of Daniel Millar, Mrs. Sage, Mr. Donaldson, and Mrs. Denny, and possibly others. The organization was effected in the frame school-house, on the lot now owned by George Rector. Revs. Messrs. Hamilton and Poe were early preachers. They were the first circuit preachers. The next were Revs. Messrs. White and Stephenson. Jacob Young was presiding elder. The circuit was at first called Pickaway circuit, and afterwards Franklinton circuit. The first church building was erected in 1837, on lots given for the purpose by William Renick. A brick church was built at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars, but in after years it proved to be too small and inconvenient, and was torn down in 1877, and a new edifice erected at a cost of about three thousand five hundred dollars. The funds for building were raised by a subscription. The present membership of this church is about seventy-five. A Sunday-school of about sixty members is maintained, under the superintendence of Dr. H. B. Smith. The pastor of the church, for 1879, is Rev. J. M. Rife.

ASBURY CHAPEL,

of the Methodist Episcopel church, was organized in a school-house, in the eastern part of Harrison, about 1835. Preaching was had at private houses previous to this time. Stephen Simmons, who lived in this neighborhood, was an active churchman, and was instrumental in the organization of this church, and was the first class leader. The log school-house in which the first church services were held, was built about a mile north of the present location of the chapel, and was built about 1835. Jacob Young and John Lewis were the first preachers. The school-house was used for services until 1851, when a frame edifice was erected. This was dedicated to Asbury chapel, in 1852. In 1875 a coummodious and neat brick church was built on the same lot, in the south part of section twenty-five. This building cost about three thousand dollars, and was dedicated in the spring of 1876. When built, the church was under the ministration of Rev. H. B. Westervelt. Both these churches were dedicated by Rev. Lovett Taft. The land on which they stand was given for the purpose by Enos Cutler. A large Sunday-school is maintained. The church is under the ministration of Rev. James Rife

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

A church of this denomination was organized in the east part of Harrison, about 1840. Meetings were first held in the school-house, until sufficient interest and attendance were had to justify the formation of a church. The first class leader was Luke McDevitt. One of the first preachers was William Davis. Bishop Edwards was also one of the first to preach here. The present pastor is Rev. Daniel Bonebrake. On its organization, the church was named Rehoboth church, which name it now bears. A chuch edifice was erected on section six soon after 1850. This building is still standing, and is used for church purposes. The society now numbers about fifty persons, and has a Sunday-school of some forty members, under the superintendence of Mr. Christy.

IMPORTANT WORKS.

The Ohio canal, from Cleveland to the Ohio river, was built through Harrison township during 1825 and 1832. This gave employment to a large number of men, and very many of the people at that date inhabiting the township, assisted in its construction. Col. John Cochran had a contract for work on the canal during these years. This canal afforded an outlet for the produce raised in the country, and was of great benefit to the inhabitants for a long distance on either side of it.

The Scioto Valley railroad was the next great improvement. This was completed in 1875, since which time it has been in operation, and affords a better outlet for the large quantities of corn and wheat now raised in this country than did the canal.

Since the network of railroads that now treverse the State of Ohio was completed, the canal has almost fallen into disuse. Very little business is now done over it, though some grain is shipped from Millport, and coal received through it.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THE VAUSE FAMILY.

Thomas Vause came from Hampshire county, Virginia, to Ohio, in 1810, and settled in Clark county, near Springfield, where he purchased a small farm with some improvements. He further improved his land and engaged in grain and stock raising. During the war of 1812 he, with others, went to the defense of the frontier settlements against the British and Indians. He held the rank of captain in the light-horse, and commanded his company while in the service, to which they were called on an emergency, and when they were on duty but a short time.

In 1817 he married Elizabeth Decker. In 1823 he sold his property in Clark county and bought land in Franklin and Pickaway counties, building his home in Franklin county, near Lockbourne, where he resided with his wife and family until their death, which occurred in 1852. His age was sixty-six. His wife's age was about sixty.

He began life with a small capital, which, by careful management, steadily increased, until at his death he owned six hundred acres of land, and a comfortable home.

The children of Thomas Vause were: John D., William, Rachel, Luke D., James I., Hannah, and Thomas B. John D. married Mary Perrill, and now lives in the north part of Harrison township, near the Franklin county line. William married Mary Stimmel, and died in 1852. Rachel married Thornton Decker, and died, leaving a family of six children. Luke died in 1848. Hannah was killed by a vicious cow, when about ten years of age. Thomas B. married Missouri Moore, and lives at Camp Chase, west of Columbus.

James I. Vause was born in 1827, in Franklin county, where he lived until 1858, working at farming with his father, and obtaining a common school education at the schools there taught. November 7, 1854, he

was married to Eliza Wright, of Madison township. In 1857 he bought his present farm of four hundred and eighty-two acres, in sections two and thirty-five, in Harrison township. In 1873 he built a substantial brick dwelling on his farm, and moved out of the log house they had occupied since his purchase of the farm. They had five children, three of whom are now living.

Mrs. Vause died June 25, 1878, after a short illness. Her age was fifty-one years, two months and eight days.

Mrs. Vause was a member of the Ohio Annual Missionary society, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church. She died in the full hope of and belief in a blessed immortality.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Vause were members of Asbury Chapel Methodist Episcopal church.

In connection with this sketch of the Vause family appears a representation of the house of James I. Vause, accompanied by portraits of himself and wife.

MADISON.

This is township ten, range twenty-one, and is in the extreme northeast corner of Pickaway county. It comprises Mathew's survey, and contains twenty-four sections, beginning with section thirteen in the northeast corner, and including section thirty-six, in the southeast corner of the township. Of these, two sections were reserved for school lands, namely: sections sixteen and twenty-one.

Walnut creek runs through the western half of the township, from north to south, the lands on its bottom being very rich and productive. Slate run empties into Walnut creek, near the northeast corner of section twenty, and comprises several branches, spreading from the southeast to the northeast corner of the township, and furnishing excellent drainage for the entire eastern part thereof. At some points, the banks of this run are high and unfit for cultivation, and are still covered with forest, while many springs of pure water are to be found, some at quite an elevation above the bed of the run. Walnut creek is a very muddy stream, seldom becoming clear, showing the result of the washing from clay soil.

The soil of Madison is uniformly good, consisting of a black loam and gravel on the lower lands, and clay on the hills, with many excellent beds of gravel. The eastern part of the township rises into quite large hills, with, generally, a long slope to the lowlands, which were originally swamps, and, at the time of the settlement of the county, abounded in wild ducks and geese, which were readily shot by hunters.

Game was plenty at an early day. The forests were the home of the deer and turkey, and bear were occasionally seen, as they made their way through the country to their haunts in the lower part of the Hocking valley. Wild ducks were plenty, and the smaller game, such as pheasants, rabbits, and squirrels, inhabited every part of the underbrush and forest.

Ancient remains of the extinct race of Mound Builders were to be found in the shape of small mounds, in different parts of the township, many of which are now almost obliterated, by the successive plowing of the land upon which they were located. Some relics are to be seen, that have been dug from these mounds. Hon. A. L. Perrill has in his possession a small piece of copper taken from one of these mounds, which bears resemblance to a chisel.

The gigantic mastodon, at some remote period, roamed through this country. The writer was shown a tooth of one of these extinct animals, by the above-named gentleman, that is a fine specimen. It was obtained while building a road in the swamp, and is some seven inches in length, and weighs five pounds.

Implements belonging to the later race of Indians are frequently found, and consist of stone hammers, or tomahawks, spear- and arrow-heads, fleshers, for removing the skins of wild animals, flints, used for cutting the skins, and pestles, for pounding corn and preparing it for use. Many of the present owners of the soil have small collections of this kind, and, at this late day, are making efforts to increase their stock of these relics, that in time will be valuable.

BOUNDARY AND ERECTION.

Madison is bounded on the north by Madison township, in Franklin county; on the east by Bloom township, in Fairfield county; on the south by Walnut, and on the west by Harrison townships, in Pickaway county.

This township was established June 5, 1810, by the county commissioners, who ordered that all that part of Madison and Walnut Creek townships be erected into a separate township, beginning at the north boundary line of the county at the twenty-second range line; thence extending with the county line eastward to the northeast corner of the county; thence extending along the county line south to the southeast corner of lot or section number one, of township number nine, in range number twenty-one (Mathews' survey); then extending west to the southwest corner of section number six, in said township number nine; thence extending along the twenty-second range line north to the place of beginning. The said township to be known by the name of Madison township. The place of holding election to be the house of Luke Decker, on Saturday, June 23, 1810.

SETTLEMENT.

Benjamin Duvall came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, about 1798, when nineteen years of age. He worked for James and Stephen Short, in Harrison, for several years, until his marriage, after which, he settled near South Bloomfield, in the same township. He was in the war of 1812, for a time, and on his return settled on section thirty. Here he lived some thirty years, when he sold out and moved to the Sloan place, in Harrison, where they remained five years, when they moved to Shadeville, Franklin county, where both died. Their children were: Sarah, who lives a widow, in Harrison; George is in Illinois; Jeremiah died in Harrison; Catharine married, and moved to Franklin county, where she died; Robert is in Illinois; William lives in Harrison; Andrew R., lives on section thirty-two, in Madison, where he has a farm of one hundred and thirty acres; he married Cynthia Love, and has four children; she died, and he married Sarah Burget, his present wife; Benjamin lives in Harrison; Thomas lives in Auglaize county; Margaret lived single, and died about 1871.

John Ritter came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 1804 or 1805, and settled on the northwest corner of section twenty-four. His wife was Mary Glick. They suffered the usual hardships of the early frontier settlers, denying themselves the comforts of life in order to carve out a home and raise the family of children who came after marriage. They were: Betsey, Hannah, Henry, Joseph, John, Peter, Mary, and Lydia. Betsey married Mr. Neville, and moved away; Peter lives in Henry county; the others are dead. Mr. Ritter also owned part of section twenty-three, now occupied by Daniel Glick.

Henry Hall came from Pennsylvania, with his wife and three or four children, about 1804 or 1805, and settled on section thirteen, where he bought a tract of land, and erected a home. He raised fourteen children, all of whom lived to raise families. Their names were: David, Henry, Louis, Isaac, Christian, Samuel, Philip, Susannah, Margaret, Martha, Christine, Polly, Mary, and Hannah. All married, and most went to the west. Susannah married Henry Northstine, and lives in Madison; David married Mrs. Betsey Kistler, and located in Walnut township. His son, Peter, lives on the old homestead, near the county line.

George Reed came from near Cumberland, Maryland, to Ohio, in 1804, and made a settlement on section thirty. The parents died there. The children were: Robert, George, John, Andrew, Victor, Margaret, Nancy, and Catharine. All died after marriage except Catharine, who is the widow of Thomas Hamilton, and lives in Franklin county, aged nearly eighty-one years. All lived on the land purchased by their father.

Robert Reed came from County Tyrone, Ireland, to the United States, in 1793 or 1795. He came to Ohio and settled on section thirty, where he died in 1818. His children were: John, George, James, Robert, Nelson, Victor, and Andrew, besides several daughters.

George Gibson came from Virginia about 1804. His father, Col. Thomas Gibson, came with him. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. They settled on section thirty-two. The children of George Gibson were: Dr. Thomas Gibson, who went to Circleville, and George, a child by a second wife, who died when a child. George Gibson died September 26, 1843. His father died in 1814.

Isaac Millar was born in Virginia, from whence he came to Ohio in 1806, and settled on a section of land in Madison township, Pickaway county. This land was entered by William Millar. Isaac Millar accumulated considerable property, and at one time owned eighteen hundred acres of land in Madison and Harrison townships. He married Susan Decker in 1812, and had nine children, five of whom died, and one lives in Pennsylvania. Ann Elizabeth married Jesse Musselman, in 1860, and cares for her aged father, now in his ninety-third year. The sons were: Michael, John, Jacob, and Franklin. John and Franklin are deceased. Michael and Jacob live on property given them by their father. Mr. Millar built and operated a small distillery and corn-mill in Madison, in 1815. He brought the first threshing machine and the first reaper into Madison township, where he has lived most of his life.

Joseph Hoffhine came from Maryland in 1806, and settled on the north half of section thirty. His children were: Adam, Elizabeth, George, Susannah, Isaac, Sarah, Mary, William, and Jacob. Adam married and moved away. George married and lived in Walnut township, where he died. Susannah married William L. Peters, and lives on section thirty-three.

Luke Decker came to Madison township in 1806, from Hampshire county, Virginia, now West Virginia. He remained two years, when he returned home, where he married Iva Fox, and brought his bride to begin a home in the western woods. He entered section twenty, when he first came, and was accompanied by Ezekiel Groom and family, who soon after moved to Franklin county. Mr. Decker's children were: John, who died March 21, 1878; William T., who now lives in Groveport, Franklin county; Vause, who lives in the north half of section twenty, and Hannah, who married Andrew Platter. She died March 20, 1879. Mr. Decker was a commissary to General Harrison, in the war of 1812. At the time of his settlement, there was a camp of Indians near a spring, now owned by Vause Decker. They were peaceable, and went away soon after his settlement. Mr. Decker died September 2, 1838, aged fifty-seven. His wife made three visits to her native county, on horseback, during her life. She died March 22, 1872, aged eighty-five years.

George Coon came from Virginia, in 1806. In 1811, he was married to Sarah Cutler, by whom he had seven children. In 1812 he, with his neighbors, was called on to defend the frontier against the British and Indians, but was not required to serve long, and returned to his home. His children were: Julia Ann, who married, and moved to Franklin county, where she died; George married Sarah Ann Wilson, and lives on section thirty-two, in Madison township; Emily married, and died in Monroe township; John died when young; Luke lives in Illinois; Enos married, enlisted in the war of the Rebellion, and died in the

service; Franklin married, and died in the war from wounds received in battle.

Edward Cutler came from Virginia, in 1806, and settled in this township. His children were: James, who was killed in Columbus; Enos married, raised a family, and died in Harrison (a daughter of his married Mr. Burget, and still lives in Harrison); John married, and raised several children, none of whom now live in this vicinity; Rachel died of cholera, when it first appeared; Sarah married George Coon, and lived and died in Madison; Nancy married Thomas Burton and raised a family; Susan married Henry Carder, and lived in Franklin county.

In 1808, Louis Fridley and his wife, Susannah, emigrated from Virginia, and settled in Madison, and began the work of hewing a home out of the virgin forest. They raised a family of nine children, who were a great help to them in their pioneer work. They were: George, who lives in Shelby county; Jacob lives in Missouri; John in Shelby county; Polly married John Wilson, and is now deceased; Diana married Dimick Cole; Catharine married Perry Hedges; Phebe married Silas Allen; Joshua married Sally Clore, and lives on the southwest corner of section thirty-five. She died, and he married Julia Ann Hott. He had, by his first wife, Peter, Louis, and Iva; by his second wife, George, Joanna, Clinton, Stephen, and Charles.

Joshua Fridley has always been a great hunter, when a boy bringing in a great deal of small game. At one time he run a deer down, with two dogs, the larger of which brought the animal to bay, and seized it by the throat, killing it. In his late years he has been a great marksman, and has won many deer, and quarters of beef, at shooting matches. He now has in his possession a target-gun, the barrel of which is about four feet in length, and weighs thirty-one pounds. At his present age, sixty-eight, he is not afraid to shoot against the improved globe-sighted guns with his old weapon.

John Smith emigrated from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, with his family, in 1808, and settled on the south half of section thirteen, building a log cabin for an immediate home near a fine spring of water. He was a hard worker, and with his sons began the work of clearing land for cultivation. His children were: John, Henry, Jacob, Magdalene, Catharine, and Christine. John and Henry afterwards moved to near Winchester, where they died. Jacob remained at home and married Christine Hall, by whom he had fourteen children: Samuel, Susannah, Henry, Moses, Reuben, Christine, Jacob, John, Manesseh, Emanuel, Jonathan, Anna, Sarah, David, and Elizabeth. David married Eliza Fellows, and lives on the old homestead; Reuben married Eliza Glick, and lives on section thirty-seven; Christine married John Blackwood, and lives in the adjoining township of Madison, in Franklin county; Samuel married Mary Fellows, and lived on the adjoining farm, where he died in 1878; Susannah married Solomon Loffer, and moved to Logan county; Henry lived and died near Lithopolis; Moses is in Logan county; Jacob died in Missouri; John Manasseh lives in Logan county; Emanuel in Logansport, Indiana; Anna in Franklin county, Ohio; and Sarah in Howard county, Indiana. John Smith, sr., was a weaver, and was very expert with the loom, weaving twenty yards of cloth in a day. He once wove sixteen yards and mowed one acre of clover in a day. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a true patriot.

J. C. Peters came from Berkeley county, Virginia, near Winchester, in 1808, and settled in Walnut township. He was twice married, and had fourteen children by his first wife, and two by his second. In 1825 he moved to Madison township, and settled on section twenty-three. His son, William L. Peters, still lives on the southeast quarter of the same section. He married Susannah Hoffhine, by whom he has six children. He was previously married and had one child, but both wife and child died. His children are: John N., Harriet A., George S., Francis J., Edward A., and James P. Three of these live on the home farm.

Valentine Sparr came to Ohio very early. He never owned land in this section, but rented, or leased, a part of Daniel Teegardin's land. His children were Jacob, George, Peter, John, and, perhaps, others. All went to Illinois, or the west.

Benjamin Howell was from New Jersey, where he had owned a ferry, which he sold, and bought land in section eighteen. He was unable to obtain payment for his ferry, which so preyed on his mind, that he made way with his life. Benjamin, his son, inherited his property. He also had daughters, who married, but none now reside in this part of the country.

John Fisher came from Virginia, in 1809, and settled on the northeast corner of section thirty-three. Before coming to the new country he was married to Elizabeth Decker, and brought with him two children—Ann and Hiram. Ann lives, a widow, in Walnut; Hiram lives on section thirty-one. After coming to Ohio they had Coonrod, Mary, Gabriel, David, John, George, Elizabeth, Luke, and Iva. Coonrod owned one hundred acres in section thirty-three, which he sold, and moved to Harrison, where he now lives. John J., his son, lives on section thirty-four, owned by John Noacker.

Jacob Spangler settled in Washington township, in 1810, with his family, consisting of four daughters and two sons. His daughter, Esther, married Jacob Hines, and moved to Madison, in 1831, locating on section twenty-seven. They had nine children, one of whom died when an infant. They were Mary, Eli, Jacob, Betsey, Catharine, Enoch, Sarah, Delilah, and I. Marion. Mary lives at home, a widow; Eli is in Iowa; Jacob is in Walnut township; Betsey is in Illinois, a widow; Catharine died an infant; Enoch lives on the old homestead; Sarah is in Circleville; Delilah died in 1872; Isaac Marion lives in St. Paul, and is a shoemaker.

Peter Kroninger came from Pennsylvania in, or about, 1810. He had three sons and four daughters: Daniel, Peter, Jacob, Mary, Betsey, Catharine, and Maria. Maria lived in section thirty-four; Daniel married and lived near home; Peter is in Illinois; Jacob died on the homestead; Mary died in Indiana; Betsey married Jacob Runkle, and lived in Madison; Catharine married John No-

acker, and lives in Madison; Maria married Henry Noacker, and died in 1878.

John Nothstine came from Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, with his wife and one child. He made a settlement and cleared a farm on section thirteen, owned by John Smith, his father-in-law. Mr. Smith bought four hundred acres of land, and gave eighty acres to each of his six children: John; Catharine, who married John Fellows; Henry; Magdalena, who lived at home, single, until the death of her parents, when she went to live on her eighty acres; Gertrude married John Nothstine, and settled on her lot. Their children were: Daniel, who died in Madison; Henry W. married Susannah Hall, and now lives on section fourteen; Jonathan was killed by a falling tree a few weeks before the time set for his marriage; Peter married Susannah Slusher, and settled on section thirteen; Joseph married Caroline Plinesmith, and lives in sections thirteen and fourteen; Mary married Daniel Glick, now deceased; Tina died single, when a young woman, Susan died young, as did Jacob; Eli died an infant. Henry owns one hundred and fifty-eight acres of land in section fourteen, and his children are: Absalom, Joseph, Anna, John, Eliza, Jacob, Christine, Mary R.; Dadvid died an infant; Frank died when a young man; and Louis Lafayette.

Daniel Rainier came from Virginia about 1810, and settled on the northwest corner of section fourteen, where he raised a family of children, consisting of: Isaac, Abraham, Daniel, and several daughters, none of whom now live in this part of the country. His son Isaac lived and died on the home farm. His children were: Isaac, Sarah, Hester, John, and Mary. John now owns the old homestead.

John Souser came from Pennsylvania about 1828, and worked the place owned by Mrs. King, on section thirty-five. He afterwards married her, and died on the place. She is still living.

William Teegardin came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1810, and settled on the southwest quarter of section twenty-three. He was twenty-three years of age when he came to Madison, and had three children. His father, Aaron Teegardin, came in the following year, and settled on the southeast quarter of section twenty-two, now owned by Solomon Teegardin. They came in a wagon, in which they lived some four weeks. The wolves were troublesome, and often fought the dogs under the wagon, until driven away by Mr. Teegardin. The nearest neighbor lived eight miles distant, and not a stick of timber was cut in that distance. His wife was crippled by rheumatism; and he raised twelve children, besides clearing his land. The family consisted of seven boys and five girls. Of these, Margaret married Jackson Millar, Catharine married Harrison Darst, Susannah married John Rockey, Huldah married Elias Hardsock, Elizabeth married Elisha Decker. All the husbands are now dead except John Rockey. Susannah and Elizabeth are also dead. Of the sons, John, Joseph, and Henry are dead. Aaron and Daniel are in Steuben county, Indiana; Abraham and Peter live in the township. William Teegardin died in 1871, aged eighty-four. During the war of 1812, he went to Sandusky and served as a soldier.

Jacob McLane came to Pickaway county, from Virginia, in 1810, bringing with him his family, and located on the south side of the creek, near where the iron bridge now spans the stream, and both he and his wife died on the place. There children were: Zachariah, George, Jacob, Nancy, Elizabeth, and Mary. Zachariah married Susan Spaur, and afterwards lived on the Fellers farm. A son, Washington, now resides in Jackson township, where he has operated a grist- and saw-mill for many years. George moved to Franklin county, and afterwards to Putnam county, where he died; Jacob settled in Johnstown, Licking county; Nancy married Philip Young, and resided in Madison until 1828, when she removed to Shelby county, Ohio; Elizabeth became the wife of Jacob Ice, and resided for a number of years on the homestead, when they moved to Allen county; Mary married her cousin, John McLane, and lived in Pickaway connty until her death.

George P. Shork emigrated from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with his wife and several children, about 1812, or, perhaps, earlier, and settled on section twenty-one. They had twelve children, and bore all the hardships of early pioneer life in the new country. The children were: Elizabeth, who married William Teegardin; John; Susan, who married John Loffer; Margaret, who married Jacob Teegardin, and is the only member of the family now living; Jacob; Joseph; Sarah, who married Christian Baum; Philip; Catharine, who remained in Pennsylvania; Mary, who married Henry Ritter, and settled in the southwest part of the county; Abraham; and Isaac who moved to Putnam county, where he died.

Christian Loffer came from Pennsylvania, in 1812. He was married, and had three children: Jacob, John, and Susannah, who became Mrs. Felger. His wife died, and he married Elizabeth Teegardin, by whom he had: Christian, Henry, Daniel, Solomon, Simon P., Ellen, and Sarah. He located on section twenty-three, and cleared a farm. Henry, his son, the only one of the family now living in the township, owns a farm on section twenty-six; Ellen married Samuel Hunt, and lived in Franklin county; Sarah married John Crossley, and died in Logan county.

James Lambert came from Pennsylvania, about 1812, and bought a tract of land on section fourteen. He lived a bachelor many years, and married Mrs. Anna Conklin. They had no children, but she had three by her first husband. William F. Conklin, her son, who owns the old farm, has been a prominent man in the township, and has served in the State legislature.

William Woolweaver and his wife, Hannah, came from Virginia, about 1817, and bought fifty acres in section fourteen—the south part. His children were: John, Asa, Eliza, Mary, and Nathaniel. He remained here some thirty years, and all the family, but one, died. Mary lives, a widow, at Lithopolis.

Aaron Teegardin came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with his wife and children, in 1811. He had previously visited the county, and made a selection of land. On his arrival, he purchased three-fourths of a

section of land of John Ritter, and made a settlement, giving each of his children, of whom he had seven, one hundred and sixty acres. His children were George, William, Elizabeth, Jacob, Daniel, Solomon, and Annie. The two elder children had families when they came to this county. George, William, and Elizabeth settled on section twenty-three, and Daniel on section fifteen. Elizabeth married Christian Loffer; Annie married Daniel Canouse; Solomon married Hannah Cupp; Jacob married Margaret Shook. Annie is the only one of Aaron Teegardin's family now living, her home being in Putnam county. Aaron Teegardin, jr., the son of George Teegardin, became old enough to do some work soon after they came to Ohio, and was often sent to mill on horseback. On one occasion, as he was riding along, he heard a noise in the underbrush, along the path, and presently three black animals, that he thought to be wolves, crossed a short distance ahead of him. He ran his horse after them, and over the two smaller ones, which took to a tree, while the old one reared on her hind parts and showed fight. He hurried forward to a settlement, near by, and said there were wolves in the timber. The men ran out to head them off, but did not, at once, find them. They finally followed the trail and killed them. They proved to be an old bear and two cubs.

Henry Regal came from Pennsylvania, as early as 1812, and made a settlement on section twenty-six. His family are now scattered, none living in this vicinity.

David Flenner was an early settler in the same neighborhood. He was a tailor, and did such work as came to his hand in the new country. All his family are also gone.

Christian Baum came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, about 1815, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in section twenty-one, located in the northwest corner of the section. Some time after, he bought the same number of acres in section twenty-nine, and one hundred and sixty-three in section twenty-one. He also purchased two hundred acres of land in Ross county. In 1818 he married Sarah Shook, by whom he had seven children, as follows: Joseph, who lives in Ross county; George, in Ross county; Lewis, on section twenty-one, Madison, married Elizabeth Roof, and had seven children; Elizabeth, married William T. Conklin, who has twice been elected to the legislature, and lives on section twenty-nine; John, lives in Ross county, as does Mary, who married Samuel Posey; Jacob married Eliza Cromley, and died at the old homestead. The old log house, occupied by the Baum family when clearing the farm, stands on the farm of Lewis Baum, where it was moved. Christian Baum walked over the mountains to Ohio, when he first came here, carrying his rifle on his shoulder. At the beginning, he had but little property, but by hard labor he secured a home and a competence. In 1862, he died, aged about seventy-two. There was a small clearing on his place when he bought it.

Solomon Glick came in 1814 or 1815, and settled on section twenty-seven. His children were: Delilah, Lucinda, Jemima, Enos, Mary, and Maria; the latter of whom died in infancy. Eliza married Reuben Smith, and lives in Madison; Solomon is in Indiana; Monroe is not in this vicinity; Lucinda died in Indiana; Jemima died in Indiana; Enos is in Kansas; Delilah in Columbus; and Jesse lives with Reuben Smith.

Nathan Perrill came from Frederick county, Virginia, in 1816, arriving May 5th, of that year. He was married in Hardy county, Virginia, before emigrating. He settled on the southwest quarter of section fifteen, which he purchased from William Teegardin, who bought it from the government for eight hundred dollars. His journey was made with a four-horse team, over the mountains. His wife sometimes rode horseback, and sometimes walked. They crossed the Ohio river at Marietta. Greencastle, Fairfield county, seven miles distant, was the nearest post-office. Three children were born before emigrating, namely: Augustus L., Zebulon H., and Catharine, who became Mrs. John B. Moore. After settlement came Fraces S., who married Adam Dyer (both deceased), and Mary E., wife of John D. Vause. Nathan Perrill died March 25, 1843, aged sixty-eight years, and his wife, Christina, died January 27, 1875, aged nearly ninety-one — probably the oldest woman in the township when she died. Mr. Perrill served as a second lieutenant during the war of 1812, and was stationed at Norfolk, Virginia, most of the time. He was justice of the peace several years in Madison. His second son, Zebulon H., owns the old homestead and lives on the adjoining farm. He has been justice of the peace several times, and has also served as township trustee.

John Woodruff came about 1810 or 1812, and settled on section nineteen. His children were: Adam, William, Elijah, Mary Ann, and another daughter. All moved to the northwestern part of the State.

There were other settlers in this part of the township, but their names are not to be obtained.

Joseph Kelly came before 1810; he made a settlement in the south part of the township, and raised a family, consisting of: John, William, Joseph, and Hannah. He lost his first wife, and married a Miss Shafer. He was an early justice of the peace. Hannah married James Reed. The sons died.

Andrew Dildine came to Madison about 1810, locating on section fourteen. His children were: John, Nancy, and Elizabeth. John moved to the north part of the State. Nancy and Elizabeth married Reeds; but all are now dead.

John Albright settled near Dildine, about 1810 or 1812. He had a family, but none remain in the vicinity.

John Funkhouser came very early, and settled on section twenty-one, but returned to Virginia before 1816. He was located on school lands, and sold his lease to William Bowen.

Truman Bowen had a lease on section sixteen, about the same time.

John Colburn lived on section twenty-one, near Bowen. He raised a family, but did not make a purchase, and all are now gone.

David Morris lived on section sixteen, near Truman Bowen, previous to 1816. His children were: Elisha,

Hannah, David, Samuel, and Daniel. The latter was drowned in Slate run, when an infant. The family afterwards moved away.

William Bishop, James McClish, Daniel Hankison, and John Childs, were also leasers on section sixteen. None are now living here, nor are their descendants.

Noah Groom and John Guiberson were also leasers on the same section, which was reserved for school purposes.

Henry Crossley settled on section four, the south part, before 1816, where he raised a family. His children were: Isaac, John, Henry, Joseph, and several daughters, one of whom married Thomas Peyton, and one married William McGarrity. There were other children, but their names cannot be obtained.

Jacob Ice settled on section twenty-nine before 1816. His sons were George, Jacob, and Samuel, none of whom remained in the county.

George Hensel came about the same time, and settled on section twenty-five, in the eastern part of the township, where he still lives, with his family.

Jacob Noyer came from Pennsylvania before 1816, and settled in the southwest part of section twenty-four. His children were John, Benjamin, Samuel, Rachel, Catharine, and another daughter. His farm is partly owned by Aaron Teegardin. Mr. Noyer died, and his family scattered and moved to other parts.

Jacob and Isaac Schleick settled in the southeast corner of the township, near the county line, soon after 1816. Their descendants still occupy the land.

Samuel Hunt was an early settler in section eighteen, arriving some time before 1816. He had a family, but none are now residents in this vicinity.

Matthias Case came about the same time as Hunt, and settled on the same section. None of his family now remain.

Joshua Benton settled on section seventeen very early. His children were John, Joshua, Basil, and Walter, besides several daughters. He and several of his children died here, and the rest moved away.

Augustus L. Perrill came with his father's family from Hardy county, Virginia, in 1816. His father settled on section fifteen, until 1840, where he lived. In that year he moved to his present home, on section twenty-one. In 1832 he was elected sheriff of the county, and served until and during 1836. In 1839 and 1840, he was in the State legislature. In 1844 he was elected to congress, and served two years. In 1858 he was again elected to the State legislature, and served six years. In 1862 he was a third time elected to the same office.

Joseph Wright was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1793. He emigrated to the United State in 1816, and located at Sinking Springs, Highland county, for four years. In 1820, he married Sarah Platter, whose parents came from Kentucky to Ross county, in 1801. After marriage, in 1820, they moved to Madison, Pickaway county, where he bought three hundred and twenty acres of land, on the second bottom of Walnut creek. He was a hard worker, and his health gave way about 1846. They had eight children—Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Eliza, William, Joseph P., Andrew, David, and John C. For some years after his settlement, he lost cattle from murrain. Wild animals, squirrels, and turkeys, eat the corn in the fields. In politics, Mr. Wright was a Republican; in religion, a Presbyterian. He assisted in forming the church at Lithopolis. His death occurred in 1871, aged seventy-eight years. His wife died in 1864, aged sixty-nine. John C. lives on the old homestead; William lives on the adjoining farm.

Daniel Wilson emigrated from Delaware to Ohio in 1806. He became a soldier in the war of 1812. After his return he married Sarah Gordy, and settled near Circleville. In 1818 he moved to Harrison, and in 1820 to Madison, where he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land from Obediah Allen, in the southeast corner of section thirty-one. He raised ten children; of whom William, lives in Delaware county; Mary died when a young woman; Jane married John A. Peters, and lives on the same section on which her father lived; Elizabeth married William Whitehead, and lives in Harrison; Sarah married George Coon, and lives in Madison; Rachel married George Cummings, and lives in Franklin county; John lives on the home farm; Daniel and George live in Franklin county; and Thomas in Shelbyville, Illinois.

Michael Millar is the son of Isaac Millar, who came to the country in 1806. He was born in March, 1820, and has done his part in subduing the wilderness. He married Margaret Reed in 1845, and has had six children: Mellissa, George, Alice, Kate, and Mattie; one died in infancy. He lives on a farm given him by his father, in section thirty-two. Near his house stands a log cabin used by the Reed family, as a house, in 1805. It was originally built with a chimney at each end, and a door on each side, where immense back-logs were drawn in, by a horse, to feed the roaring fire-places.

Isaac Bean came from Frederick county, Virginia, in 1825 or 1830, with his family. Before coming to Ohio he served in the war of 1812. His family consisted of his wife and five children; Isaac Newton; James; Zebulon Perry; Mordecai: and Dabney. Isaac Newton lives in Harrison, and his father resides with him; James, Mordecai, and Dabney have been editors of papers, and James was at one time a member of congress.

Jesse Spangler settled in the eastern part of the township in 1829. He afterwards moved to Henry county.

Henry Culp came to Madison about 1829, and settled on section thirty-four. His children were: Levi, Lewis, Amos, Leah, Harriet, Lucinda, Mahala, Catharine, Naomi, Lorene; Minerva, who died an infant; Levi, who is in Indiana; Lewis, deceased; Amos, in Franklin county; Leah married David Brobst, and is deceased; Harriet married George Cromley, and lives in Columbus; Lucinda married John Sawyer; Mahala married Joseph Miller; Catharine married Mr. Hickle; Naomi married Mr. Bradley, and lives in Indiana; Lorene married Benjamin Brobst, and lives in London, Madison county.

Jacob Brobst and family came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, and located in Bloom township, Fairfield county. His children were: Jacob, Peter, John, David, Mary, and Salome. Jacob married Phebe Hoover,

and settled in Madison township, on section twenty-five, where he died; his widow lives on his farm. Peter married Elizabeth Fuller, and lives on the north half of section five, in this township. They had nine children, but two of whom now live in the township—Monroe on a part of the home farm, and Joseph at the old homestead with his father.

John Noacker emigrated from Pennsylvania to Madison in 1832. For a few years before coming here he worked at his trade, that of a tinner, in Columbus. He married Catharine Kroninger, and located on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres, belonging to his wife, in 1838. His children were: Henry, Peter, Phebe, Diana, William, Mary, Sophronia, Catharine, and Clarissa. All but one live at home.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

An oil-mill was erected by Jacob Shook on the southwest quarter of section fifteen. Its purpose was to make oil from flax-seed. This business was carried on some eight or ten years. Afterwards the site was used on which to build a saw-mill, by the same owner.

A copper still was built on section sixteen, about 1820 or 1822, by William Bishop. It was run for a number of years. Another copper still was erected on the southeast quarter of section sixteen, by Jesse and John Reed, in 1825. Still another was located on land owned by John Decker. This was owned and operated by Enoch Henry, and was on the east side of Walnut creek.

The first grist-mill was built and owned by Luke Decker, father of Vause and John Decker, in 1816 or 1817. Nathan Perrill and H. H. Sage assisted in the construction, of the mill. Business was conducted there for over twenty-five years.

Isaac Millar run a small still soon after his settlement, in 1806. He also introduced the first threshing-machine and the first reaper in the township. A copper still and mill was run by Wiliam Teegardin at the time of the building of the Ohio canal, in 1825–30.

Jacob Shafer moved from Harrison to Madison, soon after 1810, and established a small tannery; he also had a small mill, for grinding, in connection with this. It was run by horse power. Luke Decker had a mill on Walnut creek, about 1815. It was located on section twenty.

Stone quarries have been opened in the township, for local use, but the quaility of the stone is not very good, and no quarries are worked, except as the inhabitants need stone for foundations to buildings and for cellars.

EARLY SCHOOLS, ETC.

Among the early school teachers was Travis Red, who taught in what is now known as district one, on land owned by Aaron Teegardin. The school was conducted in the usual style of those days. He was succeeded by David Ammon, who lived among the settlers, wrote deeds, and was a favorite. Many old deeds, in his handwriting, may be seen in the township. He afterwards became editor of the *Castigator*, at Ripley, Brown county. Another prominent teacher was William McArthur, who taught a number of terms. Afterwards, he was county auditor and treasurer, and died in Circleville. Other teachers of early times were: John Wright, Alexander Cameron, Truman Bowen, David Daugherty, and John Miller. At this time there are five district schools in the township.

The first fine house in the township was built by John Ritter, but at what date cannot now be ascertained. It was weather-boarded, and was painted red. It was a notable house in its day.

Among the early justices of the peace were: Joseph Kelly, George Reed, George Gibson, and Nathan Perrill.

BUSINESS.

The local business in Madison is very limited, consisting of that done at Teegardin's store, one wagon and blacksmith shop, and three boot and shoe makers. Most of the repairing and building of wagons is done in some of the adjoining towns. The first blacksmith in the township was John Ritter, who came to Madison in 1804 or 1806. In 1866 G. A. Knepper and John Teegardin built a store, and opened a stock of goods at St. Paul. They continued in partnership one year, When Knepper sold out. It was then run a year by Teegardin & Julian, when Teegardin became sole proprietor, and conducted the business five years, when he associated with himself his brother, Philip. It was again run five years in partnership. At the end of that time John Teegardin bought his brother's interest, and has since conducted the business alone.

INDIANS.

When the country was first settled, bands of the Shawnee Indians hunted in the forests of Madison, and in the spring made sugar in the maple groves, but did not make it a regular camping ground. Some remained here for several years, until game became scarce, when they wandered away, in search of new hunting grounds. They were uniformly civil, and seldom, if ever, caused any uneasiness among the settlers.

SOCIETY.

The only society in the township is a Grange, which was started in 1875. Prominent among the members are John Cromley, Aaron Teegardin, Philip Teegardin, V. S. Decker, Philip Pontious, Hugh Traverse, Nathan Perrill, Nathan and Augustus Moore. Meetings were held in Perrill's school-house, on the northeast corner of section twenty-one. These were continued some three years, but at present little interest is taken in the Grange.

POST-OFFICE.

Madison township had no post-office until quite late—just before the war of the rebellion. Previous to that time, all mail was obtained at the nearest post-office—some going to South Bloomfield, some to Franklinton, Lancaster, or Lithopolis. Each neighborhood would get its mail by some one person, who went to the post-office once or twice a week, so that all were not obliged to go after mail each week. In 1859 or 1860, an office was established at St. Paul's which was, at that time, called Teegardin's. Rev. J. A. Roof was appointed first postmaster, and administered the office at his residence. No provision was made for carrying the mails, and for several

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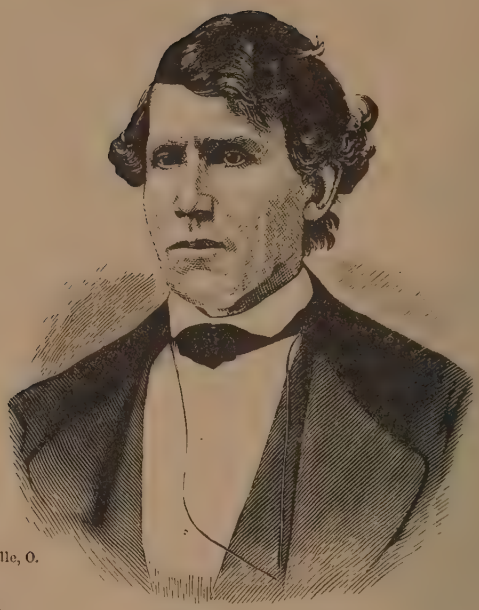


MRS. JACOB MILLAR.

JACOB MILLAR.

RESIDENCE OF JACOB MILLAR, MADISON TP., PICKAWAY CO., O.

years it was done by private enterprise, no bond being given, and persons in the neighborhood alternating in bringing mail. Finally, a private subscription was raised, and George Coon carried it for two years—during 1868 and 1869. Andrew H. Duvall succeeded him, and carried it for several years, until a regular route was established between South Bloomfield and Marcy, on the line in Fairfield county. The name was changed to St. Paul's. The second postmaster was Louis Rhodes. John Teegardin has been postmaster for the past ten years, and keeps the office in his store.

CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

was organized in 1834. The members of this denomination in Madison, finding it too far to attend services in the adjoining county of Fairfield, petitioned the synod of Ohio, at Miamisburg, for a minister and a separate organization, in this year. Their petition was granted, and the Rev. Joseph A. Roof was licensed as a preacher to minister to them. The first service was held at the house of Mrs. Mary Magdalene Hoover, June 29, 1834. On August 3d the congregation assembled and organized as a church, electing Solomon Teegardin and John Brentlinger as elders; Elias Hoover and Jacob Lilly as deacons. They were installed into the duties of their respective offices the same day. Preaching was for a time held in school-houses. December 3, 1834, a meeting was held to consider the propriety of purchasing a lot and building a church. A subscription was raised and a lot purchased on section twenty-three, on which a church-building was erected the following year. By the terms of the subscription, this church was to be the joint property of the Evangelical Lutheran church and the German Reformed church. The building was not completed until 1838, though it had been occupied since 1835. Mr. Roof continued as pastor until 1855, when he resigned. He was again called to the pastorate in 1860. In 1863 it was determined to build a new church, which was done, at a cost of four thousand dollars. In 1869 Rev. E. T. S. Tressel was called to the pastorate, and became their minister. In 1872 a parsonage was built, of brick, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars. The present membership is one hundred and twenty-five. A Sabbath-school is conducted by the members, with a good attendance. The superintendent is Esther Brown; assistant, David Adkins. The new church was built, and is entirely owned by the Evangelical Lutheran church.

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

was organized in 1856. The first minister employed was Rev. Peter Eirich. In 1856 the congregation raised means, by subscription, for the purpose of building a church, and in the same year a frame church was erected on the southeast corner of section twenty-five, on land given for the object by Jacob Brobst. The first members were: Peter Brobst and family, Jacob Brobst and family, David Brobst and family, Conrad Salt and family, Samuel Smith and family, David Hall and family, Reuben Smith and family, and others. Reuben Smith was greatly instrumental in forming the church. The present minister is Rev. Joseph Beck. A Sunday-school of about one hundred members is maintained, under the superintendence of Monroe Brobst. The church numbers some eighty communicants, with a good attendance and no debt.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in Madison about 1844, by Isaac Hunter, who was a circuit preacher about that time. It was called Pleasant Grove church, and was included in the Lithopolis circuit. A church-building was erected in 1850, and services were continued here until 1869 or 1870, when the building was sold to the township trustees for use as a school-house. No services of this denomination are now held in the township, the congregation going to churches in the adjoining townships—to Winchester, Lithopolis, and to Hopewell church, on the Franklin county line, near Walnut creek. Isaac Rainier and Thomas Shawhan were among the early members of Pleasant Grove church.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was located on land now owned by Vause Decker, northwest of the school-house, in the center of section seventeen. The land was owned at the time by a non-resident, Jacob Behenstaugh by name. A number of burials were made there, but the place is now neglected, and no marks are left.

A cemetery was opened by Z. H. Perrill, on the old Perrill place, in 1843. Nathan Perrill was the first person interred there.

At the present day there are cemeteries at the Lutheran church, on the northwest quarter of section thirty-three; on the northwest quarter of section twenty-two; on the northeast quarter of section thirty-four; on the northwest quarter of section twenty-three; and on the southeast quarter of section twenty-five.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JACOB MILLAR.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Madison township, having been born there November 5, 1817. His father was Isaac Millar, and his mother, Susan Decker, to whom he was married in Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1811 or 1812, in which year he brought her to Ohio to begin a pioneer's life. He first came to Ohio in 1806. He bought three hundred and twenty acres of land in section twenty-eight, Madison township, on which he built a log cabin, and made a clearing of twenty or thirty acres. The first year of his arrival he spent with his brother, William Millar, in Harrison township, by whom his land in Madison was first entered. The cabin in which he lived after marriage, and in which Jacob Millar was born, was built of logs, with puncheon floor. The logs of which the old cabin was built are still in use in a smaller cabin on a part of the old farm.

The first child born to Isaac Millar and his wife, was Rebecca, in 1813. She married William Short, and moved to Illinois, where she died. John D. was the second child. He married Ann Amelia Jones, and died in Harrison. The following named children came after: Jacob, Michael, Susan, Sarah, Franklin—the three latter being deceased; Hannah became the wife of George W. Brown, of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth married Jesse Musselman, and lives in Harrison township.

Jacob Millar, from his earliest boyhood, worked at the hard work of

clearing the land, and raising crops among the stumps in the new country. His father was always a hard worker, and the sons were not behind him. The assistance given by the boys from the time they could do the smallest chores, was not to be despised. His opportunities for obtaining an education at school, were very limited, and generally consisted of two or three months' attendance at such schools as were then taught, during the winter months, for a few years. Since his manhood he has made good use of the opportunities he has had, and is one of the substantial men of his township. He remained at his father's house until his marriage.

He was married, November 12, 1854, to Miss Florentine Kauffman, of Bloom township, Fairfield county. They immediately began housekeeping on the farm they now occupy, though not in the same house. His father and mother remained in the same house until the death of the latter, June 13, 1858. After the death of his mother, his father gave each of his children a share of property, the sons receiving land and the daughters a money share. Jacob Millar received two hundred and sixty eight acres in Madison, and one hundred acres in Harrison township. He has since bought an additional forty acres in Harrison. In 1867 they built their present beautiful and commodious brick residence, on the bank of Walnut creek.

During their married life there have been born to them seven children: Susan Elizabeth, who married Edwin A. Peters, and lives in Franklin county; De Witt Clinton, Mary Frances, Hannah Rebecca, Cora Bell, Lucretia, and John Decker. All, with the exception of Elizabeth, remain at home. Mr. Millar and his wife have always been hard workers, and their home, with its many comforts and conveniences, is a constant reminder of the toil during the past. Their children are growing up around them, a comfort to them in their later life, while plenty surrounds them.

AARON TEEGARDIN.

The subject of this sketch, Aaron Teegardin, was born in Franklin township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1810. When about one year of age, his father emigrated, with his family, to Ohio, arriving in Madison township, in April, of that year. His father was George Teegardin, and his mother Christine Brobst Teegardin. On their arrival, Mr. Teegardin located his family on one hundred and sixty acres of land, in section twenty-three. The children of George Teegardin were Barbara, John, Ann, Aaron, and Mary.

Aaron Teegardin, when a boy, attended such schools as the country then afforded, they being sustained by private subscription. His school education was necessarily very limited, and was mostly confined to a few months during the winter, after he became of an age when his help in the necessary work of the farm was valuable. He worked hard, as did even the boys, in those days, at log-rollings, raisings, clearing the forest, and raising the necessary food for subsistence, his only recreation being fox hunting, in the winter, and such gatherings of the young people of the neighborhood as took place.

In March, 1833, he was married to Sarah Hoy. After marriage they moved into a hewed-log house, which still stands near their present residence. Here they lived, and here were their children born, who were as follows: Ephraim, who was born December 27, 1834, and was married to Nancy Sharp, and now lives in Miami county, Indiana; Mahala remains at home; Henry was born April 16, 1841, and died in August, 1863, at Boise City, on the western slope of the Rocky mountains, where he had gone in search of his fortune in the gold mines; John married Harriet Hoffhine, and lives on section thirty-one; Mary lives at home; Augustus owns property in section seventeen, but lives at home; George Philip married Amelia Hoffhine, and lives on the home farm; Levi married Rosetta Phleeger, and lives on the home farm; one child, the second, died in infancy.

In 1850 they built their present substantial farm dwelling, near the log house that had so long been their home. A representation of their home, together with portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Teegardin, appear in connection with this sketch.

Mr. Teegardin was, for more than twenty years, a trustee of his township. During the time the old State militia law was in force, he held the offices of lieutenant, captain, and major, in that organization, serving in these different offices some eight or ten years. He also held the office of justice of the peace from 1844 to 1847.

He has filled a father's place in his care for the orphaned children of his brothers and sisters, all of whom are now grown to manhood and womanhood.

MRS. AARON TEEGARDIN.

AARON TEEGARDIN.

RESIDENCE OF AARON TEEGARDIN, MADISON TP, PICKAWAY CO. O.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

FRANKLIN.

Immediately after the formation of Franklin county, in 1803, the territory embraced within its limits was divided into four nearly equal parts, or townships. The southwest quarter, then nearly double the size of the present entire county, was designated as Franklin township, a name which a part of the original territory still retains. It is the only township in the county that bears its original name. It was reduced to its present limits by the erection of Prairie township, in 1819. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Norwich and Montgomery, south by Jackson, east by Montgomery and Hamilton, and west by Prairie. In this township transpired many early events of importance. Here was begun the settlement of this now populous and wealthy county. Here, in August, 1797, was laid out the pioneer village in the county, Franklinton, now annexed to the city of Columbus.

It will be our province, in the following sketch, to treat upon those matters pertaining to the township of Franklin as at present organized.

The surface features are generally level, the only exceptions being along the course of the streams, where it is rolling.

STREAMS.

The principal water course in the township is the Scioto river, which enters the north part of the township, flows in a southeast course for perhaps one mile, then changing to a nearly due east direction, cuts off a portion of the northeast corner of the township. Reaching the eastern boundary of the township it turns southward, coursing along this boundary line, which it forms. This stream is of some importance as furnishing water-power advantages. The Olentangy river, next in size, flows from the north, discharging its waters into the Scioto at or near the point where it turns southward on the east line of the township. Flowing from the west, across the south part of the township, is Scioto Big run, which, with its tributaries, completes the water courses of the township.

INDIANS.

The red men of the forest were more numerous in the early settlement of the township. They were principally of the *Wyandot* tribe, though there were scattering members of the *Delawares* and *Mingoes*. An extensive encampment was situated on the west bank of the Scioto river, not far from where now stands the Harrisburg bridge. For several years previous to the settlement, the Indians raised corn, on what came to be known in later years as Sullivant's prairie. The venerable Nelson Foos, to whom the writer is indebted for many facts in this history, says that the Indians were peacable and friendly towards the settlers, and that, although when under the influence of whiskey, they fought savagely among themselves, rarely, if ever, did they molest the whites. Jacob Fisher relates that on the general exodus of the Indians, one remained, a harmless old fellow, who subsisted on game, with an occasional donation from the settlers. He was eventually shot by a hunter named Daniel Harrington.

SETTLEMENT.

Early in the year 1797, Lucas Sullivant came to Ohio, and with a corps of chain-carriers, markers, etc., engaged in surveying land and locating warrants, in the Virginia military district, west of the Scioto. The subsequent fall, the village of Franklinton was laid out by him, and to facilitate settlement, the lots bordering a certain street were donated to such as would become actual settlers thereon. The name "Gift street" was given the thoroughfare passing between these lots. That this inducement to settlement was successful, is clearly attested by the immediate and constant growth of the primitive town. We learn that during the first years of the settlement, the great amount of sickness in the vicinity retarded, to a considerable degree, rapid immigration. The diseases being malarial were more annoying than dangerous, and the natural advantages of the country—fertile soil, abundant range for cattle, and game of all kinds in unlimited quantity, were features too important to be overlooked; and gradually the colony increased until the war of 1812 came on, during which period, Franklinton is said to have reached the zenith of its prosperity.

W. T. Martin says, upon the authority of A. McElvain, who came from Kentucky to Chillicothe with his parents, in the spring of 1797, and subsequently settled in Franklinton, that the "first white family who settled in Franklinton, then called the Forks of the Scioto, was Joseph Dixon." This was during the fall or winter of 1797–98. Mr. Martin gives the names of the following first settlers: George Skidmore, Robert and Jeremiah Armstrong, William Domigan, James Marshall, John Brickell, John Lisle and family, William Fleming, Jacob Grubb, Jacob Overdier, John Blair, John Dill, Arthur O'Harra, the Deardurfs, and the Sells.

For a sketch of Lucas Sullivant, the reader is referred to the history of Columbus.

Joseph Foos, who was a native of Ohio, removed to Harrison county, Kentucky, where he married Lydia Nelson. Late in the fall of 1798 he came to Ohio, making settlement in Franklin township. His log cabin was constructed upon the farm now owned by the Osborn heirs, on the Harrisburg pike. In 1803 he built a brick house in Franklinton and engaged in hotel-keeping.

This building was considered a monster affair for the period. His son says it would hardly make a respectable kitchen for the hotel of to-day. Mr. Foos continued in the hotel business until 1818, the greater portion of the time. Being an energetic public man, he was early elected to the legislature, and served, with scarcely an interval, twenty years. He did a few months' service in the war of 1812, ranking as brigadier-general, and afterwards with the militia he rose to the rank of major-general. He devoted considerable time, and expended some money, in the interest of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien, now being built. Mrs. Foos died as early, perhaps, as 1809. The children by this marriage were: Nelson, who married Jane Price and lives in Columbus; Frank, who married Mrs. Amelia Ray and lives in Illinois; and Eliza and Ellen, who are deceased. Mr. Foos married a second time, the fruits of this union being: William, John, Lewis, Gustavus and Joseph (twins), and Clara, all living in Ohio except Joseph, who is deceased.

William Domigan, sr., was among the first settlers in Franklinton. He came from Maryland, and, in 1803, opened a hotel, which he kept until his death, in 1831. The court records of August 8, 1803, show that "a license be granted William Domigan, sr., to keep tavern in his own house in Franklinton, until the next court of common pleas for Franklin county, and afterward, until he can renew his license." The children of William Domigan and wife are: Enoch, Abijah, William, Eden, (another son, who went to sea and was not heard from afterwards), and a daughter, Marib, who became the wife of Thomas Riddle and died in Franklinton in 1843 or 1844. All the children are now deceased; Enoch, the last, having died recently in Galena, Delaware county. William was drowned in the Scioto river. Eden was killed at the raising of Sullivant's (now Rickley's) mill. Abijah lived and died in Franklinton, dying in 1841. His son William, now living in Clinton township, was born in 1812. He was elected sheriff of Franklin county in 1841, and also in 1863, serving four years from each election.

Michael Fisher, who was a native of Virginia, removed with his family, then consisting of a wife and one child, to Ohio, locating in Franklinton, in its infancy. After some years' residence here, they removed to Hamilton township, and there died.

John Huffman, who was born in Maryland, removed, when a child, with his parents to Washington county, Pennsylvania, and there grew to manhood. He became a captain under Lord Dunmore, and while encamped at Chillicothe, he made a reconnoissance as far north as the fork of the Scioto. Here, near where is now Franklinton, he found a body of Indians with whom he engaged, and who finally swam the river and escaped. He then returned to Chillicothe, and eventually to his home in Pennsylvania, where he married and reared a numerous family. During his stay in Ohio he was so well pleased with the country, that he resolved to return. An opportunity did not occur until the spring of the year 1800, when he came out and made purchase of three hundred and eighty acres of land in Franklinton township, a portion of which is now occupied by a grandson, George W. Four years later he permanently located on his purchase, building his log cabin upon the west bank of the Scioto river. The year following his settlement he erected a distillery near his dwelling, and this he operated for several years. He, for a time, run a flatboat on the Scioto, as far south as Portsmouth, for trading purposes. In after years he purchased four thousand acres of land in Plain township, paying for the same *one gallon of whiskey per acre.* Mr. Huffman died in 1826, and his wife some years previous. The children were: Henry, Elizabeth, John, Barbara, Priscilla, Catharine, Jacob, Peter, and Mary. Two only of these located in Franklin township: Jacob, who married Rebecca White, and passed his days on lands now occupied by his son, George W.; and Mary, who became the wife of Abram Scott, and died a few years since in Columbus. The remainder of the family settled in Plain township, and are now deceased.

Jacob Walcutt and Mary Macy Walcutt, his wife, from whom have descended the numerous people of this name who are now residents of Franklin county, were natives of Loudoun county, Virginia. The date of their location in Franklin county was in the year 1815. His wife died four days subsequent to their arrival. Mr. Walcutt's death occurred in 1832. The children were: Mary, who died while *en route* for Ohio; James, who married Mary Legg, and Jacob, who married Elizabeth Riley, settled in Franklin township; John, who married Marilla Brodrick, and located in Columbus; and Robert, whose wife was Susan Legg, and who found a home in Perry township. None are now living. James settled on the Scioto river, in this township, in 1828, and died there in July, 1876, at the age of over eighty-six years. His wife, Mary, died in 1861. They raised a family of ten children, eight of whom are now living: Melinda, wife of Eli K. Williams, in Mifflin; Huldah, widow of Richard Walcutt, in Norwich; Jane, wife of James Ruby, on a part of the homestead; Eliza, wife of Eri Douglas, in Norwich; Susannah, wife of Samuel Sandusky, in Truro; Rhoda, wife of Bartley O'Harra, in Prairie township; Laura, wife of Thomas Kramer, in Madison county; and James, on the homestead. John Walcutt's children are: Ann, David B., Virginia, and Charles C., who all reside in Columbus.

The family of Robert Walcutt, all of whom reside in the county, consist of seven children, namely: James, Absalom, John, Louisa, Millie, Robert, and William.

Samuel Sandusky, sr., from Kentucky, was among the pioneers of Franklinton. He married, subsequently, Polly Perrin, who died in 1825, and the year following he removed to Madison county, where he afterwards lived. He was married a second time, and was the father of five children, four by his first wife, two of whom are now living, namely: Rebecca, wife of Tracy Wilcox, living in Delaware county; and Samuel Sandusky, jr., resident of Truro township, this county. He married Susannah, daughter of James Walcutt, previously mentioned. Samuel Sandusky, sr., was a gunsmith by trade, and was one of the most expert hunters in the county.

Samuel White was prominent in the pioneer settlement

of Franklin township. He was a soldier in the Revolution, and served nearly seven years during that determined struggle to throw off the galling yoke of British oppression. It is said, by descendants of the family, that Mr. White, at the battle of Stoney Point, was scalped by the Indians, and left on the field of battle. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and married Jane Stewart, with whom he emigrated, from Hardy county, Virginia, to Ohio. The date was 1805. A settlement was made on the bank of Scioto run, in Franklin township, on the farm now occupied by A. H. Shade. Mr. White not being possessed of health sufficient to do farm labor, passed many years of his life in teaching school. His death resulted from injuries received from a runaway horse, in October, 1841. Mrs. White deceased in January, 1839. The children are: James S., John M., Samuel, Sarah and Elizabeth (twins), Alexander, William, Rebecca, Jacob, and George, all of whom are deceased except the latter, who married Mary A. Baltimore, and lives in Franklin township.

John Goetchius was one of the pioneer settlers, but of him, or family, the writer has no record.

Ralph Osborn, who located in Franklinton, in 1806, was a native of Waterbury, Connecticut. He was an attorney-at-law. In 1808 he was appointed the first prosecuting attorney for Franklin county. In 1810 he moved to Pickaway county. In 1815 he was elected State senitor, and served some eighteen years. In 1833 he was elected senator, and died in Columbus, December 30, 1835. Doubtless an extended sketch of this gentleman will be given in another department of this work.

Isaac Miner (afterwards Judge Miner) came from the State of New York, to Franklinton, in 1806 or 1807. A brother, Jeremiah, came on the following year, and perhaps two years later, they removed to Madison county.

William Harrison was a native of New Jersey. His wife was Helen Sisco. He was, for years, superintendent of the Longwood iron works. In 1807 he removed to Ohio, and purchased a farm in Franklin township, and engaged in farming, which avocation he pursued during life. He died October 24, 1824, and his wife died in January, 1830. There were six children in the family: James, Martha, Sarah, Charles, Anna, and William. All are deceased except the last-named, who resides in Columbus.

R. W. McCoy, who was a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, came to Franklinton, in 1811, and engaged in merchandising. Five years later he removed to Columbus, where he engaged in the same avocation, which he prosecuted until his death, January 16, 1856.

William Miller and his wife, Christina Fisher, were natives of Virginia. The period of their location in Franklin township was early in the present century. A grandson (William), now occupies the original homestead. Mr. Miller was a farmer, and in time brought his broad acres of dense woodland to a profitable state of cultivation. He died November 1, 1850; his widow survived him many years, her death occurring August 15, 1875. They had but one child, Adam, who married Mary Wolf, and has left numerous descendants in the county. Of these, William, Jacob, and Fisher, live in Franklin township, and Margaret (Mrs. J. McDonald), and George reside in Jackson township.

Orris Parish, who was a lawyer, came from the State of New York to Franklinton, early in the settlement. In 1816, he was elected president judge of the court of common pleas, for this district. He became eminent as an attorney, and died in Columbus in 1837.

Without doubt, there are many other persons who located in Franklin township in its early settlement, who are entitled to a place in this history. The indifference manifested by those having the ability to furnish facts, has greatly retarded the writer, and is his only apology that this department is meagre.

Jacob Stimmel came from Virginia to Ohio in about 1820. He married Mary E. Landis, and, in 1828, located in Franklin township. He was a farmer, and died early in September, 1853; his wife died in April, previous. Two of the children live in Franklin township: Samuel, who married Mary E. Holten, and John, whose present wife was Mary E. Miller; Mary (Mrs. William Vance), and Sarah (Mrs. John Holton), live in Columbus, and Eliza J. (Mrs. W. T. Reese), lives in Hamilton township.

John Holton and family located in this county in 1834.

Emanuel Alkire came from Lewis county, Virginia, to Franklin township, in 1828. His wife was Sarah White. He located on the farm now occupied by N. Gantz, where he died, September 20, 1849; his wife died January 5, 1839. Of the twelve children belonging to this family, the following are now living: Jesse, Eliza (Mrs. Jacob White), William, Joseph, James, and Nancy.

Capt. Adin G. Hibbs came from Pennsylvania in 1832, He had previously married Pamelia Shade. He lived for a time in Columbus, and subsequenty laid out the village of Shadeville, where he lived a few years. He now lives in Franklin township, and has amassed great wealth. But one child has blessed this couple, born prior to coming to Ohio. It died in infancy.

Conrad Clime, whose life-work has been that of a farmer, married Rebecca Heaton, and, in 1833, removed from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio. He lived for perhaps one year in Columbus, then purchasing land in Franklin township he removed thereto, and there he still resides. His wife died August 9, 1841. The children were: Mary J. (Mrs. C. White), Anna E. (Mrs. R. Vanderburg), and William F., who married Mary L. Briggs, and lives on the old homestead.

Jacob Shade removed from near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Jackson township in 1835. He now lives in Franklin township. His wife died in 1842. The children living are: Adin H., who married Ann White, lives in Franklin township; Ann E. (Mrs. H. Bailey), lives in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Aadline (Mrs. R. Finney), lives in North Wales, Pennsylvania.

Joseph Cromwell, who was a direct descendant of the renowned OliverCromwell, married Mary Ann Hull, and in 1835 came from Frederick county, Maryland, to Franklin county. After several removals he located permanently on a tract of land in Franklin township, which he purchased from Capt. George Skidmore, a pioneer in the

county, and here they yet reside. The children are: Emeline, who lives at home; John S., who married Eliza J. Anderson, lives in Franklin township; Josephine (Mrs. J. Legg); Charlotte (Mrs. L. E. Green), Sarah lives at home; and Frances V. (Mrs. S. J. Woolley), lives in Brown. township.

Thomas Deems, who was a native of Pennsylvania, married Mary Sims, of Muskingum county, Ohio, and in the spring of 1841, located upon the farm he still occupies, in Franklin township. His wife died November 12, 1870. Mr. Deems has worked at blacksmithing during his life. His children are: Melissa (Mrs. James Kennard), Gilbert C., Stephen F., Jerusha (Mrs. C. Wagner), Sarah (Mrs. David Smiley), and Lavina, who died in infancy.

Joseph O. B. Renick, a son of William Renick, sr., who was of the family so prominent in Pickaway county, was born in Harrison township, of that county, in 1810. He married Julia McNeal, of Hardy county, Virginia, and in 1855 removed to Franklin township, locating upon the farm he still occupies. Mrs. Renick deceased December 15, 1844, and in 1851 he married Rebecca Adams, of Chillicothe. By the first marriage, the following children were born: William, Daniel, McNeal, Felix, Juliet E., and two who died in infancy. One child was born of the present marriage, also deceased. Mr. Rennick was engaged in merchandising, in Circleville, some years, and brought the first stock of goods to that place over the Ohio canal. He is now extensively engaged in the raising of short-horn Durham cattle. He has for some years paid considerable attention to the growing of blooded horses.

FIRST EVENTS.

In 1803, Joseph Foos opened a hotel in Franklinton, and about the same time William Domigan announced entertainment for man and beast. The last named hostelry was of logs, but large and commodious. These were the first taverns in Franklin county. The first merchandizing was by Robert Russell, and the date as early as 1803. The stock, which consisted of but an armful or two of general merchandise, was displayed on shelves placed around the sides of a small building designed for a "smoke house;" a small table in the center served the double purpose of counter, and a seat for the proprietor, who could readily reach the goods on the shelves from his seat on the counter. Several "pack-horse traders" were engaged in business here, from time to time. The goods were transported on horseback from Pittsburgh and Detroit, and consisted mainly of iron, salt, and whiskey. The first store of respectable proportions was built by James Scott, in 1806. The first brick house in the township, was, doubtless, erected by Lucas Sullivant. A post-office was established in Franklinton in 1805, and discontinued in about 1835. Following is the first and successive postmasters: Adam Hosack, Henry Brown, Joseph Grate, James B. Gardiner, Jacob Kellar, Joseph McDowell, William Lusk, and W. Risley. At this time there are two post-offices in the township -Camp Chase, which was established on November 10, 1873, with George W. Scott as postmaster, and is located at the point where the C. S. & C. railroad crosses the National road, and another on the same railroad, near the terminus of the avenue, established in February, 1874; Henry Hains, postmaster. At this time there is but one hotel in the township—the "Four Mile House," which has become one of the ancient landmarks. It is situated on the National road, and has been in operation under different owners for many years. Mrs. Harriet Bigelow is the present proprietor. The first burying-ground in the township, is the one situated on the bank of the Scioto river, and north of the former village of Franklinton. In this yard were buried the remains of Lucas Sullivant and wife, General Joseph Foos and wife, Lyne Starling, and a host of those hardy pioneers who helped to subdue the wilderness; but since the establishment of Green Lawn cemetery, the beautiful, silent "city of the dead," many removals have taken place, and the village cemetery appears neglected and forgotten.

ORGANIZATION.

As previously stated, the organization of Franklin township was nearly contemporaneous with the erection of the county. Seventy-six years have elapsed since the first township election. The township records, imperfectly kept at best, are now nowhere to be found, and we must be content to commence with the officers for 1879, who are as follows: William House, John S. Cromwell, and James R. Walcutt, trustees; J. J. Eakin, clerk; Clark White, treasurer; G. M. Walcutt, assessor; Joseph McNinch and G. M. Walcutt, constables; and twelve supervisors of highways.

Following is a list of the persons who have served as justices of the peace for Franklin township from its organization to the present: 1803, ZachariahStephen, James Marshall; 1806, Arthur O'Harra; 1808, Samuel White; 1812, Joseph Grate; 1814, Nicholas Goeches, Joseph Gorton, Jacob Kellar; 1820, Robert W. Riley, Jacob Grubb; 1822, Joseph Badger; 1825, Reuben Golliday; 1826, Stewart White; 1828, William Lusk; 1832, James Graham; 1837, Samuel Deardurf; 1838, Jacob Fisher; 1840, William Caldwell, Adam Alkire; 1841, William Henderson; 1846, Lemuel Frizzell, Jacob White; 1847, Bartley Boyd; 1849, Robert King, Benjamin Overmire; 1854, Bazil Riddell; 1855, Jesse Alkire; 1856, John A. Kellar; 1857, W. B. Preston; 1864, Philip Shafter; 1872, James Tippin; 1875, William Walter, present incumbent; 1878, N. P. Mix, present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

Among the early religious gatherings in Franklin township, outside of Franklinton, were a series of meetings held at the house of Henry Goetschius, by the Revs. Messrs. Austin and Sims, of the Methodist Episcopal church. The date the writer cannot give, but he is informed that it was prior to 1828. The result was the formation of a pioneer class in Methodism, consisting of: John and Nancy Goetschius, Henry and Elizabeth Goetschius, Richard and Sarah House, Elisha and Elizabeth Chambers, Giliom and Leah Demosert, Jacob and Elizabeth White, and a few others, whose names are forgotten. Soon after this class was formed, a log meeting-house was

built on Scioto Big run. This was a small affair, and rude in its appointments; yet, for as many as ten years, did this devout band of christians hold frequent meetings within its bark-covered walls. Its successor was the brick edifice known as the Union church, occupying the site of the first church. This charge was formerly attached to Darby circuit, and subsequently to Harrisburg. For a list of the ministers who have presided over this congregation, see the history of the Methodist Episcopal church at Grove City, in another part of this volume. The Union church has now a large membership, and in connection, a flourishing Sabbath-school.

The Friends' church, at Camp Chase, was formed in the spring of 1876, previous to which the members of this sect attended the church at Columbus. The constituent members of the church at Camp Chase were as follows: William and David Binns and families, Lewis and Joseph Ong and families, John Cowgill and family, and John Hussy and family. During the summer subsequent to the formation of the church, a substantial brick meeting-house was erected, at a cost of one thousand three hundred dollars. Its location is on the National road, at the crossing of the Cincinnati, Springfield & Columbus railroad. The present church officers are: William Binns and wife, elders; and John Cowgill, overseer. The present membership of this church numbers fifty persons.

SCHOOL.

Mr. Foos remembers a school which was taught in a little log building standing on Gift street, in Franklinton, as early as 1805. He was one of the scholars. The teacher was an Irishman, of good educational attainments, but who was cursed with an inordinate appetite for whiskey, and when under its influence (which was the greater part of the time) he was cruel and tyrannical. A favorite method of punishment was to compel the victim to place his hands, palms down, upon the desk, in front of the teacher, when he, the inhuman, drunken fiend, would draw the keen blade of his knife across the fingers, making deep gashes. This, finally, coming to the parents, the noble representative of a down-trodden nationality was summarily kicked from the "temple of learning," and it is to be hoped, from the sight of civilized humanity.

SOCIETIES.

At this time these are confined to the order known as Patrons of Husbandry, or Grangers, a society formerly enjoying great popularity among farmers; but of late, we learn, the order has declined materially, and has lost much of its former prestige. In this, history but repeats itself, and if there be real merit in the order, time will weed out the drones, and a safe foundation be established.

Camp Chase Grange, No. 528, was organized February 11, 1874. Its sessions were begun, and are still held, in the school-house, in sub-district number three. The charter members were: J. M. Dunlap and wife, N. P. and Emmett Mix and wives, J. W. Ames and wife, C. Holt and wife, M. Williams and wife, James Fippin and wife, R. Demorest and wife, John H. Bell and wife, W. S. Postle, C. W. and F. Haldy, E. Witson, F. Wilson, J. and J. A. Tom, J. S. Cromwell, W. McGrew, Smith Postle, A. Watts, I. Zellers, and W. Clime. The officers on organization were: J. M. Dunlap, M.; E. Mix, O.; N. A. Mix, lecturer; W. S. Postle, steward; C. Haldy, assistant steward; J. S. Cromwell, chaplain; William McGrew, secretary; and S. Postle, treasurer. The regular meetings occur on the first Monday before the full moon, and two weeks thereafter. The membership is now (August, 1879) fifty. Following are the officers for 1879: William Clime, M.; Frank Sperry, O.; G. Weatherell, lecturer; E. G. Neff, steward; A. Fippin, assistant steward; S. Fippin, chaplain; Charles Haldy, secretary; E. Mix, treasurer; Anna Clime, lady assistant steward; Mary Kaderley, ceres; Mary Jenney, pomona; and Louisa Haldy, flora.

Franklin Grange, No. 632, was organized March 4, 1874, with charter members as follows: Hon. Clark White and wife, J. M. Briggs and wife, J. K. Lowe and wife, Henry Briggs and wife, J. E. Chambers and wife, J. J. Eakin and wife, Jacob Early and wife, William House and wife, Theodore Hart and wife, Harvey Peters and wife, Miss Lucinda Bailey, Lottie and Lizzie Chambers, Henry and Samuel Bitler. The society was organized at the Briggs school-house, by J. H. Hess, deputy grand master, who installed the following officers: Clark White, M.; J. K. Lowe, O.; J. M. Briggs, lecturer; Jacob Early, steward; Theodore Hart, treasurer; J. J. Eakin, secretary. During the season of 1878 the Grange built, in connection with sub-district number five, a substantial brick building, in size, thirty-two by forty-eight feet, the second story of which is occupied for a grange hall. The total cost of this building was two thousand, two hundred dollars. The Grange meets on the first and third Saturday evenings of each month; has a membership of thirty-two, and is one of the most prosperous organizations in the country. The officers for 1879 are: J. M. Briggs, M.; J. J. Eakin, O.; Trevitt Hoover, lecturer; Adin H. Shade, steward; L. W. Campbell, assistant steward; Wright Peters, G. K.; Mrs. William Towns, lady assistant steward; Miss Lottie Chambers, ceres; Miss Eliza Johnson, flora; Mrs. Trevitt Hoover, pomona.

It is highly probable that societies in the interest of temperance have had an existence in the township, but of this the writer has no positive knowledge.

PHYSICIANS.

Without doubt, the pioneer physician in Franklin township was L. Goodale, who located in Franklinton village, in 1805. [He subsequently removed to Columbus city, which see for further particulars of his life]. Dr. S. Parsons, who was a native of Reading, Connecticut, located in Franklinton, January 16, 1811. Some five years later, he removed to Columbus, where he became prominent as a physician, and highly respected as a citizen. In 1843 he was elected to the State legislature, and for many years he was president of the Franklin branch of the State bank of Ohio. Doubtless other physicians have had an abiding place in this township, whose names are worthy of recognition. At this time but one doctor lives in the township, W. D. Crumley, who located on the

Harrisburgh pike, in 1846. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Eclectic college, class of 1848–9, and of the Starling medical college, class of 1862–3. Dr. Crumley has an extensive and quite lucrative practice.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

For several years there was no mill nearer than Chillicothe. In Franklinton a hand-mill was constructed, which would grind corn, but it was not of sufficient capacity to accommodate the whole colony, and the stump mortar was resorted to by some, while others reduced the corn to a proper condition for bread-making by grating it. The dwellers of to-day, upon this goodly land, can have but a faint conception of the inconvenience caused by the absence of flouring mills. About the year 1800, a small mill was erected, and, about the same time, John D. Rush built another, on the Scioto, a short distance above Franklinton. Both soon fell into disuse, and in time went to decay. After this, mills propelled by horse-power came into use, but they were rude and imperfect in their mechanism. The first grist-mill of any considerable importance in the township, was built by Lucas Sullivant, as early as 1820. This property is now owned by S. S. Rickley, but has been greatly improved. Franklin township has been abundantly blessed with saw-mills, the government, during the early years of the settlement, making donations of land to any person who would construct a mill. Parties would put up a mill, saw lumber enough to get a title to their land, and let the mill go to decay. This, Mr. Foos informs us, was often the case.

CAMP CHASE.

This once famous rendezvous was situated on the south side of the National road, and some four miles west of Columbus. Here thousands of Ohio's loyal sons learned the dread art of war, and went forth to do battle for the flag. Many, very many, never returned; their lives went out as a sacrifice, and beneath the skies of the sunny South, where the orange and the magnolia wave a ceaseless perfume, the spot perhaps unmarked, they sleep the sleep that knows no waking. May traitor footsteps never tread the herbage o'er their graves. The lands formerly embraced within the enclosure of the camps are now divided into lots, and where was once the spacious parade ground, now stand the dwellings of the peaceful citizens. Nothing is left to remind the writer of the days of "lang syne," except, perhaps, that now rapidly decaying hostlery, know as the Four Mile house. It seems little changed, except by time. To the south of the camp, and adjacent to Sullivant avenue, is the Rebel grave-yard, containing the remains of some thousands of Confederate soldiers, who died in the prison at the camp. It is, perhaps, needless to state that these men died of disase or wounds; they were not starved to death by order of the President, as were too many of our brave boys at Andersonville, and other "Courts of Death," under control of the southern chivalry.

THE STATE QUARRY.

The lands embraced in this tract were purchased on April 11, 1845, from William S. Sullivant. They embrace fifty acres, and are situated in Franklin township, on the bank of the Scioto river. The rock is of secondary formations, of different forms and colors, giving to the block an appearance like clouded marble. The strata are from five inches to five feet in thickness, and afford the finest building stone in central Ohio. The stone used in the construction of the state house was taken from this quarry, as was also that used in the construction of the penitentiary and other State institutions.

THE COLUMBUS ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

This institution had its inception on January 5, 1835, at which time the State medical convention adopted and sent to the legislative bodies, then in session, a memorial, asking "for the erection of an asylum for the insane, adapted, in all respects, for the relief of mental derangement, etc." Immediately subsequent, an act was passed, establishing a lunatic asylum for the State of Ohio, and the following directors were appointed to purchase a site and attend to the erection of suitable buildings: Dr. Samuel Parsons and Dr. William M. Awl, of Columbus, and General Samuel F. McCracken, of Lancaster. In July following, lands were purchased for a site, situated in the northeast corner of the then corporate limits of the city of Columbus. These were added to until, in 1845, the grounds comprised a trifle over sixty-four acres, and cost six thousand, three hundred and five dollars and thirty-five cents. Subsequently [May 7, 1869], seven and one-half acres of land were added to the asylum grounds, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars.

N. B. Kelley was appointed architect in July, 1835. Plans were drawn; the necessary appropriation was made by the legislature, and, on April 20, 1837, the corner stone of the building was laid, when there were present Samuel Parsons, William M. Awl, N. B. Kelley (superintendent of construction), William McIlvain, and Isaac Coul. The main building was completed November 10, 1839; the west wing in 1845; the east wing in 1846, and the center wing in 1847. This completed the edifice. Its cost was one hundred and fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-four cents. About one-third of the labor was performed by convicts from the Ohio penitentiary. The building was quadrangular in form, being three hundred and seventy feet front by two hundred and eighteen feet deep, and covering an acre of ground. It was divided into four hundred and forty rooms, exclusive of the basement. This building was destroyed by fire on the night of November 18, 1868, and of the three hundred and twenty patients, all were rescued except six females, who were suffocated by the intense smoke in ward six. This fire was, without doubt, incendiary.

April 23, 1869, the legislature passed an act for the erection of a new building, to cost not more than four hundred thousand dollars. Ground was broken the following October, but we do not learn that anything further was accomplished.

On April 18, 1870, an act was passed authorizing the sale of the old asylum grounds, for a sum not less than two hundred thousand dollars, and the purchase of suit-

able grounds elsewhere, in the vicinity of Columbus, at a price not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars. The consummation of this act was the purchase of the grounds upon which now stands the finest building of its kind, perhaps, in the whole world, its erection, prompted by the finer feelings of humanity. It stands to-day a monument of which the whole people of the great commonwealth of the State of Ohio should justly be proud.

The lands, which were purchased of William S. Sullivant, consist of three hundred acres, situated in the township of Franklin, and bounded as follows: on the east by a line commencing at the second mile-stone west of Columbus, on the National Road, and extending north to the Little Miami railroad; north by said railroad; south by the National road, and on the west by a line parallel to the first-named line. The location is upon a hill, overlooking the city of Columbus and the surrounding country, and is designated by the name of Glenwood, which title was given it by the former matron, Mrs. L. W. Peck, as "appropriate to the wild beauty of its surroundings." The directors came into possession of the grounds on the fifth of May, 1870, and the following day the work of excavation for the new structure was commenced. The foundation was commenced on the twenty-third day of the same month, and on the fourth of July, following, the corner-stone was laid by the grand lodge of Masons of the State of Ohio, Governor Rutherford B. Hayes, presiding. There were present many State officers, the Masonic bodies of Columbus, and a large concourse of citizens. William L. Peck, M. D., was chosen resident architect and superintendent of construction, a position which he filled to the full satisfaction of the board. Following are the names of the trustees at this time: S. M. Smith, William B. Thrall, John Hunter, Henry B. Curtis, W. Fullerton, M. D., P. M. Wagenhals, M. D. The building was pronounced complete in the spring of the year 1877, but is was not formally opened for patients until August 13, following.

The following description of this immense structure is from the report of the skillful and experienced architect, T. R. Tinsley:

"The present new structure has an eastern frontage of about eleven hundred feet, and is composed of eight wings for patients, four on each side of the center building, receding from the same. The central part has a depth of five hundred and sixty feet. The patients' wings are constructed with a corridor or promenading court, or day-room, fifteen feet by one hundred and eighty-five feet in the center, with patients' rooms opening on each side, thus forming a ward. These wings average about one hundred and eighty-five feet long, and are connected together by receding wings, wherein are located the dining-rooms, water-closets, baths, and lavatories. Patients' wings are three and four stories high, and contain thirty-two wards, said wards having an average capacity of about thirty patients each. Each ward is supplied with its respective patients' parlor, dining, and attendants' rooms, water-closets, baths, lavatories, drying-room, dead-lifts, dumb-waiters, etc. The front portion of the center building is the administration building, containing the officers', business, and living rooms. The middle part of the center building contains the theater or amusement hall, chapel, etc., the rear end of the center building being devoted to mechanical and domestic purposes—as kitchen, laundry, oven, machinery, boilers for heating and power, engines, etc., these buildings being four stories high.

"The structure presents an imposing and impressive view from the city. It is embellished with numerous towers, spires, and turrets of various designs, which lend quite a picturesque tone to it. It is, withal, a grand structure for a most noble purpose, and reflects credit on the munificence of the State, and honor to its designer Levi T. Scofield, esq., architect, of Cleveland, Ohio.

"The general materials used in the construction of the structure are brick, stone, and iron, the building being made as near fire-proof as possible and practicable for its purpose.

"The consumption of materials, of course, was enormous, approximating thirty-five millions of bricks, the circumference of the edifice being about one and one-eighth miles. There were also four million two hundred thousand pounds of iron-work, comprising, among other things, four thousand five hundred feet lineal of iron stairways, almost seven-eighths of a mile. The steam-heating, ventilating, and water-supply apparatus, plumbing and gas-piping, sewer pipes, foul air ducts, cistern connections, and other like works, have consumed almost one hundred miles of pipes of various sizes and materials.

"There are about ten acres of floor area; this includes wood and artificial stone; more than four and one-half acres of slate and iron roofing; nearly forty acres of plastering.

"The structure has something more than three thousand two hundred windows, and fully one thousand rooms, corridors, and passages, not including the basement compartments, which are wholly dedicated to ventilation by steam fans, steam and other pipes, and railroad track for delivery of food, etc., to the respective dining-rooms. The total number of cubic feet of air space heated is three million three hundred and forty-five thousand. The above quantities give a general idea of the magnitude of the building."

Its entire cost, as shown by the report of the trustees, for the year 1877, was one million, five hundred and twenty-six thousand, two hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents.

The following are the trustees for the year 1877: George W. Manypenny, president; James Buckingham, Joseph K. Secor, George Mitchell, M. D.; E. J. Blount, board of trustees. The resident officers are: Richard Gundry, medical superintendent; D. A. Morse, H. B. Nunemaker, H. A. Tobey, C. D. Carpenter, assistant physicians; George S. Bell, steward; Mrs. M. M. Gundry, matron. Dr. Gundry served as superintendent until May 15, 1878.

The present officials are: E. J. Blount, president; David W. Brooks, secretary; George W. Morgan, Benjamin Myers, and Joseph P. Smith, board of trustees. The resident officers are: L. Firestone, medical superintendent; H. A. Tobey, C. W. King, Thomas Sparrow, G. P. Follett, assistant physicians; Isaac Anderson, steward; Mrs. L. Firestone, matron. The medical superintendent's report for the year ending November 16, 1878, shows that there were under treatment, during the year, five hundred and eighty-eight male, and six hundred and thirty-eight female patients, making a grand total of twelve hundred and twenty-six.

THE OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH.*

The first legislative action having in view the establishment of an institution for the improvement of idiots, was in March, 1850, when a resolution, introduced by Hon. Pinckney Lewis, was passed, appointing the superintendent of the Ohio lunatic asylum, Dr. Hanbury Smith, to report at the next session of the General assembly, upon idiocy and idiot instruction, as follows:

"First, to make inquiry into the expediency of making provisions, on the part of the State, for the support of the idiotic and imbecile portion of our population; particularly it shall be his duty to report the results of experiments already made, and now being made, in the education of the idiotic; also, the number of this class of population in Ohio; and finally, into the economy of supporting and educating this class of our

* By Dr. G. A. Doren.

population in institutions adapted to their use, as compared with their support as at present provided."

In January, 1852, Governor Wood, in his annual message, directed the attention of the general assembly to the duty of providing for the care, protection, and improvement of the imbecile and idiotic. Governor Wood's efforts were earnestly seconded by his successor, Governor Merrill, who, in his annual message to the general assembly in January, 1854, recommended that that unfortunate class be embraced within the range or beneficial operation of our benevolent institutions.

In March, 1854, Dr. N. S. Townshend (a trustee of this institution from the date of its organization up to May, 1878), then a member of the senate, to whom was referred so much of the governor's annual message as related to the subject of idiocy, made to the senate a most interesting and able report, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

During the year 1856, public attention was called, through newspaper articles, to the number of idiots in the State, their condition, and their capabilities for improvement, by Dr. R. J. Patterson, who had, for many years, devoted himself to the treatment of insanity and mental diseases. A bill to establish an asylum for idiots was introduced in the house of representatives by Hon. Ralph Plumb, but was presented so near the close of the session that it was laid over for want of time to properly consider and act upon it.

In January, 1857, Hon. Herman Canfield, of the senate, introduced a bill to establish an asylum for the education of idiotic and imbecile youth. This bill became a law April 17, 1857.

The institution was organized by the appointment of Hon. William Dennison, Hon. N. S. Townshend, and Hon. Asher Cook, as trustees. R. J. Patterson, M. D., was elected superintendent. A large dwelling house, opposite the institution for the blind, was rented, and the first pupil was admitted August 3, 1857. Sixteen pupils were admitted the first year. During the three succeeding years the average number of pupils was thirty.

Hon. William Dennison having been elected governor, resigned his position on the board of trustees, and was succeeded by Hon. Herman Canfield, November 15, 1859. Dr. R. J. Patterson resigned the place of superintendent, November 15, 1860, and was succeeded by Dr. G. A. Doren, the present superintendent.

The accommodations of the institution were increased to fifty pupils during the year 1861, which was the average number under care until the occupancy of the new building, in July, 1868.

During the year 1862, Hon. Herman Canfield, who was killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, was succeeded upon the board of trustees by Hon. Peter Hitchcock, and Hon. Asher Cook by J. A. Lutz, Esq.

In 1864, the legislature passed an act to permanently establish the asylum for idiots, and appropriated money for the purchase of a site, and the construction of permanent buildings. Work upon the buildings was not commenced, however, until the autumn of 1865. The new buildings were occupied in July, 1868, and were opened with one hundred and five children. The number was increased to one hundred and fifty in 1869; to one hundred and seventy in 1870, and to two hundred and fifty, the capacity of the institution, in 1871. The buildings were then enlarged. In 1872 three hundred pupils were accommodated. Additions were again provided for. During the year 1873, three hundred and ten children were cared for; in 1874, three hundred and fifty-one; in 1875, three hundred and ninety-three. The number of children accommodated each year since 1875 has been over four hundred and fifty. The number now cared for is four hundred and seventy-five. Two new wings are, at this writing, being completed, and, when finished, the number of inmates will be increased.

The present officers of the institution are as follows, viz.: Hon. John A. Shank of Cincinnati, J. M. Montgomery, esq., of Columbus, Hon. J. K. Rukenbrod of Salem, trustees; Gustavus A. Doren, M. D., superintendent; A. P. Bateham, clerk; Miss Harriet F. Purple, matron; Mrs. Sarah Lawrence, assistant matron; Miss Sarah Husted, housekeeper; Mrs. L. N. Doren, Miss M. E. Clift, Miss Lucretia Lockwood, Miss L. R. Seymour, Miss F. Ruggles, Miss J. B. Bateham, Miss P. K. Ayres, Miss J. Zurmehly, Miss Mary Wicks, Miss Annie L. McGrew, Miss J. W. Ricks, Miss Annie M. Clark, Miss M. D. Clark, Miss E. L. Clark, Miss E. V. Thompson, Miss I. H. Breckenridge, Miss F. E. Wright, Miss Mattie Wright, Miss Anna L. Brown, teachers.

WASHINGTON.

This township was set off and organized by its present name, in 1809, at that time including all of its present territory, as well as that of Perry and Norwich, and a portion of Brown township. It was comprised of parts of the original townships of Liberty, Franklin, and Darby. In 1820 it was established, with its present boundaries, a large portion on the east being taken in the formation of Perry.

The earlier settlements were made along the Scioto river, the first being on the site of the present town of Dublin. The territory, at a little distance back from the river, with the exception of that bordering on the runs and small brooks, was late in its settlement. Especially was this the case in the northern part of the township, where the Duns, of Chillicothe, and others, owned large tracts of land, which were not placed on the market until a comparatively recent date.

NATURAL FEATURES.

The eastern portion of the township, where it borders on the Scioto river, has high hills and bluffs, which extend up the valley of Indian run for some distance, and for a short distance up nearly, if not all, the small runs that empty into the Scioto. The main road, extending from north to south, through the township, follows the river bank, in many places, for a long distance, over the out-cropping limestone rock, making a solid and permanent road-bed, though not always as smooth as could be desired.

The timber was originally beech, maple, hickory, elm, ash, walnut, on the bottoms, and buckeye, oak, and other varieties, in a small way. Most of the valuable timber has been cut off and utilized, by being sawed into lumber, though vast quantities were deadened and burned in early days.

The soil is mostly clay, and is capable of producing large crops when properly cultivated.

The streams are: Indian run, which empties into the Scioto river, just above Dublin, and Hayden run, on the south border of the township. There are also numerous small runs, or brooklets, that help to drain the surface of the township. At the point where these runs descend the hills and bluffs, to reach the river, is some very rugged and romantic scenery. In places, the water has a perpendicular descent of from ten to twenty feet, and in the distance of one or two hundred feet, falling sixty or seventy feet. The falls on Hayden run have been, for some years, a favorite resort for picnic parties.

SETTLEMENT.

Among the first settlers of Washington were Ludwick Sells and his sons. Samuel, Peter, Benjamin, and William, from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania. John Sells, an elder brother of Ludwick Sells, also came into the same neighborhood, in the fall of 1808. Two of the brothers, Peter and Benjamin, came to Ohio first of all, and purchased four hundred acres of land, where the town of Dublin now stands, for their brother John; one hundred acres below this, for their father, and three hundred for themselves, north of Dublin. They afterwards sold one hundred acres of their purchase to their brother, Samuel. They made a large camp, near the spring at Dublin bridge, where they lived some weeks, until cabins could be built. Their settlement was made along the river bank, below the present site of the bridge, and high enough from the bed of the river to be safe from floods. The street on which they settled is now called River street.

George Ebey came with his wife and family soon after the Sells. He, with John Sells, erected a flouring-mill in 1812. A daughter of his married Amaziah Hutchinson, and now lives with her daughters, two of whom married brothers, John and Daniel Thomas, who live in Perry township.

Alexander Bassett came about the same time, and settled a mile southwest of Dublin, where he bought and cleared land. This he sold to Mr. Tuttle, and with his family went farther west.

The next settler below Ludwick Sells was Augustus Miller, who came into the country about 1804.

James Hoey came in 1815, and settled a mile and a half up Indian run, on the north fork, where he made a home.

Joab Hayden, an eccentric genius, settled, very early, in the extreme southern part of the present township, on a run which still bears the name of Hayden's run. He was a very foolhardy man, and would attempt the most dangerous feats, at which he always succeeded in coming off safely. He once went to the Kanawha salt works for salt, and, in a spirit of boasting, said he would climb a very high tree and stand on his head on a limb, nearly a hundred feet from the ground, for a barrel of salt. His offer was accepted, and he proceeded to execute his proposition. After climbing to the designated limb he was offered a barrel of salt to desist from his purpose, but he swore he would stand on his head, and he did, although those present expected to see him fall and meet certain death. He then offered to fall into the river, for another barrel of salt, but no one would make him the offer.

Samuel Sells, a son of Ludwick Sells, settled in Franklinton in 1802. In 1809 he moved to Washington township, and settled a mile west of the present village of Dublin, on Indian run. A large body of Indians, num-

bering about one hundred and fifty, were encamped on his land, it being a favorite ground for them. Some of them enlisted under General Harrison, among them a noted warrior called Captain Turtle, who participated in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The following were also early settlers: John Wyandt settled three-fourths of a mile west of Samuel Sells; James Slosson, also west of Sells, on Indian run; McCune and Jacob King near by; and Jacob Sladle also on Indian run.

George Ebey came from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, in 1805. He settled, for one year, in Franklinton, until he could find a location to suit him. At the end of a year, he removed, with his family, to Washington township, and settled half a mile west of Dublin. He was a miller by occupation, and brought with him a silk bolting cloth, and, soon after his arrival, dressed some small stone, and built a primitive mill for the use of his family, in his own kitchen. Here they ground their own corn and wheat, and always had the wherewithal for good bread and light biscuit, two articles that were considered luxuries among very many of the pioneers. He and George Sells soon built the first mill in Washington township, on the banks of the Scioto river, where it is continued to this day, and is now owned by Joseph Corbin. Mr. Ebey came, with his wife and family of six children, over the mountains in a large Pennsylvania wagon, drawn by five horses, over almost impassable roads through the forest. In their new home they raised ten children, four being born after their settlement. The names of the children were Jacob, Henry, John, George, Betsey, Mary, Barbara, Susan, Sally, and Rose Ann.

Charles Mitchell, accompanied by his wife and family, consisting of six boys and three girls, came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. He came in a large boat from Robstown, on the Yonghighany river, to the Ohio, from there to the Scioto, and up that to Columbus. Some of his boys came on this trip with him. The cargo of the boat consisted of a greater variety of household goods than was generally brought by the early pioneers, including three barrels of rye whiskey, which was made into bitters and taken by the family, none of whom were sick with malarial diseases while that lasted, which was some ten years. The rest of the family came overland from Pennsylvania in a four-horse wagon. Their cows and other stock were driven along at the same time. The family consisted of John, Charles, William, Hugh, Thomas, David, Elizabeth, Jane, and Sarah. Mr. Mitchell bought one thousand and seventy acres o land from Walter Dun, of Chillicothe. This land lies one half mile north of Dublin, and adjoined that purchased by the Sells brothers. A home was made near the bank of the river, where Mr. Mitchell died in 1823. At his death the property was divided among the children, all of whom settled on their land, which they cleared and improved. Charles Mitchell, jr., bought the land owned by three of his brothers, and built a house one half a mile from Dublin, where he now lives. He married Eliza D. Reed, in 1835, and has raised seven children, all of whom are married and live near home. He was agent for the sale of the Dun land some twelve or fourteen years. William Mitchell and Hugh married sisters of Charles Mitchell's wife. Hugh died on his property, near Dublin, which is now owned by his heirs. William lives in Fairburg, Illinois, as does Thomas. A daughter of Charles Mitchell, jr., Annie, married Harlan F. Johnson, and lives a mile north of her father's.

Mr. Horsey was an early settler in Washington, near Dublin. He afterwards sold his land to John Sells.

Elisha Hays came soon after the Mitchells, and settled west of them, on Indian run. Several of the family came at the same time, and their descendants are now living in the township.

Mr. Rogers was the first settler back from the river on the level land. He came about 1825, and located about three miles southwest from Dublin, where he bought land and made a farm. He afterwards sold, and none of the family now remain, with the exception of a widowed daughter, Mrs. Turner.

Mr. Babcock came with Mr. Rogers, and settled immediately north of him.

Messrs. Hunter and Wilcox setted north of Babcock, at a still later date.

Jeremiah Dominy came from Beekmantown, New York, in 1812, in a wagon, with his father-in-law, James Norton. They settled on Sugar run, in Madison county, where he died in 1868. He was twice married, and raised twenty children. His son, Henry, bought two hundred and twenty acres of land of Barney Elrich and Amos Kidwell, in the south part of Washington township, in 1864. He married Harriet Barlow, in 1834, and has nine children, all but one of whom are married.

Henry Coffman came to Ohio in about 1810. He established a hat shop in Ripley, Brown county, where he lived some ten years. His wife was Margaret Sells, whom he married, in Washington township, before coming here to live. He came here about 1820, and moved on the land of Ludwick Sells. He worked some years in the hat shop of Eliud and Charles Sells, in Dublin, and then bought a farm west of the town, where his son, Fletcher, now lives.

James Ewing Donaldson came to Ohio with his father, in 1798, when six years old. They settled in Union county, where his father died early. He was raised by his grandmother and his uncle, James Ewing, and in 1816 married Cynthia Dodge. In 1832 he moved to the northwest corner of Washington township, where he bought two hundred and thirty-two acres of land. At the time of his purchase there was no clearing, and no road in this vicinity. He built a hickory-slab shanty to live in during the summer, and in the fall completed a hewed log house, which he partially built before settling with his family. His children who lived, were James, J. Werden D., Israel C., and David M. James lives on a part of the home farm, on the west side of the road; and his brother, J. W. D., lives on the east side of the same road, near by. Their mother lives with her son James. The land which Mr. Donaldson purchased is in the Means survey, number five thousand one hundred and sixty-two.

E. M. PINNEY.

THE PINNEY FAMILY.

Abner Putnam Pinney was born in Connecticut, February 28, 1779. He, with several of the family, and others, to the number of forty families, were members of the Scioto company, which was organized in Connecticut and Massachusetts, in 1802, for the purpose of founding a colony in Ohio. They chose Colonel James Kilbourne as agent, to examine lands and make a suitable purchase for the members of the colony. A location was made at the present village of Worthington, in the vicinity of which a large tract of land was secured. In the summer of 1803, the following persons came to Ohio, in advance of the colony, for the purpose of building cabins and making some preparations for the accommodation of the families who should follow them: Lemuel Kilbourne and family, Levi Pinney, Alexander Morrison, jr., Abner P. Pinney, William Morrison, Adna Bristol, E. C. Brown, and Israel P. Case. They were followed, in the fall of the same year, by the other members of the colony, who settled on the lands purchased by their agent.

The first marriage in the colony took place on the tenth day of February, 1804, the ceremony being performed by Thomas Stevens, esq., of Franklinton, in the log school-house at Worthington. The persons united in wedlock were Abner P. Pinney to Miss Polly Morrison, and Levi Pinney to Miss Charlotte Beach. Every person then living in the settlement was supposed to be present, and the most that could be was made of this most interesting occasion. Soon after their marriage, Abner P. Pinney and his wife settled in Middleburg, Liberty township, Delaware county, where eight children were born to them, as follows: Mary, born October 23, 1807, died August 6, 1825; Lovisa, born October 19, 1809, died in May, 1855; William Chester, born October 15, 1811, died September 17, 1873; Lyman Gillett, born July 28, 1815, died October 6, 1843; Eli Morrison, born September 27, 1817; Florina Lodamia, born January 29, 1820 (now Mrs. Brooks), lives in Columbus; Betsey Mehetabel, born April 16, 1828, died November 11, 1846. Of these eight children, but two are now living. Mrs. Pinney died, March 19, 1865; Mr. Pinney died in Dublin, at the residence of his son, Dr. E. M. Pinney, in 1869. After remaining in Delaware county until about 1829, Mr. Pinney, with his family, returned to Worthington, where they remained a few years, when they again removed, to Columbus.

Eli Morrison Pinney was born September 27, 1817, in Middleburg, Delaware county. After the family removed to Worthington, he attended school at the academy at that place, where he remained when the family removed to Columbus. When he had become sufficiently familiar with the common branches of education at the academy, he entered upon a course of study in the Reformed Medical college, of Worthington, from which he graduated, in 1838. Immediately after completing his medical studies, he went to Lexington, the county seat of Scott county, Indiana, where he engaged in practice, and were he remained until February, 1842, when he came to Dublin, Franklin county. Here he has since remained, and here he has built up a good practice, and won the esteem and confidence of the community in which he resides. He was married, November 6, 1843, in Dublin, to Marilla Sells, a daughter of Charles Sells, who came with his father, John Sells, to this place, in 1808. From this union, nine children have been born: Charles Lyman, graduated from Starling Medical college, of Columbus, in the class of 1877, after having spent some time at Kenyon college, and is now engaged in practice, with his father, in Dublin. Eli Morrison Pinney, jr., also graduated from Starling Medical college; he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Kenton, Hardin county, where he had built up an extensive practice, at one time having charge of the medical department of the county infirmary. He was killed by the cars, February 19, 1877. The next child was Wilbur, who is engaged in farming, in Delaware county. Glendora Cameron Pinney, the fourth child, married Charles Lander, who is official stenographer of the supreme court, and lives at Columbus. Holmes Sells Pinney is engaged in the drug business, at Dublin. Anna Amanda Pinney married Charles House, and lives on a farm near Dublin. Frank Davis Pinney is at home. Abner Henry is in Missouri, and Marilla Antoinette remains at home. Mrs. Marilla Sells Pinney died at the home of her husband, in Dublin, April 5, 1865, at the age of forty-one years. By her death, her children lost a kind and indulgent mother, her husband a true and faithful wife, and the community in which she lived a loved and sympathizing friend.

Iden Bishop settled on the land south of Donaldson, and previous to his settlement, about 1826. His brother, Finley, bought his land in about 1828.

Richard Hays settled on the run south of Donaldson's, about 1828.

Below Hays, on land now owned by Frank Goble, a man named Lawyer, settled about 1830. He was killed by a falling limb from a tree, in 1832.

The next lot south was owned by a man named Cole, who came about 1828 or 1830.

Joseph Filler came from Frederick county, Maryland, in 1837, and bought fifty acres in the Gilliam survey. The land was originally owned by Dun, and afterwards by Hays, who made a clearing. The north fork of Indian run passes through it. Mr. Filler was twice married, and had six children, all of whom are now dead. His son, Frederick E., died on the place, in January, 1879, leaving a wife and two children.

Adam H. Price came to Franklin county about 1832, when eight years of age. In 1844 he bought land in the north part of Washington township, a short distance east of Donaldson's. He married Phebe Huston, in 1845, and settled on his purchase, where was a clearing, made by previous owners. Since his settlement he has engaged in farming and broom-making. They had ten sons, nine of whom are now living, all but one near home.

Joseph Cosgray came from Pennsylvania to Perry county, where he first settled. While living there he married Elizabeth Gordon, and has raised seven children, one of whom died when twenty-one years of age. In about 1837 he moved to Washington and bought one hundred acres of land in the west part of the township. His children are all married, with the exception of his eldest son, and all live near him.

Hugh Huston came from Pennsylvania in 1826, and settled two miles west of Dublin, on the post road, on a farm owned by the Demar family. He remained here about eight years, and in 1834, moved to the farm owned by Frank Goble, where he remained until his children grew up, when he removed to McLean county, Illinois.

Basil Brown came from Maryland to Delaware county in 1818. In 1821 he settled in Perry township, Franklin county, and in 1826 moved to Dublin, where he worked at his trade, that of shoemaking, until his death, in 1834. His son, James Brown, lives a mile west of Dublin; another son in Norwich township, and a daughter at Hilliard. When he first came to the West he, with his wife and three children, had two horses as a means of conveyance. He walked most of the way, letting his family ride the horses.

Benjamin Sells, son of Peter Sells, who settled near Dublin in 1802, was born in 1813. In 1834 he married Elizabeth Davis, and in August, 1835, settled on his present farm, in the south part of Washington township, on the north side of Hayden run. He bought his land of Allen Latham, who was an heir of the original proprietor, Anderson. Mr. Sells has cleared and improved his farm, and has a comfortable home. They have four children, two of whom live in Hilliard and two in Missouri.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first settlement in Washington township was made at the present village of Dublin, in 1801 or 1802, by Ludwick Sells and his sons, Samuel, Peter, William, and Benjamin. Another son, John, came in the fall of 1808. The first child born in the township was Fletcher Sells, son of John Sells and wife, in March, 1809. Another child, Otis Millington, was born the same night, in what is now Perry township, at that time included in Washington. The first orchard was planted by Ludwick Sells, about 1806. The nearest mill the early settlers could reach was at Old Town, now Frankfort, Ross county. A mill was built at Franklinton, soon afterwards, and a little later, about 1812, one was built at Dublin, by John Sells and George Ebey. A saw-mill was built in connection with it. This mill was built on the site of the stone mill, in Dublin, now owned by Joseph Corban, who rebuilt it, after many years. The old saw-mill was discontinued about 1869. John Sells also built a saw-mill on Indian run, soon after 1812. This was used until the timber supply was well nigh exhausted, and the water drained away so that it could be run but a limited time each season. He then built a mill at another point on the same run, which was in operation many years, and was finally torn down, about 1850. Mr. Sells sawed lumber for his neighbors on shares, as well as sawing his own logs. The lumber he rafted down the river, to Franklinton and Columbus, finding a ready sale there for all he could produce. An oil-mill was erected in Dublin, about 1820, by Daniel Wright, who run it about ten years, when it was abandoned. William Kilbourne introduced a carding machine, about the same time, which was located in the oil-mill. The motive power of both was obtained by means of a horse tread-mill. A distillery was started by John Sells, near the present Dublin bridge, about 1812. It was in operation but about two years. John Sells also started a hat factory, under the hill, near the distillery, where he carried on the business of manufacturing hats a number of years. His sons, Charles and Eliud, learned the business of him, and afterwards built a shop on the hill, where they continued the business some years. The first settled physician in Dublin was Dr. Albert Chapman, who read medicine in Worthington with his uncle, Dr. Upson, and commenced practice there in 1821. During his practice in Worthington, he answered many calls in Dublin, and, in 1830, he located here permanently, and continued in practice until about 1870, though, since 1840, he has not depended on his profession for the means of living.

Dr. Chapman opened the first regular store in Dublin, in about 1832. He continued in business until 1840. At one time, Orange Davis was associated with him in business. Dr. Chapman sold out his mercantile business about 1840, and dealt in land, besides loaning money. At one time he owned one thousand acres of land. Dr. E. M. Pinney commenced practice in Dublin in 1842. He first studied in Worthington, at the botanic school, where he graduated in 1837. He then commenced practice in Indiana, where he remained until 1842, and has now been in continuous practice forty-two years. Dr. J.

R. Marshall came in 1858, after Dr. Pinney, and has been in continuous practice here since that time, with the exception of a term in the legislature. He was a soldier in the Mexican war. Holcomb Tuller came to Dublin, and commenced the mercantile business about 1832. He was born in Perry township, near Worthington, where his father settled in 1806. He married before engaging in business, and at his death was succeeded by his son, E. W. Tuller, who is at present engaged in business at the same stand. Another son, Woodruff, is also engaged in the mercantile business in Dublin. A man from Virginia opened a store in Dublin, after Mr. Tuller commenced business, but did not remain long. The first school in Dublin was taught, about 1820, by F. Henry. The first tavern in Dublin was kept by John Sells, as early as 1809 or 1810. His sign was the black horse—a large picture that would attract the eye of the weary traveler. His son, Eliud, kept the next tavern. The first death in the settlement was that of Mrs. Polly King, in January, 1815. The next was Mrs. George Ebey, in March, 1815. John Christie died soon after, and was followed by others. For several years, about this time, it was very sickly, fever and ague predominating. The first burial ground was located at Dublin. It was used almost exclusively until 1858, at which time the Odd Fellows' cemetery was opened for burials. Some interments were made in the old ground until about 1870, and some have, occasionally, been made since in private grounds. In 1823, Charles Mitchell, jr., and his brother, William, had a flat-boat made, a few miles up the river. They loaded it with flour, pork, potatoes, etc., which they conveyed to New Orleans, where they sold it for enough to about pay their expenses. Quite early in the history of the country, Charles Mitchell slaughtered two thousand, two hundred hogs, in one season, for Mr. Dun. The pork made was shipped to Liverpool. When the country was first settled, salt was obtained from Chillicothe, the price paid being six dollars per bushel.

John Swain bought a mill-site on the Scioto river, just below Dublin, of William Sells, in 1832. He built an oil-mill and put in a carding machine, and afterwards a cloth-fulling machine. These were run quite a number of years, and, in 1855, he sold out to Lorenzo Holcomb, who built a flouring mill on the same site, and discontinued the oil and carding business. After two or three years he sold the property to Holcomb Tuller, who continued the business until his death. In the division of his property, this part fell to his son, E. W. Tuller, who run the mill a few years and then discontinued it. The frame of the building was torn down in 1877, and he built of it a warehouse at Elmwood station, in Perry township.

Holcomb Tuller started an ashery in Dublin, north of the bridge, in 1840. There he made black salts, some four or five years, when he commenced the manufacture of saleratus. He carried on the business ten or twelwe years, and made a good start in business, selling his goods in Cincinnati. A part of the time Isaac N. Wells was a partner in the business. Edward Eberly was the first blacksmith in Dublin, about 1810. He continued at the business until his death. Joab Hayden was a black smith at an early day. He was apt at anything. He hunted wild bees a great deal, and always had a quantity of honey in the house. John Ashbaugh started a pottery in Dublin about 1813 or 1814, and made earthen dishes and porringers. The Indians were good customers of his, often coming, to the number of thirty or forty, to buy his wares. He remained but a few years, being of a roving disposition and wanting to change. Henry Shout built a saw-mill on Indian run, near the present residence of Fletcher Sells, as early as 1818. His mill was run by an overshot wheel. Lumber in large quantities was sawed and floated down to Franklinton and Columbus, where it was sold. The first plows used were made with a wooden mold-board, and a share fashioned by the deft hand of a country blacksmith. These were superseded by the Bull plow, and then by Wood's patent, at that time thought as near perfection as it was possible to attain.

John Sells took the first boat down the Scioto river in the spring of 1821. It was flat-bottomed, and fifteen or sixteen feet wide, by sixty feet in length, and was built during the winter. He secured a load of five hundred barrels of flour, and a quantity of bacon, which he intended to take to New Orleans. He waited until the March freshet to be sure and have enough water on the rapids. Enoch Evans went as pilot, Abraham Sells as cook, John Sells and Moses Davis, as hands. Fletcher Sells also accompanied the expedition. It was prophesied, by many, that the boat would not pass the mill-dams in safety, and Mr. Sells was naturally somewhat anxious as to the result. The dam at Marble Cliff mills was a low one, and was readily passed, but one, some seven feet in height, at or near Franklinton, was dreaded. A large crowd, for those days, was gathered at Franklinton to see the boat pass over the dam. The pilot sent all hands to the stern of the boat, and when the bow struck the water below the fall, it rose slowly from the water and floated on in safety, while loud cheering from both banks testified to the feelings of all on shore. Mr. Sells sold his load at Maysville, Kentucky, and returned to Dublin. Several boats were sent down by other persons at a later date.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The successive justices of the peace in Washington township, from its organization in 1809, are as follows: 1809, Benjamin Sells and Daniel M. Brown; 1811, Daniel Bruck and Robert Justice; 1812, Justice Miller and Simeon Wilcox; 1815, George Robert and Tracy Wilcox; 1817, John Sells and Patrick Conner; 1818, David Smith, and Chandler Rogers in place of Tracy Wilcox; 1820, Peter Sells and Alexander Bassett; 1822, William Kilbourne, in place of Bassett, resigned; 1824, Charles Sells and Brice Hays; 1827, Charles Sells, re-elected, and James Howard, in place of Hays; 1828, David Bailey, in place of Howard; 1830, Charles Sells, re-elected, and Henry Coffman, and Jacob Pawpaw in place of Bailey, deceased; 1831, John Eberly, elected in place of Pawpaw; 1835, Henry Coffmam, re-elected, and John Uffner; 1834, John Eberly, re-elected; 1836, Daniel

Charles Mitchell

Eliza P. Mitchell

Charles Mitchell was born in Pennsylvania, February 26, 1797. His father was Charles Mitchell, and his mother, Jane (Robinson) Mitchell. Charles Mitchell, senior, was twice married, and had, by his first wife, three children: Jane, Elizabeth and Andrew. The latter went to New Orleans when a young man, and the last intelligence from him was that he had joined the army under General Jackson. The children by the second wife were John, Sarah, Charles, William, Hugh, Thomas and David. In 1815 Charles Mitchell and his family emigrated to Ohio, and settled where his son, Charles, now lives, a half mile north of Dublin, in Washington township, where he bought a large tract of land. He died in March, 1823, and by will devised his property to his wife and children, giving each one hundred and fifty acres of land, with the exception of his wife and his sons, Charles and William, to whom he gave three hundred acres of land, on condition that they pay his debts, which amounted to a considerable sum. A very short time after his death, his sons, Charles and William, started down the Scioto river with a boat load of flour, pork, potatoes and other produce, their destination being New Orleans. On their arrival at that city, they found the market supplied with produce, and in consequence they received but about enough to clear the expense they had been at in the trip. (Other incidents connected with the early settlement of this family will be found in the history of Washington township).

On the first day of September, 1835, Charles Mitchell was united in marriage to Eliza Reed, a daughter of Samuel Reed, who was an early settler on Darby creek, near Milford, Union county. The result of this union was seven children, all of whom are living within a short distance of their aged parents, whom they can see every day. The children were: Martha J., who married Asher Brand; Calvin married Sophia Ashbaugh; Anna E. married Harlan F. Johnston; Olive H. married Joseph Thompson; Mary E. married Frank Goble; Charles W. married Malvina McCauley; Luther R. married Julia Armistead, and remains at the old homestead

The present home of Charles Mitchell was built by his father in 1822, and has since been continuously occupied. It is a strongly constructed frame building, and from appearances, will stand another half century.

Charles Mitchell and his wife were early members, and among the founders of the Presbyterian church at Dublin, the first service of this church in the towhship being held in his father's house. They have been consistent members of the church of their choice for more than forty years, and for several years Mr. Mitchell has been an elder. Five of their children have followed in their footsteps, and joined the same church, as have the wives of each of their sons.

As the result of a hard and laborious life Mr. Mitchell has accumulated a good property, and in his declining years he can sit by his fireside, cheered by the company of his wife, who has been a life-time companion to him, and blessed with the company of his dutiful children and grandchildren.

Wright and James Howard; 1838, John Eberly, re-elected, and William Harris, in place of Howard; 1839, Zenas Hutchison, in place of Daniel Wright, and George Churchman, elected; 1841, John Eberly, re-elected; 1842, Henry Coffman and Z. Hutchison; 1844, John Eberly, re-elected; 1845, George W. Evans, in place of Hutchison; 1848, John Eberly, re-elected, and William Graham; 1848, George W. Evans, re-elected; 1850, John Eberly and William Graham, re-elected; 1851, George W. Evans, re-elected; 1853, John Eberly and William Graham, re-elected; 1854, Eri Douglass in place of Evans—Douglass resigned in 1856, and his place was not filled; 1856, John Eberly and William Graham, re-elected; 1859, William Graham and John Eberly; 1862, John Eberly, A. Thompson and Noah Orr; 1863, J. R. Marshall; 1868, James E. Wright; 1869, G. D. Wilcox; 1872, J. R. Marshall and Samuel Powers; 1872, L. B. Cook; 1875, E. W. Tuller and A. Thomas; 1877, W. J. Shriver; 1878, E. W. Tuller and J. R. Marshall

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in the township were held in Dublin, where was the first settlement, and where the schools have been improving year by year. In 1870 the township built a large hall in connection with a school-house containing three rooms, two of which are now in use. Washington has the usual complement of district schools, most, if not all, of which are supplied with substantial brick buildings, and are provided with good teachers during the spring, fall and winter.

DUBLIN.

The village of Dublin was laid out by John Sells in 1818, and it soon grew to be a place of considerable business, with several stores, taverns, mechanics, and a good flouring-mill on the Scioto river. In 1855 the village was incorporated, and the following officers elected: Z. Hutchinson, mayor; and William Graham, recorder. The municipal organization did not become popular, and after a year's trial it was given up. The village was platted by John Shields, an Irishman, and a good surveyor. He asked the privilege of naming the town, which was granted him, and he said he would name it after the city in Ireland, in which he was born, Dublin.

POST-OFFICE.

There is but one post-office in the township, that of Dublin, which was establised in 1820. The first postmaster was Daniel Wright, who administered theoffice until 1820, when he was succeeded by Moses Davis, who served until about 1827. Isaac N. Walters succeeded him from 1828 till 1831, when John Eberly was appointed. He served until his death in 1864. His son, Thomas Eberly, was then appointed, and has since administered the office.

CHURCHES.

CHRISTIE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURH,

was organized about 1807 or 1808, at the house of George Ebey, near Dublin. After the death of Mrs. Ebey, in 1815, meetings were held at the house of Ludwick Sells. Among the early members were: Benjamin Grace and his wife, Catharine; Daniel Brunk and Peggy, his wife; Mr. Sherlock and wife; Mrs. Peter Millington; Benjamin Britton and wife; Isaac Grace and wife; Robert Boyd and wife, besides others whose names cannot now be recalled. Benjamin Grace and Daniel Brunk were early local preachers. The first church edifice was built of stone, on the site of the present church. The ground on which it was erected was given for the purpose by Mr. Christie, after whom the church was named. This was erected about 1837 or 1838. It was torn down and the present building erected in 1868. Rev. Mr. Fisher was an early circuit rider in 1815. Rev. Mr. Farnham was on the circuit in 1817.

Another Methodist church was organized in March, 1879, in the west part of the township. The trustees are D. A. Cosgray, Z. Amlin, John Cramer, John Westwiller, and James Milligan. The class now consists of about forty members. Preaching was held in the brick school-house, adjoining the present church lot, for a time, until about the middle of August, 1879, when a windstorm demolished the building. A neat frame church was erected next the school-house, in the fall of 1879, at a cost of thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars. A Sunday-school has been sustained at the school house for many years.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH

was organized by John Shields, an Irishman, about 1810 or 1811. Among the first members were: Daniel Brunk and wife, who were members of the Methodist church, previously, Benjamin Britton and wife, John Sells and wife, Jacob Pawpaw and wife, and others. Benjamin Britton was a preacher in the church. Meetings were held, for many years, in private houses, the first church, a hewn log structure, being erected on the place of Daniel Brunk, about 1821. Some ten years later, a stone church was built in Dublin, on the corner of the street, west of the bridge that crosses the Scioto river. This building was afterwards sold, and was, for a number of years, used as a wagon shop, until its destruction, by fire, in 1860. A new stone church was commenced, near the present town hall, in 1844, and was completed in 1845. This building was in use until 1877, when the present brick church, of the Christian denomination was erected, adjoining the Odd Fellows' cemetery, at a cost of four thousand dollars. The present pastor of the church is Rev. L. C. Winget. The members have sustained a Sabbath-school for more than twenty years, the present membership of which is about sixty. The superintendent is Isaac Morgan.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first sermon in Dublin, preached by a Presbyterian divine, was by Rev. James Hoag, in 1817. A small number of christians, and others, met at a cabin, occupied by Charles Mitchell, and enjoyed a discourse by a member of the church they favored. No organization was had until about 1829, when a church was formed, some of the early members being: Mr. O'Hara, William Mitchell (both of whom were early elders), Charles Mitchell, the Donaldsons, Johnsons, Isenbergs, and others. Charles Mitchell was afterwards an elder. A frame church was erected in the north part of town, about 1830, the pres-

ent membership of which is about fifty-six. The minister, during 1879, is Rev. J. L. Gage, of Worthington. A Sunday-school, of about forty members, is sustained, under the superintendence of Harlan Johnson.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH

was organized in the Christian church, in 1849, by Rev. Mr. Babcock. Among the first members were John Huston and wife, Daniel Matheny and wife, Bendigo Matics and wife, Nancy Hays, James Penn and wife, John Penn, Mrs. Catharine Williams, and Abraham Williams. A frame church was built north of the present town-hall site, in 1853 or 1854. This was used until 1867, when the church was given up, many of the members uniting with the Methodists, Christians, and Presbyterians. Since the church organization was given up, the building has been suffered to go to decay, and is almost torn in pieces at the present time.

Another United Brethren church was built in the north part of the township, near the Delaware county line, about 1846. At first logs were hewed, with the intention of erecting a log house, but this plan was changed and the logs sold. A frame building was then put up. William Warner was an active member in the organization of the church and in erecting the building. Preaching had been held in the neighborhood several years previous to the building of a house of worship. Other members were: Cyrus Ashbaugh and wife, and Henry Karrher and wife. The organization was given up some years since, and the members now attend church at Powell, in Delaware county. A Sabbath-school is sustained at the church-building during all the seasons except the winter.

SOCIETIES.

EVENING STAR LODGE, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

was chartered by the grand lodge of Ohio, in January, 1848. The charter members were: Moses Davis, Dr. E. M. Pinney, Alexander Thompson, Zenas Hutchinson, Holmes Sells, George P. Deardorff, Giles Weaver, and J. K. Thomas. The lodge was instituted March 1, 1848. Meetings were for some time held in a house on the corner of Bridge and High streets, until the fraternity bought a hall in the second story of a building erected by Dr. Pinney and Holmes Sells. This building was of stone, the lower story being used for business purposes. It finally became unsafe, and, in 1872, when the town hall was built, the Odd Fellows added a third story to the main building and furnished it for a lodge-hall. The first records of the lodge were burned in the store of E. W. Tuller, in April, 1876, and the names of the first officers cannot be obtained. The present officers are: A. S. Belsford, N. G.; H. S. Belsford, V. G.; T. J. Thomas, R. S.; T. J. Stinebaugh, P. S.; H. T. Eberly, treasurer; E. Brittingham, W.; H. S. Judson, C.; Henry Karrer, I. G.; H. S. Judson, O. G.; H. G. Eberly, R. S. N. G.; W. A. Doughty, L. S. N. G.; A. Smith, R. S. V. G.; E. G. Thomas, L. S. V. G.; E. W. Tuller, R. S. S.; Lyman Smith, L. S. S.

JOHANAH ENCAMPMENT, NO. 57, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS,

was chartered July 22, 1853, the charter members being: James K. Thomas, Ansel Mattoon, Alexander Thompson, Miles Pinney, Holcomb Tuller, Samuel Stout, and Jonathan T. Gardner. Meetings are held at Odd Fellows' hall.

ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.

Some ten years after the organization of the Odd Fellows lodge in Dublin, and the members began to fall away in death, the subject of a cemetery, for members of the fraternity, was discussed. It was at first proposed by some of the members to procure a private burying-ground, and, at a meeting of the lodge, April 21, 1858, it was resolved that a committee be appointed to procure such a ground. This was found to be impracticable, and it was finally decided to form a cemetery association under the general laws of the State, and to extend its benefits to all. On the twelfth day of May, 1858, a committee consisting of William B. Hays, Moses Davis, and Zenas Hutchinson, reported to the lodge that they had purchased of E. M. Pinney and H. Sells, six and seven-tenths acres of land, immediately west of Dublin, for seventy-five dollars an acre. The same month, the grounds were platted by James E. Wright, esq. An organization was effected July 21, 1858, under the name of the Odd Fellows' cemetery association, of Dublin. The officers elected were: Moses Davis, Andrew Lytle, Holcomb Tuller, C. Bacon, C. Foglesang, James E. Wright, and Fletcher Coffman, trustees; William B. Hays, clerk, and Moses Davis, president, of the board. The first burial in the new ground was Mary Elizabeth Graham, wife of William Graham, esq., on November 4, 1858. The ground is under the control of the members of the Odd Fellows fraternity, none others having a voice in the conduct of its affairs. Any person, association, corporation, or eleemosynary institution, can purchase and own one or more lots in the cemetery.

Samuel S. Davis erected, at his own expense, a substantial stone-arched vault, in 1876. This vault is used for temporary purposes of security, by any person desiring so to use it.

The record of interments has been destroyed, so that it is impossible to give the number now interred, but this is the only ground in general use in the township at present.

INDIANS.

Members of the *Wyandot* tribe of Indians often encamped on Indian run, which flows into the Scioto just north of the town of Dublin. A camp, under the chief, Billy Wyandot, made their abiding place here a great portion of the season for several years after the early settlers came to the country, and parties from Upper Sandusky often traveled over the Indian trace to Franklinton, laden, in the spring, with furs, the result of the winter's trapping, and with maple sugar, which they traded with a Frenchman, who kept a trading post at Franklinton. There they procured guns, ammunition, and blankets, besides trinkets for their squaws, and themselves.

Alarms that the Indians were on the war path, and were butchering the families of the settlers, sometimes caused the latter to retreat from their homes to some common point, where defense could be made, but no Indian massacre ever occurred here. About the time of the war of 1812, an alarm was circulated that the Indians were coming. It was caused by a young woman, Susan Sells, who was staying at Mr. King's, on Indian run. She asked Jacob Ebey to load a gun for her, as she wished to learn to shoot. It was near evening, and Mrs. Samuel Sells heard the report of a gun, and was sure the Indians were murdering King's people. She sent her step-son, Daniel Sells, to spread the alarm, while she hurried her family toward a place of safety. The alarm spread rapidly, and the settlers started toward Franklinton. Jacob Ebey soon came from King's, with the team he had been using in plowing, and explained the cause of the alarm, and, as soon as possible, dissipated the fears of the settlers, and induced them to return to their homes.

PERRY.

This township is composed of two fractionally surveyed townships, in range nineteen, and is bounded on the west by the Scioto river, and on the east by Sharon township. It is ten miles in length from north to south, and from one to three miles in width, varying with the course of the river. It was originally a part of Liberty township; afterwards a part of Washington; then a portion of it was attached to Norwich. It was organized with its present boundaries in 1820, and received the name Perry. There is no village in the township, and there was no post-office until after the completion of the Toledo and Columbus railroad. In 1878 a post-office was established at Olentangy station, and called Olentangy post-office. Previous to this time, the inhabitants procured their mail from the most convenient post-office, some going to Columbus, others to Worthington, and still others to Dublin.

In 1808 a tract of five hundred acres of land in the north part of this township was given by the government to Thaddeus Kosciusko, in consideration for his services to the colonies during the Revolutionary war. He attempted to assign the patent to the land, to parties who desired to obtain it, but was unable to convey a good title, and the lands were afterwards claimed by his heirs.

The first section, in the northeastern part of the township, was for many years owned, in whole or in part, by parties in Baltimore, Maryland, and very little of it was settled until after 1830. This section was first run off by Mr. Schenck, who reserved three hundred acres in the eastern part of the section, for his services in surveying, but never occupied the land himself. The portion belonging to the Baltimore parties was placed in the hands of Flavel and Homer Tuller, as agents. They surveyed it into one hundred acre lots and sold to settlers. There was also a tract of land in the south part of the township, near the present property of James Kenney, and known as the Dunn tract, that was for many years unsettled.

About 1813 and 1814, Thomas Backus erected flouring-mills on the Scioto river, which proved of great benefit to the inhabitants of the vicinity. These mills were long known by his name. They finally passed out of his hands, and were many years known as McCoy's mills. They were still later known as Matere's mills, and Marble Cliff mills.

The township received its name at the hands of John Davis, Chandler Rogers, Benjamin Gale, Mr. Tuller, and Uriah Clark. It was named Perry in honor of Commodore Oliver H. Perry, at the time it was organized as an independent township, in 1820.

For many years elections were held alternately at school-houses number two and number five. In 1854, the township erected a small building for election purposes, and such other uses as the township needed, on a lot leased from Joseph Henderson, near the center of the township.

SCHOOLS.

Perry is a township about ten miles long, and has a large territory for schools, of which there are eleven. A part of them are used by both Sharon and Perry townships, as at some seasons it is impossible for scholars to cross the Olentangy river to attend school, and the territory belonging to Sharon, west of the river, is not large enough to sustain independent schools. Early schools were started in a few places along the river, but no definite dates can be obtained.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of Perry township began on the eastern side, which had an attraction to the early comers, from the fact that a community of a good class had early settled at Worthington, in the adjoining township of Sharon. Following closely on this was the settlement on the Scioto river, near the present town of Dublin. The first settlers on the east were Ezekiel and Morris

Brown, who located near the present Elmwood station. They made improvements on the land, and in 1806, Ezekiel sold his land to Bela M. Tuller, who occupied it, and made his home there in 1807. He was located on the main road leading from Franklinton to the army headquarters, near Urbanna, and during the war of 1812, he found a ready sale for a large amount of stock and provisions for the use of the troops, and of travelers along the road. Morris Brown sold his property some years later to Chandler Rogers.

Robert Boyd came to Perry about 1804, and settled on fractional section fifteen, which he bought with a tax title. He improved the land, and, in 1834, sold it and moved to Winchester, Illinois, where he died. His first wife was a Kepler, the daughter of an early settler in Delaware county; his second wife was Electa Beal. After her death, he married a Miss Kilpatrick.

Peter Millington came from New York, in 1804, and settled on lot fourteen, in the fourth quarter. He cleared the land, and raised a family there.

Paul Dearduff settled in Perry township, very early, and bought lots one, two, eleven, and thirteen, making his home on lot eleven. He had a family, consisting of: Peter, Anthony, Isaac, Susan, and Amy. He died before 1816.

Samuel S. Shattuc came from Groton, Massachusetts, to Ohio, in 1811, and first settled in Columbus, where he worked at the carpenter trade two years. In 1813 he came to Perry, and bought two hundred acres in section four of township one, half a mile below the present location of Olentangy station. He first built a cabin in the woods, and commenced improving and clearing his land. In a short time he built a frame house, where he died, in 1875. He was the father of ten children, all but four of whom died young. But two of the children are now living, Rebecca and Harriet. Rebecca married Jonathan Tipton, and, with her husband and mother, occupies the old homestead. Harriet married B. F. Jaquith.

Harding Pearse came about the same time as Mr. Shattuc, and bought fifty acres, adjoining. Together, they sold some land for village lots, but were never able to build up a village. The balance of his land, he sold to J. S. Fogle. Pearse was a carpenter by trade, and while living here married and raised a family. His wife died, and a short time after he died at James Kenney's.

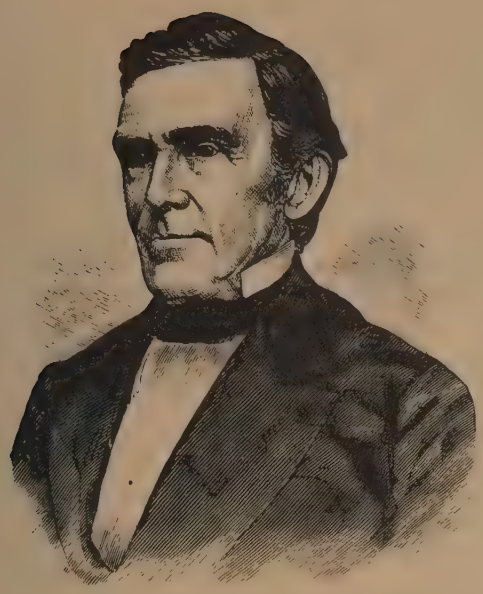
Amaziah Hutchison came from New York to Ohio, in 1812, and remained at Marietta one year after his arrival. In 1813 he came up to Perry township, where, with his brother, Daniel, he purchased one hundred acres of land, two and a half miles below Dublin bridge. There was a small cabin on the land, but no clearing. In 1818 he married Mary Ebey, who came with her father's family to Washington township, in 1806. He cleared his farm, and among the first things he did was to plant an orchard. They raised eight children, and lost one when three years of age. Of their children, Laura married Daniel W. Thomas; Almira married John M. Thomas, who lives a mile south of the Dublin and Worthington pike, where he has a farm of two hundred acres; Betsey Ann married Jacob H. Withey, and lives in Illinois; Mary Jane married Peyton Hoard; Susan Ruth married Daniel Matheny. The sons were O. S., Charles A., and George M.

William Walcott came from Virginia to Ohio in 1814, accompanied by his son, Robert. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served throughout the war. By trade he was a shoemaker, and after his settlement he followed that business. Their journey through the woods was made on horseback, but to an old soldier this was but pastime. They settled below Columbus, where they remained several years. In 1819 Robert Walcott married Susan Legg, and in 1828 moved to Perry township with his father and his wife, and bought two hundred and ten acres of land in the same tract as that of Thomas Legg. Here William Walcott died in 1835. Robert Walcott and his wife raised a family of eleven children in their new home. He improved and cleared his land, and left a good property. Several of their children are deceased. Those now living are: Absalom, John, James, Robert, William, Tabitha, and Amelia. One lives in Delaware county, and the others in this vicinity. The home farm is now owned by Robert Walcott.

John Davis came to Ohio in 1816, from Montgomery county, Maryland, and remained in Delaware county two years. In 1818 he settled in what is now Perry township, on lot thirteen, in the third quarter. The land was surveyed in 1807, by a man named Spencer, who laid it off into lots of one hundred acres each. When Mr. Davis came, there was no improvement of any kind. As soon as possible after his arrival he built a hewn log house, before bringing on his family. His wife was Ann Simpson, who was a cousin of the mother of General Grant. They raised eight children to maturity, as follows: Ann, William, John, Nancy, Joshua, Samuel, Joseph, and Elizabeth. A son died when quite small. Three of the family are now living. John Davis, sr., was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His son, John, died in 1878, aged nearly ninety. Elizabeth lives in Shelbyville, Illinois; Samuel S. married Mrs. Matilda Sells Kilbourn, and lives on the north half of lot thirteen; Joshua married Edith A. DeFord, and died, leaving four children—Mary Ann, John W., William, and Joshua E. She then married Joseph Davis, a brother of her first husband. They raised six children, the youngest of whom lives on the old homestead and cares for his father in his declining years. Mrs. Davis died in 1874. Francis Davis, the oldest son of Joseph Davis, raised a company in Iowa during the war, and served with it nearly through the war, until his health failed and he was obliged to resign. The other children were: Martha Jane, Lucinda, Jacob, Elizabeth, and Joseph W., the latter of whom remains at home.

Uriah Clark came about 1816, and bought the Dearduff land. He had a family and lived there some years, until his death. Three of his sons lived near there, and a daughter lives in Dublin.

Chandler Rogers settled near the Dublin and Worthington pike, where Elmwood station is now located, when the country was a wilderness. He owned two hundred acres or more, which he cleared and improved, and where



Samuel S. Davis

Matilda Davis

John Davis and wife, with their children, William, Samuel S., Joshua, and Joseph, emigrated from Montgomery county, Maryland, and settled in Ohio, in 1816. While on their journey, and after they had arrived at Zanesville, they met Joseph Eaton, who had control of a large tract of land in Delaware county, and were persuaded by him to go to his home, in Berlin township, that county, and settle on his land. They accordingly proceeded there, where they remained two years, but did not like the location, and made no purchase. In 1817, Samuel and Joseph came to Perry township, Franklin county, where they built a hewed log house, into which the family moved in 1819. Mr. Davis bought four hundred acres here, in the survey known as township two, the third quarter. Here John Davis died, in 1832, at the age of seventy-one years; his wife died in 1851, aged eighty-six years.

Samuel S. Davis was born in Montgomery county, Maryland, September 13, 1798, and settled in Perry township, in 1818, where he made a home on his father's land. June 16, 1825, he married Matilda Sells, a daughter of John Sells, who settled in Dublin, on the west bank of the Scioto river, in 1808. Mrs. Matilda Davis was born in Kentucky, June 11, 1799. Before his marriage, Mr. Davis built a frame house on land he had bought from his father, by the hard labor of his own hands. Into this home he brought his bride, and here they entered upon the stern duties of life. To Samuel S. Davis and his wife were born eight children, but three of whom lived to maturity. With the joys they found in a home of their own, they also found sorrows in the loss of their children. Those who survived were: Charles, Matilda, and Marilla. Charles, the eldest, married Catharine Davis, and lives on the east part of the home farm. Matilda married Abraham Arts, and lives in Dublin. Marilla remains at home, and cares for her aged father. Mrs. Matilda Davis, the wife of S. S. Davis, and mother of his children, died March 8, 1869, aged sixty-nine years. Samuel S. Davis was elected as justice of the peace, in Perry township, in the spring of 1825, and served in this capacity twelve years. In 1841, and again in 1844, he was elected county commissioner, and, with the other commissioners, had charge of the funds of the county received from the general government, which amounted to a considerable sum. The control of this fund was afterwards taken in charge by the State. The house now occupied by Mr. Davis and his family, was built in 1825, and has since been in constant use. It is located on the east bank of the Scioto river, about a mile south of Dublin bridge, and is a well-preserved and commodious home. Mr. Davis is now in the eighty-second year of his age, and is able to attend to all matters connected with his property, of which he has amassed a comfortable competence.

he died. His family are all dead or removed to other parts.

John Bickett came from Pennsylvania in 1819. He bought one hundred and sixty acres of land in township one, section one, range nineteen, and afterwards bought an additional one hundred and thirty acres. When he came he was accompanied by his wife. He improved the land and built a frame house. His wife died and he remarried, but had no children. He died in 1866, leaving no will, and his wife inherited the property, which she rents, making her home in North Columbus.

A man named Lord owned a large tract of land near where the Backus mill was built. He died on this land before 1816. One of his daughters married Thomas Backus.

Benjamin Gale came to Perry township very early, some time before 1816. He settled on section four, in township two, in the north part of the section. He was a prominent man, and an early trustee of the township. After remaining here for a number of years, he sold his land, and with one of his sons moved to Missouri, where he died. Another of his sons was the first settler in White Pigeon, Michigan. He also sold out, and moved to Missouri.

Frederick Wiser came from Pennsylvania in 1812, and bought one hundred acres of land a little south of Olentangy station. He had a wife, but never had a family. He died about 1857, and his wife died in 1878. The property was willed to John Barnett, a nephew.

Mr. Morris settled on the fractional section south of John Davis, very early. This fractional section is very small, containing not more than one hundred acres, and lies along the bank of the Scioto river. His children were Stanton, William, Benjamin, John, Sally, Bethuel, Ellery, Hannah, and Lucinda. All went farther west many years ago. The land is now owned by George Mathews.

Captain Daniel Mickey came from Kentucky, in 1801, and settled a mile and a half below Dublin bridge, on the fourth quarter of the township, lot ten, in 1804. He was a soldier during the Revolutionary war, and served six years. His eldest son, Thomas, was a captain in the war of 1812. He was killed by a fall from a bridge near his home. Captain Daniel Mickey had several sons and daughters. They were named Thomas, Daniel, John, William, Betsey, Anna, Nancy, Polly, and Sally. Daniel died when about twenty years of age; John never married—was crippled in one leg, caused by a white swelling; William married, and went to Illinois, where he died; Betsey died in Illinois; Anna married, raised a family, and died in Washington township; Nancy married, and moved to Mechanicsburg, where she died; Polly married John Thomas, and lived in Perry township many years; they finally went to Illinois, and from there to St. Joseph, Missouri, where both died; Sally married Griffith Thomas, and settled in Perry township. He died in 1859. They raised four children—Daniel, James, John, and Eliza. Mrs. Thomas lives with her son, James, on the pike, east of Dublin; her son, Daniel, lives near Dublin bridge, and John lives south of Dublin tollgate; Eliza married James Jimison, and lives on the Dublin and Worthington pike.

John Shepard came from Washington county, Maryland, in 1816, and located, with his family, consisting of a wife and two children, in Perry township, where he bought one hundred acres of land, in fractional section number one, of township one, and range nineteen. This was located near the Scioto river, on the upland, and five miles south of Dublin bridge. There was a cabin on the premises when he purchased, that had been built by Jacob Gray, a Canadian, who left his home there, on the breaking out of the war of 1812, preferring to cast his lot on the side of freedom. He had purchased three hundred acres of this tract, and had partly girdled the timber on the bottoms, and cut away the pawpaw and thorn bushes. After selling, he moved to Madison county, where he died. Mr. Shepard improved and cleared the land, and built a frame house above a spring of excellent water. They had two children, when they first settled, and two more were born in their new home. Mr. Shepard was thrown from his horse, in 1826, and in the fall struck against a log, instantly killing him. His wife died in 1868. Their children were: Alexander, who married Elizabeth Adams, in Hamilton township, and now resides at the old homestead; Sarah, his sister, who remains single, and lives with him; Ruhamah, who married Nathan House, of Licking county, and, while visiting her brother, in 1869, died suddenly; Jane, the third child, lives single, in Dublin.

Anthony Courtright settled on the Kosciusko lands in 1819. He bought a tract of this land at the tax sales, and cleared and improved it. There was no timber cut when he came on the land. He raised a family here.

Joseph Smith emigrated from Ovid, Seneca county, New York, in 1816, with his wife and seven children. They journeyed by the way of Marietta, coming from that place through Columbus by wagons. He bought a tract of three hundred acres of land from John Sells. There was a small log cabin on the land, but no clearing. He improved the land, with the help of his children, and after a time bought five hundred acres in the Kosciusko tract, at tax sale. The purchasers of this tract had to stand a great deal of litigation, as parties claiming to be heirs to the land presented their claims to it, but were eventually unable to establish a title. The land is now owned under tax deeds which is considered a good title. Mr. Smith sold his purchase after owning it a short time.

David Smith came to Perry about 1816, and located east of the Scioto river, and about a mile north of Dublin, where he improved a farm. He had four sons and four daughters. One daughter, Mrs. Matilda Bethard, still lives in the township.

Eleazur Piper settled on lot eight, in 1818. He also owned lot nine, but did not clear it. The lot on which he lived, he cleared and improved, and there he died about 1832. Mr. Piper was a good scholar and a surveyor. The property was bought, about 1843, by three brothers, named Mathews.

Daniel Bowers came to Ohio, from New York State, in 1816, and first settled on the Pickaway plains, where

he remained about eleven years. In 1827, he moved to Perry township, with his family, and settled nor far from the present location of Olentangy station. His children were: Daniel, Allen, Wheeler, Eleazur, Lyman, Clark, William, Polly, Julia, and Philena. All are now dead.

The early settlers on the Kosciusko tract were the Marshs, Smiths, and Courtrights, all of whom bought the land at tax sale.

Benjamin Marsh came from the east, and settled at Marietta, at an early day. From that place he moved to Franklinton, and then to the Kosciusko lands, where he settled before 1816. He brought a family of four sons and four daughters. They were: Josiah, Joel, Esther, Patsy, Lucinda, and three others. None of the family are living in this county. Josiah lives in Union county.

John Smith, son of Joseph Smith, settled on lot four, near the Scioto river, in the north part of the township. He improved this land, which he then sold, and settled on a part of his father's farm. He again sold, and this time moved to Allen county, where he died.

Robert McCoy came from Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, accompanied by his wife and five children, and first settled above Columbus, where he remained three years. In 1818, he removed to Perry, where he bought one hundred acres of land, on the hills above the Scioto river, and some five miles below Dublin bridge. He afterward added one hundred acres to his original purchase. The land was originally owned by Dr. Ball, of Franklinton. John Hiner had a lease on the tract, and sold to Samuel James; he selling to McCoy. Hiner had a cabin and small clearing when McCoy came. There were many hogs running wild in the woods, fattening on mast and turkey peas, a root which was abundant in the forest. On his arrival, Mr. McCoy planted a field of corn, and was successful in raising enough to supply the needs of his family for the first season. He cleared and improved his land, and here two of his children were born, the names of all being: James, Hugh P., Mary Ann, Nancy, Eliza, Rebecca, and Sally. James married Zippora Richards, and lives with his children, on the home farm. None of his brothers or sisters live in the State. Some emigrated to Indiana, while that State was yet a territory, and have since died there.

Abraham Preston came from Otsego county, New York, in 1817, and settled, for a year, in Columbus. He then lived two years in Mifflin township. In 1823 he moved to Perry township and bought a small tract of land near Olentangy station, where he built a cabin and made an improvement. He had four children—Lora M., Lovisa, Ira A., and Mary Ann. Laura M. married Allen Bowers, who died in 1868, and she lives near Olentangy station; Ira lives in Iowa; Lovisa married a brother of Allen Bowers, and lives in Clinton; Mary Ann married Hiram Case, and lives in Perry.

Joseph Ferris came to Ohio in May, 1818, when a young man, and stayed a few weeks in Chillicothe, where he worked at his trade, that of a carpenter. From there he came on to Circleville, and worked about six months. He then came to Perry township, where he married Sarah Smith, in May, 1819, and settled on a part of her father's farm, about a mile north of Dublin, where they now live. He has always worked at his trade, and never farmed but little. They had four children—Sherman, Leroy, Catharine, and Joseph. Sherman died in New Orleans; Leroy lives in McLean county, Illinois; Joseph is dead; and Catharine married Edward Wright, and lives near her parents, and farther up the river. When a young man, Mr. Ferris helped make a corduroy road between Dublin and Worthington, his pay being eighteen cents a rod. These corduroy roads were made by laying logs and brush across the track and covering with dirt.

John Kenney came from Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, in 1819, arriving in October of that year. He settled in township one, section four, now included in Perry township, the southern part. There he bought three hundred and thirty acres of land in the Johnson tract, which he cleared and improved, and where he eventually built a fine brick house. With him came his wife and two children. Two more children were born after their settlement. Their names are: Benjamin Chriswell, James, Hannah, and Eliza Jane. James is the only one of the family now living, and occupies and owns the old homestead; Hannah married William Fairfield, and went with him to Illinois, where she died; Eliza Jane died of lung disease when twenty-four years of age.

Samuel Harper came to Ohio about 1819, and settled on section one township one, northwest from the farm of John Kenney. He cleared and improved this land, after which he sold it, and moved to Illinois, where he died.

Reuben Skeels came to Ohio about 1820, and settled on the Thomas Johnson tract of land, where he purchased seventy-five acres of John Kenney. This he partially cleared, and sold back to Kenney. He then moved, with his family, to Illinois, where he died, and where, also, most of his family have died. None now live in this vicinity. They went west at the same time as did Samuel Harper and family.

Elijah Legg emigrated to Ohio in 1815, coming over the mountains with a large wagon, drawn by a five-horse team, and settled, with his family, near Chillicothe, on the north fork of Paint creek, where he remained some four years, and then removed to Highland county. After living there three years, he again moved, in 1822, this time locating in Perry township, where he bought fifty acres of land in township one, section one, and erected a log cabin, with shingle roof. When he purchased the land, not a stick of timber had been cut. He cleared and improved the land, and died in 1852; his wife died in 1847. The place is now owned by James Walcott.

Thomas Legg came at the same time as his father, with whom he remained several years, then living on the north fork of Paint creek, about eleven miles distant from Chillicothe, and near Old Town, or Frankfort. While living there, in 1820, he married Amelia Lane. They raised three sons and five daughters. In 1828 they moved on the McCoy farm, near the mill in Perry township, and on the Scioto river. There they remained one year, when they moved to the place he now owns. He bought land, and commenced the hard work of hewing a home

out of the forest. Not a stick of timber had been cut. The first work was to provide a shelter for the wife and five children. A place had first to be cleared on which to erect a cabin, which was done as quickly as possible. The nearest neighbors were more than a mile distant, and when informed of his determination to make a home in that location, they discouraged him as much as they could, by saying that he and his family would starve before he could provide food for them there. He was possessed of an indomitable energy, and was determined to succeed. The prospect certainly looked dark to a most sanguine temperament, as he had no money, and was two hundred dollars in debt for his land. But perseverance and hard work conquered every obstacle. The first year he cleared and deadened ten acres, which he planted in corn. The work of clearing was continued until late in the night, and often twelve o'clock saw him busy, burning brush and log heaps. The second year he had twenty acres under cultivation, and the very neighbors who had told him he would starve, were glad to come to him for a portion of the grain he had raised. Thus he continued at his work, until he has secured a good home and many broad acres. As his children grew, they were of great assistance to him in his labors; and now, that he is unable to do hard labor, he has the satisfaction of having secured a competence, and the right to a quiet old age. He has provided homes for several of his children, and still has a good farm, on which he resides. The wife of his younger days gave him eight children, and then passed away, August 15, 1852. In 1854, he married Hannah Wetherbee, his present wife. All of his children were by his first wife, and are as follows: Nancy, Elizabeth, John Lucinda, Elias, Louis, Amelia, Ann, and Minerva. All but one are married, and all live so near him that he can visit them in one day. He is now in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Jacob Slyh came from Virginia to Franklin county, Ohio, in 1828, and bought one hundred and fifty acres of land from B. Hess, paying therefor one thousand dollars. There was a good house and an orchard on the place when he bought it. He had eight children, five of whom are now living. D. M. married Roselpha Griswold, and lives in Perry township, where he has a farm and a stone quarry; Jacob E. married Louisa Walcott, and lives in Clinton; Mrs. Rebecca I. Walcott, a daughter, lives, a widow, in Franklin township; Mary E. married E. M. Walcott, and lives in Perry township, near Olentangy station.

Samuel Billingsly came from Maryland to Ohio, in 1830, and purchased ninety-two and one-half acres of land on what is called the saw-mill road, in the north part of the township. There was a cabin on the land, which had been built by a man named Thorp, but there was no clearing. He improved the land, and died at this place in 1864. Two sons and one daughter live in the county.

Jacob Pawpaw owned the adjoining land. He came some years previous to Billingsly, and had quite a clearing in 1830. He remained there quite a number of years and further improved the land, which he afterwards sold. After disposing of his land he moved to Delaware county, where he died. None of his descendants now remain in this vicinity.

Pleasant Litchford came to Ohio from Virginia in 1831. He was formerly a slave, and bought his freedom from his master, who was also his father, by money he saved from extra work, paying therefor fourteen hundred dollars. He then worked until he had obtained the means to purchase the freedom of his mother, an old woman, for whom he paid five hundred and fifty dollars. When he came to Ohio he bought two hundred and twenty-six acres of land, on which he built a cabin. He brought his wife and children with him, and raised them on free soil, his own land. He cleared and improved his place, and died there in 1879, leaving eight children, who now occupy the property.

J. S. Fogle came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1836, with his family, consisting of a wife and three children. He bought sixty-eight acres of land a short distance south of the present Olentangy station, on which was a small frame building and a clearing of fifteen acres. In 1859 he built a substantial brick house, and has his farm well cleared and improved. Three children were born before their settlement, and three since, who are living. Their names are: Savina, Leah, Rebecca, Sarah Jane, John Adam, and Rachel. All are married, and three live in the township.

R. H. Armstrong moved into Franklin county in 1856, and settled in Brown township, wher he remained twenty-three years. He now lives in the north part of Perry township, near the Scioto river.

Thomas Johnston came from Virginia to Ohio in 1805, and settled about five miles below Columbus, in Hamilton township, where he brought a large tract of land. His wife also had a tract of six hundred acres in Perry township, which was divided between two sons, Edwin and Thomas. In 1837, both settled on their land, which they cleared and improved. A small clearing had been made when they came on the land. Thomas Johnston married Eliza Brobeck, and died in Perry township. His widow lives with her daughter on the property. A son, H. F. Johnston, lives in the north part of Washington township.

James Bickett settled in Perry in 1832 or 1833. He bought a piece of land just north of Kenney's, which he improved. He died on the place. His wife and daughter reside in Delaware, and a son, Dr. W. W. Bickett, practices medicine at Worthington.

Rudolph Pheneger and wife came from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1837. He bought land in the south part of Perry township, about two years after he came to Ohio. When he bought the land there was no clearing, and no road. The two years following his arrival he lived in Mr. Bickett's house, who boarded him, working a part of the time on Bickett's farm. He was a carpenter by trade, and followed that business until his health was such that he was obliged to give it up. He cleared and cultivated his land, and has had a good farm and home. He was married in 1836 to Elizabeth Galbraith, and has six children. The oldest son is in Kansas; one is in

California; two live in the north part of Perry township, and two are at home.

Samuel Galbraith came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. Immediately after his arrival, he and Rudolph Pheneger bought a small tract of land, which, at that time, had no improvement on it. He built a cabin, and cleared and improved the land. When he came he brought his wife and family of ten children, most of whom are now living in the county. One is in California, and one in Indiana. The old home is occupied by Samuel Galbraith, jr. William, another son, read medicine with Dr. Goble, of Worthington, and graduated from the Columbus medical college. He is now practicing in Perry township, and lives north of the old home. He married Georgiana Umbaugh, by whom he has two children living.

John and Ezekiel Wilson, brothers, together bought one hundred acres of land in the Linn tract, which is located in the north part of the township, about 1838. They cleared the land, or a portion of it, and sold it. One of the brothers went to Iowa, where he now lives. The whereabouts of the other is not known. The land has since changed owners many times.

Henry Armstrong bought one hundred acres near the Wilson settlement, in 1847. No clearing had been made on this lot. He built a cabin and improved the land, and now has a comfortable home.

Joseph Wethrill settled on the east line of the township, and well toward the southern part, near the present Union church, which is located in Clinton township, in 1840. He made a clearing there, and afterwards sold his farm, and moved, with his family, to Putnam county.

George Umbaugh came from Pennsylvania, in 1840, and bought a tract of land owned by Samuel Harper, on which a clearing had been made and building erected. He still owns this property, which he has further improved. Georgiana, his daughter, married Dr. William Galbraith, and lives near by.

John K. Dęlashmutt came from Frederick county, Maryland, to Ohio, in 1802, when a young man. He married Sarah Worthington, in Hamilton township, and after marriage, established a hat shop in Franklinton, where he continued in business until 1812, when he went on a farm in Madison county, where he died in about 1824. His wife died about the same time. They had seven children, three of whom died in infancy. The four who survived were: William, Harriet C., Porter B., and Van B. William married Lois Smith, and farmed in Hamilton township two years. In 1844 they moved to Perry, and bought wild land, to which he was obliged to cut a road that he might reach it. As soon as possible, he built a small framed house, and commenced clearing his land. From time to time he made additions to his house, until he now has a comfortable home, and a good farm of seventy-five acres. They have raised four children, and lost one in infancy. All but one of the children are married. One lives in Auglaize county; the others are near home.

John Stewart settled in Franklinton very early. He entered section number one, township one, on an officer's warrant, that he had purchased, but never lived on the land. After his death, which occurred about 1812, the property was apportioned among his children. One daughter, Mary, married Robert C. Henderson, and settled in Hamilton township, in 1819, where she died. She inherited five hundred and forty acres of land, in Perry, from her father's estate, and, on her death, the property in Perry fell to her two sons, Joseph and John S. Joseph settled on the east half of the land, in 1851. It was all a forest of heavy timber at that time. John S. had the west half of the land. Both improved and cleared, and, in 1859, Joseph Henderson built a fine brick dwelling on his land. He married Martha S. Robertson, and has ten children. John S. married Mary, E. Johnson, and has two children living.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace in Perry township from the date of the first election held as an independent township, in 1820: 1820, Asaph Allen, elected; 1821, Chandler Rogers and Uriah Clark, elected; 1822, Robert Boyd, in place of Allen; 1824, Chandler Rogers, re-elected; 1825, Amaziah Hutchison and Samuel S. Davis, in place of Clark and Boyd; 1827, Chandler Rogers, re-elected; 1828, Amaziah Hutchison, re-elected, and Daniel Beard in place of Davis; 1830, Jacob Leaf, in place of Rogers; 1831, Amaziah Hutchison, re-elected, and Samuel S. Davis in place of Beard; 1832, Richard Gale, jr., in place of Hutchison, who neglected to qualify; 1833, John Hutchison, in place of Leaf; 1834, Samuel S. Davis, re-elected; 1835, Chandler Rogers, in place of Gale; 1836, Amaziah Hutchison, elected; 1837, Daniel Beard in place of Davis; 1838, William Mitchell, elected, and C. Rogers, re-elected; 1839, Allen Bowers, elected; 1841, C. Rogers and John Swisher; 1842, William Mitchell and Allen Bowers; 1844, C. Rogers and John Swisher, re-elected; 1845, William Mitchell, re-elected; 1846, Jacob Popaw, in place of Mitchell; 1847, John Swisher and David Rogers; 1849, Jacob Popaw, re-elected; 1850, John Swisher and David Rogers, re-elected; 1852, Jacob Popaw, re-elected; 1853, John Swisher and David Rogers, re-elected; 1855, Barzillia Billingsly, in place of Popaw; 1856, John Swisher and David Rogers, re-elected; 1858, Isaac Davidson, in place of Billingsly; 1859, John L. Walcott and David Rogers; 1861, W. B. Hays, elected; 1862, Jacob Miller, elected; 1865, Jacob Miller, re-elected; 1867, John L. Walcott, elected; 1868, John Starrett, elected; 1871, John Starrett, re-elected; 1873, H. C. Tipton, elected; 1874, John Starrett, re-elected, and C. R. Seeley, elected; 1878, Hiram J. Cox and J. W. Davis, elected; 1879 Wilmer Wolcott and H. C. Tipton, elected.

BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

A brewery was started half a mile below the present Olentangy station, soon after 1830, by John McCoy, who run it several years. The building was afterward fitted up and used as a dwelling-house, and finally caught fire and was burned to the ground.

A distillery was started near the brewery about the same time, by Simon Shattuck. The works were in a

log building, but it was not continued in operation very long. The still was removed, and the building was afterwards used, for a time, as a place of meeting by a Methodist class. It was finally torn down, and the timber used in building a barn.

A mill was built on the Scioto river about 1813 or 1814, by Thomas Backus, which has always borne a good reputation for general and custom work. It was long known as Backus' mills, afterward as McCoy's mills, then as Matere's mills, and later, as Marble Cliff mills. This mill is well toward the southern extremity of the township.

Another mill was built a mile above Dublin bridge, about 1850, and is run at present by Norris Corbin.

A man named Brubeck started a distillery a little above Marble Cliff mills, at an early day. It was an old building in 1832, and has long since been torn down.

Below Marble Cliff mills is a large stone quarry, which has been worked for many years. The cliffs along the river at this point abounded in rattlesnakes at an early day, they finding a refuge in the seams of the rocks. One of their dens was closed by some of the early settlers, and many years later, when the stone was removed, a large number of bones of the reptiles were found. They have been long since entirely exterminated.

About 1850 Simon Shattuck laid off a part of his farm into small lots, and brought a number of families into close proximity. The place has since been known as Shattucksburg, though it has never been called a town, nor was it intended as such.

In 1878, after the Columbus and Toledo railroad was built through the township north and south, a station was built two miles west of Worthington, and called Elmwood. A small grocery is kept at this place. A station was also built two miles or more south of this, and called Olentangy. A post-office was established here the same year, and a small grocery. The first postmaster was Jerry O. Jewett. The present postmaster is George Runner.

CHURCHES.

ASBURY CHURCH.

A Methodist class was formed near Marble Cliff mills at some time previous to 1840. It met for time in a log cabin, until 1840, when Rev. Uriah Heath organized a church, and proceeded to build the present stone edifice, near the mill, on the bank of the Scioto river. Some of the early members were Louis Lane and wife, and James Adams and wife. Services are kept up at the church, but the membership is small. A Sabbath-school is also maintained by the congregation.

FLETCHER CHURCH

was also organized by Rev. Uriah Heath, about the same time as Asbury church. A class had been organized some years previously, and meetings were held in an old school-house. A Sunday-school was first started at this place, by members of the Presbyterian society. The early members of the church were: Mary Wright and two daughters, Mary Mathews, Mr. Toy and wife, John Mathews, wife and two daughters, William Gray and wife, Amos Belford and wife, and others. A stone church was built about 1848, near the residence of Mr. Wright, on the Scioto river.

BETHEL METHODIST CHURCH

was organized about 1840, by Rev. Uriah Heath, in the east part of Perry township, and near the present location of Olentangy station. The church was first organized as a Methodist class, at Simon Shattuck's, half a mile south of its present site. Meetings were for a time held in a building that was formerly used as a distillery. The present church is a frame building, and was erected about 1848. Regular services are held here, and a Sunday-school is sustained.

A PREDESTINARIAN BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in Perry township, a little south of Olentangy station, in June, 1827, by Elder Adam Miller. The first members were: Adam Miller and wife, Abraham Preston and wife, Aaron Bowers and wife, Daniel Heath and wife, Alpheus Toll and wife, and several others. Services were held in a school-house, which is now used as a dwelling house. Elder Miller preached here some four years, and was succeeded by Elder Mahlon Peters. A few years later the organization was given up, a part of the members joining the Methodist church.

ANCIENT WORKS.

On the banks of the Scioto river, in Perry township, are remains of ancient works, which have the appearance of fortifications, and were undoubtedly used as such by some earlier inhabitants of this country, of whom all trace, further than these forts and mounds, is lost. On the farm of Joseph Ferris, a mile north of Dublin bridge, are to be seen, in a good state of preservation, the outlines and embankments of three forts. One of these is within a few feet of his house, and is, perhaps, eighty feet in diameter inside, with an entrance at the east side. The ditch and embankment are well defined. A short distance northeast of this spot, and within arrow shot of it, is a larger fort, in a square form, and enclosing nearly or quite half an acre of ground. Although the tramping of cattle for many years has worn down the embankments, they are several feet high, and the ditch, which is inside the works, is now some six feet deep. When the country was first settled, this ditch was filled with water, and was a bed of mire, a pole thrust into the ground to a depth of ten feet finding no solid ground beneath. This would tend to show that originally this was a strong place, and that the ditch was quite deep. Time has filled it with dead leaves, and refuse matter has assisted in obliterating this work. It is situated on a hill that commands a view of the country for a considerable distance in either direction. At a little lower point, and nearer the river, is a small mound. There was also a small mound in the center of the larger fort, which was opened many years since, and found to contain the bones of a large man. These crumbled in pieces soon after being exposed to the air. It is possible that by uncovering the ditch of this fort, some relics of the extinct race that built these works might be obtained. Search of this kind has generally been turned toward the mounds, in-

stead of the inner ditches of the fort, where probably was the habitation of the builders. A short distance from this larger fort is a smaller one than that first described. There have been several old works of this kind along the bank of the river, between these works and Columbus, but they are mostly obliterated by the cultivation of the land on which they stood.

GENERAL.

The north part of Perry township, as well as several large tracts of land in other parts, was not settled until within the past twenty or thirty years, the land being owned mostly by non-residents and their heirs, who did not see fit to place it on the market until quite recently. The timber was white oak, burr oak, elm, beech, maple, ash, hickory, and walnut, along the river and runs.

There has never been a regular cemetery in Perry, although there are many private burial grounds.

PRAIRIE.

This township presents, to stranger eyes, few distinctive features. Its surface is level, its soil varied, and generally well adapted to the growing of wheat and corn. Its streams are: Darby creek, which, flows along a portion of the western boundary; Darby run, flowing from north to south, in nearly a direct course, about central in the township, and Scioto run, which rises in the eastern portion of the township, and flows eastward to the Scioto river, into which its waters are discharged. None of these streams are now of much importance, so far as concerns water power, they being dry, or nearly so, during the summer months. The geographical situation of Prairie township is as follows: Bounded on the north by Brown and Norwich townships; south by Pleasant township; east by Franklin and Jackson townships, and west by the township of Jefferson, Madison county.

SETTLEMENT.

The writer has been unable to ascertain to whom belongs the honor of having been the first settler in Prairie township.

William T. Martin says, in his history of Franklin county: "Amongst the early settlers in this township were: Samuel Higgins and family, Shadrick Postle and family, and William Mannon and family." Numerous representatives of the Postle family are still residents of the township, and are an industrious and thrifty family.

The Clover family, who were conspicuous among the early settlers, were natives of Virginia. The parents were Henry and Catharine Clover. Early in the present century, they settled in Ross county. A family, numbering twelve came with them. In 1813, they located in Prairie, in the northern portion of the township, forming the nucleus of what is still known as the "Clover settlement." The parents died there, though not until they had seen the happy fruition of their labors and hardships, for, indeed, had they made their wilderness home to "blossom as the rose." Of the children—whose names were: Peter, Joshua, Jacob, Solomon, Henry, Samuel, Philip, John William, Aaron, and two sisters—Margaret, who married Joshua Cole, and now resides at Fort Wayne, Indiana, is the only one now living, though numerous descendants yet reside in Franklin county. It is said of Solomon, that he was a great hunter, and killed more wolves, bears, and deer, with which the country then abounded, than any of his competitors. Samuel was also proficient in hunting.

Joseph Hickman, a native of Virginia, and a soldier of the Revolution, came to Ohio in the year 1806. His wife was Jane Butcher, by whom eight children were born prior to removing to Ohio. The place of his settlement was Franklinton, now a part of the city of Columbus, and here America, relict of Christopher Davis, who now lives in Prairie township, was born, November 25, 1807. To this lady the writer is indebted for many items of interest in this history. Mr. Hickman, who was a farmer, died in about 1821, and his wife some three years later. The children, who are all deceased except Mr. Davis, were: Tacey, Townsend, Effie, John, Sarah Ann, Elan, Susannah, and Joseph Shelton.

James Gardner came from Harper's Ferry, Virginia, to Ross county, Ohio, at the beginning of the present century, and, for a few years, lived on the north fork of Paint creek. Eventually, he located at Georgesville, Pleasant township, where he became prominently connected with the industries of that place. The first business he engaged in was milling, erecting the first gristmill of anything like respectable proportions at that point. He also built a distillery. These flourished for a time, but eventually they went to decay, and now no trace of these pioneer improvements remains. Mr. Gardner's first wife was a Miss Oldham, who died after giving birth to three children. Of these, but one is living: William, who married Miss Merritt, and resides in Fairfield township. Nathaniel, now deceased, married Mahala Walker. A son of Joseph C. lives in Prairie township. James Gardner contracted a second marriage, the fruits of which were six children, the following of whom are

living: Michael; James, who married Susan Martin; Joseph, who married Catharine Melvin; Mary, wife of Dr. Martin; Nancy, now Mrs. Samuel Bradfield. Nearly all these live in the State of Illinois. James Gardner died in about 1857, and his wife some years previous.

Cade Young located in Franklin county, quite early in its settlement, with a family consisting of a wife and three children. Two of these now live in Prairie township: DeWitt Clinton, who married Mary Clover, and Jasper, who married Mary Elliott. Both have fine farms on or near the National road.

Thomas Graham, who married Jemima Cockrell, lived in Loudoun county, Virginia, and came to Franklinton in 1827. Two years later he located in Prairie township, where he died. There were eight children in the family, only two of whom live in Prairie: Thomas and Sarah (Mrs. William Clover). John lives in Columbus, and has been quite prominent in the public affairs of the county.

Daniel Harrington, of Kentucky, located in Franklinton in its infancy, and, it is said, helped to build some of the first log cabins in that village. He married Catharine Stiarwalt, and, in 1818, located in Jackson township, and lived there until 1824, when he settled in Prairie township, on a farm now comprised in the Gatton estate. He died about 1847, and his widow removed to Kansas, where she died, in 1865. Of the five children comprising this family, but two are now alive: Peter, who married Mary Ann Robinson, is the village shoemaker at Alton, and Nicholas, who married Delilah Winecoop, lives in Kansas. The father, mother, brothers, and sisters of Daniel Harrington were butchered, upon the "dark and bloody ground" of Kentucky, by the Indians.

William D. Mason emigrated from Scotland to America, in about 1845, going direct to Cincinnati, where he soon after married Isabelle Neave, also a native of Scotland, and, four years later, removed to Franklin county, locating on the farm now occupied by the family, who have now over three hundred acres of land. Mr. Mason died August 19, 1866. Of the seven children who were the fruits of this union, five are now living: Lizzie, William D., and Lucretia, live at home; Mary, who married R. F. Elliott, lives in the county, and Belle, who married A. J. Snow, lives in Collinwood, Cuyahoga county, Ohio.

Among other early settlers, we have the names of S. S. Hunter, Edward Hopper, James Daugherty, and there are doubtless many others who might be, with equal propriety, mentioned in this connection.

ORGANIZATION.

Prairie township was erected as such in 1819. It was formed from Franklin, and included much of the territory now known as Brown township. An election for township officers was held soon after, but the writer is unable to give the first officers. The present (1879) township officers are: Benjamin Elliott, Zadoc Postle, and James Cummins, trustees; Coonrad Grainer, clerk; Franklin Postle, treasurer; George Postle, assessor; Henry Alton and William Sparksman, constables. There are nine supervisors of roads. Following is a list of those who have served as justices of the peace for Prairie township, from its formation to the present time: 1820, Peter Clover, Francis Downing; 1823, James Boyd; 1826, Israel P. Brown, William Stiarwalt; 1829, Peter Clover; 1832, George Richey, John G. Neff; 1835, William Stiarwalt, Russell N. Grinold; 1837, Reuben Golliday; 1839, Thomas O'Harra, David Howard; 1845, Thomas J. Moorman; 1848, John Gantz; 1851, David P. Cole, Samuel Kell; 1857, Andrew W. Shearer, Smith Postle; 1860, Samuel Kell, A. W. Shearer; 1872, Horton Howard, J. F. Colburn; 1875, F. A. McCormick; 1878, T. B. Norris and J. F. Colburn, who are the present incumbents.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first post-office in the township was established in the summer of 1836, and John Graham was commissioned postmaster. Following is the succession to this office until the present: Mervin Stiarwalt, David P. Cole, Solomon Putman, Goodhue McGill, A. W. Shearer, Peter Harrington, William Brentlinger, and William Lambert, who is the present incumbent. The office is now located at the railroad station. Another post-office was established at Galloway station, a few years since. Milton Demorest is postmaster.

The first physician to locate in Prairie township was George Richey. This was early in the settlement—perhaps 1820. Dr. Richey was a skillful practitioner, and a valuable man in the community. He practiced many years. The present medical staff of the township is composed of L. Woodruff, T. B. Norris (who located at Alton in 1871), and William Pinkerton, all of good ability, we learn.

A hotel was opened in Alton, soon after that hamlet came into being. The Alton house, at this point, is now under the management of Thomas Thompson.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Prairie township was taught by Peter Clover in a little log building standing on his farm. The date was early, perhaps in 1817 or 1818. Catharine, Betsey, and several of the Clover family, America Hickman (Mrs. Davis), and other children, to the number of twenty, composed the school. A log house was next built, near where Benjamin Elliot now lives. This was occupied for both school and church purposes for many years.

CHURCHES.

The first meetings in the township were held at the house of Henry Clover, early in the settlement, by ministers of the Methodist faith. Revs. John Solomon and George Nealy are remembered as among the first preachers. Soon after religious services were held at the house of Shadrack Postle, and at both these points classes were formed, which in time grew to be flourishing congregations, with substantial church edifices, Sabbath-schools, etc. Another class was formed and a meeting-house erected on the Harrisburg and Galloway turnpike, near the southern line of the township.

VILLAGES.

After the constuction of the National road, in the spring of 1836, the town of Alton was laid out. This was by Thomas Graham. At this point there is now a church, school, drug-store and grocery, and a tavern. About the same date, James Bryden and Adam Brotherlin surveyed another town, on the pike, something over two miles east of Alton; this they named Rome. Its classic name did not, however, draw any considerable number to dwell therein, and whatever glory may have gathered about this point has assuredly departed from it. Job Postle laid out another town which he named Lafayetteville. It was a nice town, on paper, but never existed in fact. At Galloway station quite a flourishing village is being built. There is a goodly degree of thrift manifested here, and several fine buildings, a store for general merchandise, blacksmith and wagon shops, etc. This point has excellent prospects, and maythe future historian, who seeks for data, from which to prepare a history of Prairie township and its improvements, meet with better success than has this writer.

JACKSON.

The surface of this township presents an almost perfectly level appearance. The settlement advanced slowly, owing to the general wet nature of the soil. In fact, the only lands really considered available for culture, were those skirting the Scioto river; but, by a judicious system of under-draining, the greater part of the farm lands have been rendered arable, and now compare favorably with the sister townships in Franklin county, for productiveness.

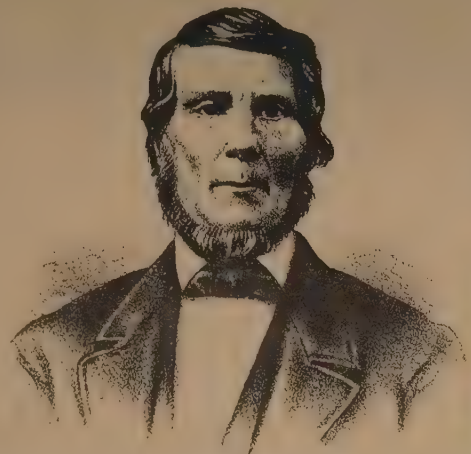
Jackson township is situated in the extreme southern part of the county, adjoining Pickaway county. It is bounded on the north by Franklin township; east, by Hamilton; west, by Pleasant and Prairie townships, and south by Scioto township, in the above county.

The streams found within the limits of this township are all tributary to the Scioto river, which flows from north to south along the eastern line of the township. Commencing on the south we find, first, Turkey, and immediately north, Plum run, flowing eastward, and forming a junction a short distance from the river. Grant run comes next, northward, so named from the fact that, in the winter of 1806 and 1807, the father of Hugh Grant was killed while engaged in cutting a bee-tree, standing on its bank. The next stream, to the northward, is Republican run, and north of this, near the township line, is Brown's run, so named, doubtless, in honor of a family by that name, who early located on its bank, and whose descendants yet live along its course. Wild game of all kinds abounded in great plenty in Jackson township at the time its wooded fastnesses were first invaded by the sturdy backwoodsmen. Indians were also numerous. They were not, however, usually troublesome, and had it not been for the constant fear their presence engendered, would not have been disagreeable neighbors.

SETTLEMENT.

Hugh Grant, who was a native of Maryland, removed to Pittsburgh, and there married Catharine Barr. In 1804, he came with his family, then numbering five, to Ohio, locating first in Ross county. While there he purchased some four hundred and fifty acres of land, in Jackson township, and, in the spring of 1805, he removed to this township, but, not knowing the exact location of his purchase, he "squatted" on land near the river, where he was killed not long afterwards, and his widow eventually located on the land above mentioned, where she passed the remainder of her life, dying August 17, 1836. Mr. Grant was a great hunter, and it is said that he killed eighty-two deer during one fall. The children were: Alexander, who married Lucy Parish, and eventually located in Hancock county, Ohio, where he died; Jacob, who became a soldier in the war of 1812, contracted a disease, then known as the "cold plague," came home, and died; Isabella, who became the wife of Benjamin Wood, lived the greater part of her life in Jackson township, and is now deceased; Nancy, who remained single, and died in Jackson township a few years since; Mary, who was twice married, and died in Kansas, and Hugh, who was the youngest child (born June 30, 1807), and the only one now living, still lives upon the farm; he has been twice married—first to Leah Diemer, by whom he had eleven children; next to Mary J. Scott, by whom he had three children. Mr. Grant is, without doubt, the oldest person now living in the township, who was born here.

Jonas Orders was, by birth, a Virginian. He was one of General Wayne's Indian fighters, and, receiving his discharge at Detroit, was on his way home, when, reaching Franklinton, then but a small collection of log huts, he was taken sick. While here, he became acquainted



ABSALOM BORROR, SR.

RES. OF JOHN HAINS, JACKSON TP. RES. OF HIRAM MALOTT, JACKSON TP.

MRS. ABSALOM BORROR.

RES. OF HIRAM BORROR, JACKSON TP.

RESIDENCE OF ABSALOM BORROR, JACKSON TP.

RES OF JOHN S. BORROR.

RES. OF MRS. LEWIS BORROR, JACKSON TP.

RES. OF MRS. EPHRAIM BORROR, JACKSON TP.

with Sarah Ford, whom he subsequently married. For a time he lived on what is now the Fullerton farm, in Jackson township. In 1829 or 1830, he bought the farm now owned by his son, Michael, where he died in January, 1863; his wife died many years previous. Of the sixteen children composing this family, but three are now living: Allen, who married Mary Gallion; Michael, who married Phebe Lowe, and Joshua, who married Fanny O'Neal. They are all prominent farmers, and live in Jackson township.

John Curry, who was of English extraction, first saw the light of day upon the broad bosom of the Atlantic ocean, while his parents were *en route* for America. His mother dying before reaching land, the child was adopted by an aunt (Mrs. McGath), and came to live in Deer Creek township, Pickaway county, in about 1801. There he grew to manhood, and married Sarah Smith, with whom he eventually settled in Brown township. Both he and his wife are now dead. The children were: Aaron, who lives in Indiana; James, who married Catharine Shultz, and lives in Jackson township, the owner of nearly nine hundred acres of land; Owen T., and Elizabeth, who are dead; Amos, who married Elizabeth Studebaker, and lives in Wells county, Indiana; and John, who married Nancy Ballard, and lives near Harrisburg, in this township.

Samuel Breckenridge came from the State of Pennsylvania to Franklin county, in about 1800. His wife was Margaret Starrett. The family settled in Hamilton township, and there the parents died. The children were: Robert, Alexander, Samuel, John, William, Elizabeth, Mary, and Nancy, none of whom are now living.

Percival Adams, also a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Hamilton township, about 1800. His wife was Margaret Breckenridge. The date of his death was September, 1865. One of his sons, Thomas, settled in Jackson township, and married Elizabeth Barbee. He died August 7, 1872, and his wife March 30, 1866. Of his children, T. J. Adams, esq., is the only one living in the township. Franklin B., another son, was a member of company B, Fifty-fourth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, and was killed at Pittsburg Landing, April 6, 1862.

William C. Duff was a native of the Emerald Isle, from whence he emigrated, to this land of freedom, in the year 1800. In Pennsylvania he married Catharine Dungan, who lived at Norristown, and, in 1806, he reached Ohio, locating on the farm now owned by John Brown, in Jackson township. He was a wheelright by occupation. He died in 1827, and his widow became the wife of Dennis Queen, and died in 1851. The children numbered six, only two of whom now live in their native township: William B., whose present wife was Mrs. Jane Lazalier, and Margaret, now the wife of W. Preston. Two others, John and Nancy (Mrs. M. Parish), live in Indiana.

James Seeds, having purchased one thousand acres of land in Daniel Morgan's survey, number one thousand, two hundred and ninety six, moved thereon with nearly his entire family, at an early date. The children were: Robert, who married Catharine Hornbaker; James, who married a lady in Fairfield county; Aaron, who married a Miss Miller; John, who married Elizabeth Roler; William, who married Margaret Hoover; Moses, who moved to St. Louis, when single, and married there. Robert, John, William, and Aaron settled on the old homestead, and are deceased, as are the entire family of children. James Seeds was a sort of "stand by" in the settlement, and for years furnished the pioneer families with salt, which he brought, by aid of pack-horses, along a blazed path, from Zanesville. In the general exodus of the family to Ohio, we learn, a daughter, Martha, who had become the wife of William Seeds, remained in Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1820, this family arrived in Jackson township, and made settlement also on the old homestead. The children of this couple were: James, John, Elizabeth, William W., Robert, Henry, Isabella, Harvey, Samuel, Mary A., and Cyrus. Two of these now live in Jackson township: William W., who married Mary Seeds, and Cyrus, who married Isabella M. Beckett. Harvey, who married Mary A. Hatton, lives in Iowa.

John Hoover, a native of Pennsylvania, and a soldier of the Revolution, married Margaret Smith, who lived near Hummilstown, and removed to Kentucky prior to the admission of that State into the Union. In that State he remained until the legalizing, by the constitution, of human slavery. This measure being contrary to his convictions, he emigrated to a free State—Ohio—arriving in March, 1807. He purchased some two hundred acres of land in Jackson township, and here, in the improvement of his wilderness home, he passed the remnant of his days. In 1840, he died, aged nearly one hundred years. His wife died in, perhaps, 1833. There were nine children in the family, only one of whom now lives in the township: Margaret, widow of William Seeds. The remainder of the family were: Elizabeth, Catharine, Peter (who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died at Franklinton, soon after the close of the war, of disease contracted in the service), Polly, Abraham, Nicholas, and George. The last named married Catharine Kious, and died on the old farm, March 17, 1872. His wife died June 29, 1875. Three children yet live in the township: George W., Polly (Mrs. Wm. Neiswender), and Margaret (Mrs. J. Smith).

William Brown and wife, Harriet (Thomas) Brown, were natives of Ireland, he having been born there in 1732. Early in the present century they emigrated to America, and for a time lived at Clillicothe. In 1809, the family located in the northern part of Jackson township, on the stream now known as Brown's run. The brick house built by Mr. Brown is now occupied by a son. In the war of 1812, Mr. Brown became a soldier for a short time. He died on September 27, 1830. Mrs. Brown survived him many years, dying April 5, 1876. The children were: Mary Ann, who married Jesse Courtright, and who now lives in Prairie township; William C., who married Rachel Holton, lives in Indiana; John, who has been twice married—his present wife was Elizabeth Ricketts—occupies part of the old homestead; Martha J., who married D. L. Holton; and Samuel, who married Margaret J. Holton, lives in the house where he was born. He has in his possession a double gun, which

his father brought with him from the land of his birth.

In the year 1810, William Miller, Joseph Bennett, and John Keyes, came with their families, from Hardy county, Virginia, and made a settlement in the southeastern portion of Jackson township. None of the Bennett family now live in the township, and but two of the Millers, who are grandchildren—Wesley P., and Mary F. (Mrs. T. J. Adams). John Keyes, jr., lives on Holton run, in this township, and is among the prominent farmers in the township.

Jacob and Magdalene Borror, of Hardy county, Virginia, were the parents of the following children: Martin, Jacob, Solomon, Isaac, Absalom, Christina, and Myomi. In 1804 the father died, and seven years later, his widow came, with her entire family, to Ohio, and made a settlement in Jackson township. A rude log cabin was rolled up in the dense wood, and at no great distance from where now stands the substantial brick mansion now owned by Absalom, the last survivor of the children. At this time all was a wild wilderness for miles around, there being but one log cabin nearer than Franklinton, nearly ten miles away. But strong arms and determined hearts were equal to the occasion; little by little the forest disappeared, until now in its stead are farms, whose broad acres, with their wealth of waving wheat or rustling corn, bear witness to the success of those hardy pioneer sons of toil. The mother lived to see this happy consummation. The children settled as follows: Martin, who married Anna Bennett, located in southern Indiana; Jacob, who married Catharine Coonrod, died near where the family first began improvements—his son, Jacob, occupies the old homestead; Solomon, who married Catharine Clark, also located near the old homestead—this farm is occupied by a son, Ichabod; Isaac, who married Olive Babcock, occupied the farm now owned by Jonathan Swagler, and many of his descendants still live in the township; Absalom, who has been twice married, lives on the home farm. His present wife was Margaret Badger. The writer would express his thanks to this gentleman for many items of interest. Christina, who married P. Morris; and Myomi, who became the wife of S. Brunk, located in the west.

Henry Baumgartner came from Virginia to Jackson township, early in its settlement. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Here he married Hannah Haughn. His farm is now occupied by Jackson Hardy. He died December 24, 1868. His wife died March 27, 1877. There were nine children in the family, three only are now living and these all reside in their native township: Catharine, who married J. Borror; Levi, whose present wife was Elizabeth McGroom; and Henry, who married Christina Miller.

John G. Neff was among the early settlers in Prairie township. He was twice married. He amassed a great amount of real estate. Eventually, he lived in Jackson township, where he died, and where his numerous offspring still reside, among whom are: Scott, John, Leonard, McDowell, a daughter, Elizabeth (Mrs. S. Kell), who lives in Prairie township, and another, Clarissa, who lives in Illinois.

John Mitchell was also an early settler in Jackson township. His wife was Elizabeth Brubaker. He purchased a piece of wild land, which he improved; this is now owned by Solomon Swagler. Of his children but one, Joseph B., now lives in the township.

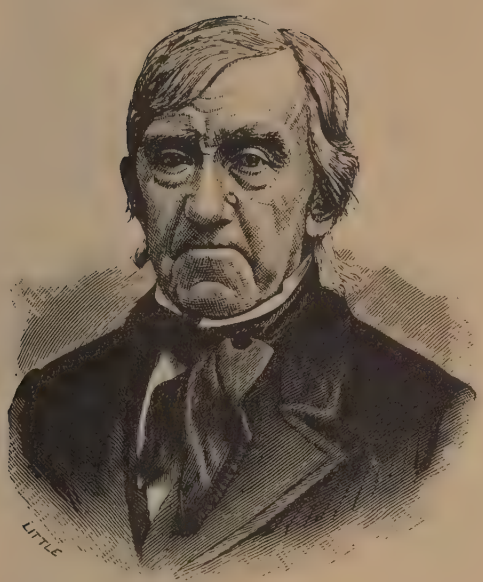
Hawes Barbee was married in Virginia, and in 1818 removed to Ohio. He lived for a time near Shadeville, in Hamilton township, and after a few years removed to Jackson township, locating permanently on the farm now owned by Augustus Bear, and here he died. One child, William, lives in Jackson, and another, Hawes, resides in Columbus.

Valentine F. Shover and Elizabeth, his wife, were natives of Virginia. They came to Ohio in 1820, but did not locate in Jackson township until 1844. The lands he purchased at that time are still occupied by the heirs. Mr. Shover died in May, 1847, and his aged widow still lives in the township. Three of the children also live here; they are: Henry, who married Caroline Miller; Harriet (Mrs. Abraham Miller); and George W., who married Jane Forst. The remainder of the family are: John, who lives in Indiana; Sidner J., who lives in Chicago, Illinois; Ashford and Eli, who live in Ohio.

Abraham Miller and his wife, Sarah, were natives of Virginia. They came to Ohio in about 1811, locating in Madison county. In 1828 a permanent settlement was made in Jackson township. Mr. Miller died April 20, 1844. His wife survived him several years. Of the ten children who composed the family only three are now living; they are: Cynthia A. (Mrs. J. B. Mitchell); Abraham, who married Harriet Shover, and lives in Jackson township upon the old homestead; Catharine, who became the wife of William C. Mitchell, and lives in Illinois.

In 1830, Andrew Gantz, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, purchased a tract of land in Jackson township, and about one year later, two sons, Adam and John, settled thereon. A few years subsequently, another son, Jonathan, arrived, who yet lives on the pike west of Grove City. Adam, who married Catharine Pinnex, died in Jackson township in December, 1877; his wife died in May, 1875. The children of this couple numbered fourteen. Six now live in the township: Elizabeth G. (Mrs. W. P. White), Lydia (Mrs. J. W. Welch), Nancy, (Mrs. William Watts), George W., Adeline (Mrs. T. Barbee), and Albert, who lives on the home farm. Others of the children live in the county. John Gantz, who married Mahala Shafer, now lives in Iowa. His settlement in Jackson, above referred to, was of short duration.

John Haines, a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, married Susan Jarvis, and, in the spring of 1831 located in Jackson township. He was a farmer, and improved the farm now owned by Messrs. Miller & Shover. After some years' residence here, he removed to Allen county, Ohio, where he died, April 18, 1864. His wife died many years previous, and he remarried. The children by the first wife were: Amos, William, John, Robert, Levi, Joel, Joseph, Samuel, and Jacob, one only of whom now lives in Jackson township—Robert, who married Nancy Mills, and now resides near the old homestead, in the south part of the township.



ZACHARIAH H. MARSH.

The subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on the seventeenth day of August 1788, and in 1815 came to Belmont county, Ohio, accompanied by his father and mother, John and Catharine Marsh. His parents remained in Belmont county until their death. On the fourth day of June, 1817, Zachariah H. Marsh was married, in Belmont county, to Rachel Miller, daughter of George and Hannah Miller, who settled in that county in 1812 or 1813. They remained there twenty-two years, and there were born to them seven children—one son and six daughters. In 1839 they removed to Ohio, where Mr. Marsh bought a farm in the north part of Jackson township, Franklin county, and where the family has since resided. Mrs. Marsh died in 1853, at the age of about sixty-two years. He still lives on the place, a hale and hearty man of ninety-one years. In his early life he was a hard worker, but in life's declining day he lives in quietude, cared for by the loving hands of his children. Of these, four are married and three remain single. All are living near home.

RESIDENCE OF LOUIS BUNN, JACKSON TP., FRANKLIN CO., OHIO.

Wesley Preston, whose father was a pioneer in Washington county, Ohio, married Margaret C. Duff, and, in the spring of 1832, came to Franklin county, locating temporarily on Big run, in Franklin township. Nine years later, he purchased the land, upon which he still resides, near the center of Jackson township. The children are: James H., whose present wife was Rosanna Smith; Catharine A. (Mrs. John S. Moler), who lives in Iowa; William H. (deceased); John D., who lives in Illinois, and has been twice married; Ezra C., who married Mattie Adams; Solomon C., who married Clara Reynolds, and lives in Illinois; David L.; George W., who married Jennie E. Swisher, and lives on the home farm; Martin L. (deceased), and Wesley H., by profession a teacher, who yet remains at home.

John Martino came from the State of New York, at an early period, and remained for a time in Pickaway county. There he married Catharine Woolery, and, in 1833, removed to Jackson township, locating on the farm now owned by Scott Neff. Here he died, September 23, 1869. His wife died January 4, 1856. The children were nine in number, several of whom live in the county. We have the record of only one—Joseph—who married Margaret Peoples. He located on the farm still occupied by his heirs. His death occurred November 26, 1871.

John Houghn came from near Winchester, Virginia, in 1838. He reached Jackson township on January 2d of that year. His lands were situated in the west central portion of the township, and were in a perfect state of nature—low and wet. They are now as productive as any in the township. John Houghn and wife, who was Rachel Clippert, have been dead many years, he dying first. Five of the twelve children composing this family now live in the township: Henry, who married Abigail Holmes; Elizabeth (Mrs. F. Shover); Abraham, who married Margaret Borrer; Philip, who married Elizabeth Coonrod; and Frances (Mrs. I. Miller).

Zachariah Marsh, who is the oldest man in the township, was born in the city of Baltimore, in the year 1787. During the war of 1812 he came to Belmont county Ohio. There he married Rachel Miller. He located in Jackson township in 1838. His wife died September 11, 1853. His children are: Catharine, Rebecca, Hannah, John, Drusella, and Elizabeth.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first white child born in the northwest part of the township was Nancy, a child of William C. and Catharine Duff, born in 1806. She eventually became the wife of M. Parish, and now lives in Indiana. Hugh Grant was the first child born near the vicinity of Grove City, the date being June 30, 1807. He is yet living there, hale and hearty. Among the first adult deaths in the township was that of Hugh Grant, sr., already referred to.

The first brick house in the township was erected by William Brown, as early as 1814. It is now occupied by a son, Samuel. The first and only post-office in Jackson township was at Grove City, some twenty-five years since. William F. Breck was the first postmaster, and the office was located at his store. The present postmaster is A. G. Grant, the office being kept at the store of R. D. Grant, who is deputy postmaster.

The pioneer mercantile establishment in the township was opened at Grove City, by William F. Breck, about 1852. Mr. Breck showed a fair stock of general merchandise. The present stores at this point are: R. D. Grant and Hiram V. Malott, who each keep a general stock. At Borrer's corners there is a grocery, and these comprise the mercantile interests in the township.

The pioneer hotel was established at Grove City, by a man named Blackburn. The same building is at present occupied for a like purpose by William Voelkel.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

The first saw-mill in the township, now remembered, was built by Robert Seeds, on Turkey run, some forty years since. This was carried away by the floods some three years later. He afterwards built one on Grant's run.

In about 1850, William F. Breck erected a steam saw-mill at Grove City. Stone, for grinding purposes, were subsequently added. This mill is now being torn down, and near it George H. Grant has in process of erection a brick building, to be occupied for a grist-mill. This will be propelled by steam, and is to be a first-class mill in every respect.

There are a wagon manufactory and several blacksmith-shops at Grove City; also, two of the last-named at Borror's Corners. George Vanceiver, S. J. Hughes, and E. E. Miller, have drain tile manufactories in the township. The first-named is near Grove City.

ORGANIZATION.

Jackson township, which was originally a part of Franklin, was organized under its present name in the year 1815, but no records are now extant showing who were first elected its township officials. Following is a list of justices of the peace, as given in Martin's History of Franklin county, with additions by T. J. Adams, esq.: 1815, William Brown, William Badger, Woolery Coonrod, William C. Duff, William Seeds, Jacob B. Deimer, John Gantz, Joshua Glanville, Robert Seeds, Isaac Miller, H. S. Mitchell, Isaac White, E. C. Brett, Henry Andrews, A. C. Borror, G. W. Hoover, W. P. White, J. B. Mitchell, H. C. Darnell, J. White, sr., and T. J. Adams and John S. Borror, who are the present incumbents. The township officers for 1879 are: H. Patzer, J. C. White, R. C. Alkire, trustees; T. J. Adams, clerk; Levi Baumgartner, treasurer; J. E. Goldsmith, assessor; J. T. Brink, S. P. Houghn, constables. There are nine supervisors of highways. The board of education are: James Crabb (president), I. B. Borror, John Keys, G. W. Huffman, George H. Gantz, Hiram Borror, J. C. White, George H. Allen, John Linebaugh, and J. W. Woolum.

GROVE CITY.

The lands comprised in this hamlet, as originally laid out, were owned by John Smith. In the summer of 1852, a son-in-law, William F. Breck, caused the lands to be platted, and to this embryo village he gave the

name it now bears. Its growth, for years, was a slow one, but recently a new interest has sprung up, and substantial buildings are now in process of erection. It is pleasantly situated on the Harrisburgh pike, and seven miles from Columbus. The first election under the act of corporation, was held on May 10, 1866, at which time the following persons were elected: Dr. Joseph Bullen, mayor; R. Higgy, recorder; William Sibray, Anton Pilger, jr., H. Anderson, J. L. Smith, L. Buckhaltz, trustees. Following are the names of the mayors to the present: 1869, W. P. Mench; 1870, William Nichols; 1872, Joseph Pence; 1874, William Sibray; 1878, M. L. Harst, who still retains the office. The remaining officers are: Dr. L. S. Hoover, treasurer; Thomas Sample, clerk; Dr. Francis Hoy, Henry Funk, and William Bodel, coulcilmen.

CHURCHES.

The following sketches of churches are prepared from data collected by personal interviews with members of the different organizations represented:

SCIOTO CHAPEL.

The denomination who worship here are of the Christian faith. As early as 1812, meetings were held at the house of William Miller, by ministers of this faith, and some two years later a church organization was effected, composed, in part, of the following persons: William Miller and wife, Joseph Bennett and wife, Jacob Strader and wife, Martin Boots and wife, James Seeds and wife, Robert Seeds and wife, and Mrs. Magdalena Miller. Jacob Strader and William Miller were elected deacons. A few years later, a log meeting house was erected upon land of Christopher Strader, and this was occupied until the church grew to be a strong organization. In about 1850, the present church edifice was built. This stands on land donated for the purpose by Absalom Borror. The trustees were: Solomon, Levi, Hiram, and Absalom Borror, and Robert Seeds. The present church membership is sixty. Rev. Samson M. Stone is the present minister.

JACKSON CHAPEL.

Early in the settlement, meetings were held at the house of William Breckenridge, by Rev. James Rose, of the Methodist faith, and soon a class was formed. It was composed of the following: Rev. John Solomon and wife, William Breckenridge and wife, James Butler and wife, Jacob Diemer and wife, ——— Fortune and wife, and, possibly, a few others, whose names are forgotten. Meetings were held at the house of Mr. Breckenridge until the erection of the school-house in district number three (Hopewell), when they were transferred there. In about 1859, the neat church building, known as "Jackson chapel," was erected. This stands upon land donated for the purpose by William Breckenridge. Its cost was one thousand dollars. The trustees, at its building, were: Andrew Dimpsey, Isaiah Price, John Huffman, Henry King, and William Breckenridge. Among early ministers, the names of Hathaway, Lewis, and Doughty are remembered. The pastor is Rev. Stephen Frampton, who lives at Grove City. George W. Huffman is the present class leader. The trustees are: Isaac Breckenridge, George W. Huffman, J. B. Mitchell, John Polling, and Henry Smith. A Sunday-school was formed early, and is now in a flourishing condition. I. Breckenridge is its present superintendent.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT GROVE CITY.

The first meetings at or near Grove City, were held in about 1844, and this year a log meeting-house was erected. It was on the union plan—all the settlers in the vicinity contributing toward its erection. The plan was not a success. The first sermon delivered within its walls was by Rev. R. K. Davis, of the Protestant Methodist church, and a church organization was soon after effected. This was a feeble affair, and was only in being some five years. Divers denominations were accommodated within the rough hewn walls of this primitive house of God, which is now converted into a barn, and is owned by A. G. Grant.

In 1859, a small class of the Methodist Episcopal church was formed, and shortly after, the church edifice at Grove City, at present occupied by this denomination, was erected. Its cost was one thousand five hundred dollars. The membership of this church now numbers about forty. Charles Harper and Cornelius Harst are the leaders; Hugh Grant, Emanuel M. White, W. R. Mench, George Allen, and Charles Harper, are the trustees. A Sabbath-school was early organized, and has grown to goodly proportions. Dr. Myers is the superintendent. The attendance averages one hundred.

CONCORD CHAPEL.

As early as 1847, a class was formed at this point, composed of Isaac Miller, wife, and daughter, Amanda; Mrs. Sarah Miller, Jacob Spillman and wife, William C. Duff and wife, and Jacob Dove and wife. No other names are remembered. Meetings were held at this time at the house of Absalom Miller, and subsequently in the school-house, in the Houghn settlement, known as the Hickory seminary. Among the early ministers were Revs. William Sutton, John W. White, now of Worthington, and David Smith. In 1847, a log meeting-house was erected near the site of the present chapel, and in this services were held until, perhaps, 1859, when Concord chapel was erected. Its cost was one thousand eight hundred dollars. The trustees were: John and Henry Linebaugh, Isaac Miller, Solomon Swigler, Abraham Miller, Jacob Spillman, and William C. Duff. The present membership is seventy-five. The class leaders were E. E. Miller, Solomon Swigler, and G. W. Shover. A Sabbath-school was formed soon after the church organization was effected. It has an attendance of sixty-five. E. E. Miller is its present superintendent. Rev. Mr. Callahan, of Darbyville, is the present pastor, the church being attached to that circuit.

SALEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

which is situated on the line between this township and Pleasant, was formed about the same time as that at Concord chapel. It is attached to Harrisburgh circuit. Its membership is large, and in connection, there is a flourishing Sabbath-school.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN LINEBAUGH, JACKSON TP. FRANKLIN CO. OHIO.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH

was formed at Grove City, as early as 1855, and soon after occurred the erection of their first meeting-house—a large log building. This was occupied for a few years, when the congregation became so large that greater accommodations were needed, and the present frame building was erected. This church has the largest membership of any at Grove City, and the writer regrets that he was unable to secure data sufficient for a full history of it.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

at Grove City was formed in about 1861, or at least permanently organized at that time. The meeting-house, the construction of which is largely due to the efforts of William F. Breck, was built the same year, and cost one thousand dollars. Among the constituent members of this church were: Daniel Smith and wife, Adam Gantz and wife, George Weggandt, wife and family, Mrs. William F. Breck, and perhaps a few others, whose names are not remembered. This church has quite a numerous membership. It has also a flourishing Sabbath-school in connection, of which Michael Smith is the present superintendent. The present pastor is Rev. Samuel D. Smith, whose residence is at Reynoldsburgh.

ZION CHAPEL.

This organization is composed of members from Scioto chapel, who, in the year 1869, erected the present substantial brick church edifice, which cost three thousand five hundred dollars. In about 1872, the following were formally organized as a church: G. W. Gordon and wife, Henry Clark and wife, J. Smith and wife, Mrs. Rachel Adams, James, William, George and Henry Houghn and their wives, and L. A. Lewis and wife. The officers on organization were: G. W. Gordon and Henry Clark, deacons; George and James Houghn and W. P. White, trustees, who remain the same at present. A Sabbath-school was formed at the same date with the church. Henry Clark is its present superintendent. The average attendance of children is fifty-two. The present church membership numbers seventy. Rev. Samson M. Stone, who assumed charge of the circuit in 1870, is its pastor. The writer desires to thank this gentleman for data furnished, relating to church matters.

SCHOOLS.

The first school of which the writer has any data was held in the Borror settlement, as early as 1815. A little log school-house was erected on the corner of Solomon Borror's farm, and in this building, during the winter of 1815, Asa Davis taught a term of school. This was supported by subscription, and the greater part of the children composing it were from the families of the Borrors, Millers, Seeds, Fishels, and Fitzgeralds, and numbered, perhaps, twenty. Schools were taught in this building until the erection of a brick school-house, in the same locality. In 1840, the old log building in the Houghn settlement, afterward christened the "Hickory seminary," was erected. This did duty for many years, as a school-house, and also as a place for religious worship, but it is now going to decay. The first school-house at Grove City is of recent date. It was a framed building, and stood on the site of the present school-building. There are now ten school-houses in the township.

PHYSICIANS.

The first of these valued members of every community who located permanently in the township, was Dr. Joseph Bullen. The date of his arrival was about 1852. Dr. Bullen was a successful and popular practitioner, and he soon acquired an immense practice, by which he amassed a fine competence. He died on December 17, 1878. Other members of the medical profession have made short stays in the township, but they always sought "new fields and pastures rare," after a brief sojourn here. The present medical staff numbers five, and they are all, it is said, having a fair practice. Their names are: L. S. Hoover, Francis Hoy, T. W. Taylor, Charles McGiven, and — Myers. Their history is left for a future historian to record. May it be a successful and honorable one.

Of societies, the writer finds nothing to record, save that the farmer's order, the Patrons of Husbandry, once flourished in the towhship, as have, also, temperance societies. Neither are now in operation.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN LINEBAUGH.

The father and mother of the subject of this sketch, Abraham Linebaugh and Elizabeth Wickel, were born in York county, Pennsylvania, where they were married in 1805. Immediately after marriage they removed to Union county, Pennsylvania, where they lived until his death, in 1823. His widow, with her children, consisting of six sons and one daughter, then returned to York county, where she died in 1862. The children were: Mary, Daniel, Abraham, Jesse, John, William, and Henry. Abraham died in 1877, at the age of sixty-six. The others are all living, and all but two in Pennsylvania. John and Henry live in Jackson township, Franklin county.

John Linebaugh was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1815. He obtained a limited education in the subscription schools of the day, and when nineteen years of age, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a carpenter, at which he served two years. By the terms of his contract, he was to receive his board and a pair of shoes worth one dollar and twenty-five cents, instead of serving three years, with a little larger pay. After faithfully serving his time, he was able to obtain but seven dollars a month besides his expenses, and little work to do at any price. He then came to Ohio, arriving in Columbus May 10, 1837, where he found employment, and worked at his trade until 1864. Being economical and saving, he was able to accumulate considerable property, and some time before giving up working at his trade, he was able to purchase a good farm in the southwest part of Jackson township, where he now lives. He owns six hundred and ninety-five acres of land, the result of his own unaided efforts, and is comfortably situated in life. From choice, he has always remained single, and at present boards in his own house, with his nephew, Abraham L. Linebaugh, who manages his farm.

Mr. Linebaugh has never worked much at farming, and is possessed of a sufficiency of this world's goods to allow him a comfortable livelihood without having recourse to hard labor.

THE BORROR FAMILY.

The members of the Borror family, consisting of Mrs. Magdalene Borror and seven children, emigrated from Virginia, in 1809, and settled in the south part of Jackson township, Franklin county, on a tract of two hundred and fifty acres of land, given Mrs. Borror by her father, Christopher Strader, who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, from Virginia. Her husband, Jacob Borror, also served as a soldier in the war for independence, and in the faithful discharge of his duties to his country, suffered untold hardships, which undermined a naturally strong constitution, and planted the seeds of disease which caused his death, in 1804. The members of the family were: the mother, Mrs. Magdalene Borror, and her children—Martin, Christine, Jacob, Solomon, Isaac, Myomi, and Absalom. The settlement and marriage of each will be found in the history of Jackson township.

Absalom Borror was the youngest of seven children, and was born in Hardy county, Virginia, December 21, 1804. Some years after their settlement in Ohio, he married Elizabeth Seeds, by whom he had six children: Hiram, Louis, John S., Harriet, Ephraim, and Elizabeth. Mrs. Borror died in about 1833, and, in February, 1834, he married Margaret Badger, who was born December 27, 1814. They have had four children: William Martin, Catharine, Martha Jane, and Christine. Hiram, the eldest child of Absalom Borror, married Harriet Brunk, and lives on the farm adjoining, on the southeast; Louis married Elizabeth Watts, and died at Borror's corners, where his widow now lives; John married Angeline Seeds, and lives at Borror's corners, where he has a farm; he also owns a store building on his land; Harriet died, when a young woman; Ephraim married Susan Beckett, and died on his farm, north of the "corners," where his widow now lives; Elizabeth married A. E. Brown, and lives west of Commercial Point, in Pickaway county; William Martin died in infancy; Catharine married Jonathan Swagler, and died at his home, north of the "corner;" Martha Jane married Hiram V. Malott, and lives in Grove City; Christine married John Haines, and lives on the home farm.

In this connection appears views of the residences of Absalom Borror, John Haines, John S. Borror, Ephraim Borror, Louis Borror, Hiram Borror and H. V. Malott, the latter of Grove City.

HAMILTON.

Hamilton township is within the, so-called, Congress lands, and is bounded on the north by Marion township, on the south by Pickaway county, and on the west by the Scioto river. In the original division of Franklin county into townships, Hamilton was embraced in Liberty and Harrison townships. The township was organized under its present name in 1807. It then contained within its limits the territory now constituting Madison township. In the formation of the township of Marion in 1873, the two northern tiers of sections in Hamilton were detached and included in the new township.

SURFACE, SOIL AND STREAMS.

The township, for the most part, is quite level, the most rolling land lying in the western part, along the Chillicothe pike. In the quality of its soil, the township is probably not equaled by any other in the county, the soil being largely of a limestone nature, except in the vicinity of the Scioto river, where there is bottom land.

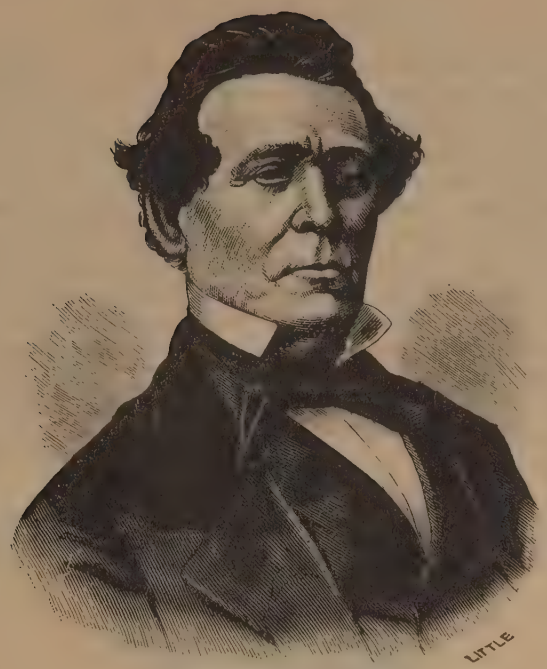
The principal and only stream, worthy of description, within the township, is the Gahanna river, commonly called Big Walnut creek, a large eastern branch of the Scioto. It rises in the northeastern part of Delaware county, and after running a southern course for about forty miles, into the southeast part of Franklin county, receives a stream from the east called Black lick, and just below Alum creek from the west. It enters Hamilton and Madison townships, in section twenty-four, flows a very tortuous course through the township, leaving it in the southwest corner.

ANCIENT REMAINS.

The township contains a number of mounds, or earthworks—the only records of the existence of a former race. On the west bank of Gahanna river, in section thirty-four, on an elevated piece of land, are the remains of an ancient fort, or ditch, which has been almost completely obliterated by the cultivation of the soil. Nearly a mile east of this, on the farm of Thomas M. Clark, are two mounds, situated about a quarter of a mile apart, the larger of which is round in shape, and the smaller oblong. These mounds have been dug into to some extent, and implements and human bones were found. There are several other mounds, in different portions of the township, but they do not essentially differ from those already mentioned.

A BEAR HUNT.

All kinds of wild animals were very plentiful in the early settlement of the township, although bears may be said to have been scarce; sufficiently so to make their hunt exciting. About the year 1818, an old bear was seen, by Jacob Hamler, preparing to make a meal of one of George Rohr's hogs, a short distance from his house. Hamler ran over to Mr. Rohr's, where there were several men at the time, and informed him of the circumstance. Armed with guns and axes, and accompanied by a couple of dogs, the men started in pursuit of the animal, which the dogs soon overtook, and a running fight ensued, for about a mile, when old bruin ran up a large black oak tree. By the time the men arrived it had become too dark to shoot accurately, and, at length, a bonfire was built up, by the light of which the hunters poured a volley of bullets into the animal. The tree was cut down, after firing a number of times, when the bear was found to be dead, having lodged in the fork of the tree, with sixteen bullet holes in his body. He was taken home, and a barbecue made of him the next day.



DR. JEREMIAH CLARK.

Hamilton received a valuable accession to its settlement, in 1826, in the arrival of its pioneer physician, Dr. Jeremiah Clark. Dr. Clark was the son of John and Mary Clark, and was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, on the fourth day of June, 1804. When he was fourteen years of age his parents removed to Ohio, and settled in Medina county, where some of the family had located before them, and in a local history of that county we find the following reference to their arrival:

"In April, 1818, Dr. Bela B. Clark, a brother of Ransom and John L. Clark, arrived and informed them that their father, John Clark, was coming, and they left their chopping and cut the logs for a shanty for the family, and had got it up and three-fourths of the roof on when their father's team appeared in sight. They soon finished the roof, and the family crossed the river on flood-wood (the stream being so high they could not then cross with their teams), and carried their bedsticks—filled with straw and leaves—and such other articles as they could, lodged in their cabin in real pioneer style, and like others of their neighbors before them, fared as best they could. They were forty days on their journey from Bridgewater, Connecticut."

While yet a young man, Dr. Clark was offered, by his father, a farm in Wakeman, Huron county, Ohio, where he had two brothers then living, if he would locate on the land and clear it up. The offer was promptly accepted, but the young man soon became convinced that the occupation of a farmer was one for which he was not adapted, and in which he would never achieve success. He gave up the farm and decided to study medicine, and it is a somewhat singular fact that no less than five sons of this family were members of the medical profession. His brother, Harmon M. Clark, was an early and well-known physician in Huron county, Ohio, and we find him prominently mentioned in a history of that county. In 1824, the subject of our notice commenced the study of medicine with his brother, Dr. Bela B. Clark, of Medina county, and subsequently attended lectures at the Medical Society of the Nineteenth Medical District of the State of Ohio, located at Cleveland, where he graduated October 25, 1825. He first settled in Green Castle, Fairfield county, but only remained a short time, when he came to Franklin county and established himself in practice in Hamilton township.

October 4, 1826, he was married to Jane C., daughter of Thomas Morris, who was one of the earliest, as he was one of the most prominent, of the pioneers of Hamilton township. After his marriage Dr. Clark located on the farm of his father-in-law, and with his practice combined agricultural pursuits. His wife died February 8, 1831, at the age of twenty-eight years, six months and nine days. September 3, 1833, he was again married, to Julia Ann Fox, of Madison township, Pickaway county, Ohio, originally from Hampshire county, Virginia, where she was born, July 29, 1805.

Dr. Clark continued in the active discharge of his professional duties until 1846, at which time his health had become somewhat impaired, and he thereafter led a more retired life. In the fall of 1845 he was elected to the legislature, as a Whig, from Franklin county, and served for one year—the period for which members of that body were chosen under the old State constitution.

Dr. Clark was a man of many admirable traits of character, of unassailable integrity, liberal and kind hearted. He was for years one of the leadlng members of the Walnut Hill Methodist Episcopal church, and contributed most liberally to its support. He was a man of strong convictions and when his judgment was once formed it could not be easily shaken. But he was not hasty in his conclusions and, as a consequence, was generally in the right. In his manner he was dignified, yet courteous and affable to all.

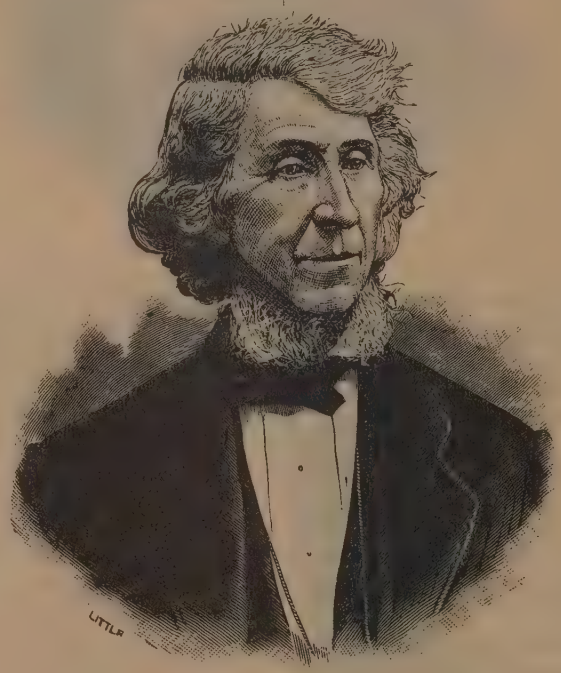
After a life of great activity and usefulness he died, at his residence, in Hamilton, on the fifth day of March, 1865, leaving to his family the priceless inheritance of a good name.

Dr. Clark was the father of nine children, born of his second wife, as follows: Ann Eliza, born June 20, 1834, and died in September of the same year; Mary Munson, born August 10, 1835, and married John C. Platter, August 28, 1860; Thomas M., born March 9, 1837, and married December 11, 1860, Sarah Jane Frank, who died September 16, 1867; married, second, Ellen Hickman, October 24, 1877; John D., born December 27, 1838, and died July 6, 1842; William F., born August 26, 1840, and married, March 15, 1866, Malinda N. German; Henry G., born October 8, 1842, and married Anna H. Millar, September 26, 1867; Herman J., born September 27, 1844, died February 26, 1865; John F., born December 16, 1846, and married Eliza Elliott, in February, 1868; Sarah Ann, born February 16, 1849, and became the wife of Frank B. Herr, December 12, 1867.

Mrs. Clark, who is still living, and is now in her seventy-fifth year, resides on the homestead with her daughter, Mrs. Herr.

WILLIAM ROHR.

Among the few pioneers of Franklin county who still remain to enjoy the fruits of their early toil, privations and hardships is the subject of this sketch, William Rohr. Born in Haycock township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 20, 1810, he emigrated, when six years of age (in 1816), with his parents to Ohio. On the 5th day of July, of that year, a little company consisting of seventeen persons, and facetiously called Rohr's emigration company, started on their journey to the west. The emigrants were Michael Rohr and wife; George Rohr, his wife and two sons, John and William; John Rohr, wife and sons, Jacob and Charles; John Smith, wife and daughter; Thomas Rathmell, wife and infant daughter, and a man by the name of Peter Wisel. After a journey of six weeks made with three wagons, one four-horse wagon and two two-horse wagons, and the most of the way over mountains and hills, the travelers arrived in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, on the sixteenth day of August. Michael Rohr purchased section number six, in Madison township, on which a small clearing had been made by Henry Bunn, and resided upon it until his death. He was born in 1756, and died in 1818. His son, George Rohr, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was born in 1785. He married Elizabeth Catharine Funk, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1784. He died on the homestead, in Madison township, —, 1862, and she, January 14, 1854. They were the parents of four children, two of whom died when young. John is still living in Madison township, aged about seventy-one.



William Rohr was married, in 1831, to Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of Matthias Wolf, an early settler in Madison township, afterward in the east part of Hamilton. She was born in Pendleton county, Virginia, June 21, 1811, and was about a year old when her father emigrated to Ohio. After his marriage Mr. Rohr remained for over a year in the house of his father-in-law, and they together put up a saw-mill on Big Walnut creek, not far from where the residence of W. T. Rees now is. In 1833 he located on the opposite side of the road from his present residence, and subsequently purchased and settled on the farm on which he now lives. For about twelve years Mr. Rohr followed the trade of wagon-making, which he had learned from his father, and carried on the business in the little shop which is still standing near his residence. His principal occupation, during his life, however, has been that of farming, in which he has been more successful than falls to the lot of the majority of agriculturists. In former years Mr. Rohr was extremely fond of the sport of fishing. The streams abounded in salmon, pike, white perch and other varieties, now nearly extinct, and no one in the settlement was a more enthusiastic and successful angler than he. His wife died February 8, 1868, and some three or four years afterward he made a division of his property, consisting of eight hundred acres of land, among his children, retaining a life lease upon the whole.

Mr. Rohr has been a member of the Lutheran church in Hamilton, for upwards of fifty years, and has filled the various offices in its gift. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. Rohr is the father of eleven children, as follows: George, born March 7, 1832, and died August 7, 1833; Matthias, born November 4, 1833, and died January 30, 1835; Mary Ann, born November 6, 1835, now wife of Joseph Shoaf, and resides in Hamilton; Eliza Jane, born December 7, 1837, now widow of John B. Young, and lives in Hamilton; Absalom, born January 19, 1838, now a resident of Madison township; Lewis, born August 28, 1841, and died July 27, 1842; William Henry, born April 24, 1844, and resides on the home place with his father; Sarah Elizabeth, born August 21, 1846, was the wife of Dimmick Harris, and died November 30, 1876; Rachel Catharine, born February 2, 1849, is now the wife of William Strickler, and occupies the old Matthias Wolf farm; Louisa Ellen, born July 29, 1851, wife of Peter N. Hudson, and lives south of the home farm in Hamilton; and an unnamed child, born December 1, 1853, who died the twelfth of the same month.

A man by the name of Gordon killed, just over the river, in Jackson township, three bears in one day—an old she bear and two cubs.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was, probably, John Dill, who came from York county, Pennsylvania, about the year 1800, and entered twelve hundred acres of land in the northwest part of the township, residing first in Franklinton, where he was one of the first settlers. He soon afterwards sold the half of the tract to Michael Fisher. He lived on the bank of the river, and his old log house is yet standing, and is now occupied by Edward Fisher. Dill was an early justice of the township. His life was cut short by accident. While riding, in company with Judge Flannagan, he was thrown from his horse by a mis-step of the animal, and sustained an injury to his head, which caused his death a few hours after. His wife survived him. They were both buried in the old Franklinton graveyard, but there is nothing to mark their resting place. They had no children.

Michael Fisher settled in the same vicinity soon after John Dill. He was a native of Hardy county, Virginia, and was born September 15, 1767. After his marriage to Sarah Petty, he resided in Kentucky one year, when he moved to Ohio, some time prior to 1800. He purchased a military claim of about eight hundred acres, just west of the river, in Franklin and Jackson townships, and located in the bend of the river. He lived there a year or two, and then sold a part of his land, and bought six hundred acres of John Dill, and moved into this township. He built on the bank of the river, on the Chillicothe road, as it then run. He had a saw-mill there at an early day, which was demolished when the canal was built. Mr. Fisher was also an early justice of the peace in Hamilton. He died in this township, January 15, 1824, and his wife January 2, 1843.

Thomas Morris settled in Hamilton, in 1803 or 1804. He had been in this section with a surveying party, in 1799. He was a native of New York city, and was born September 1, 1767. At the age of nineteen he went to Kentucky, and in the fall of 1802 came to Ohio, and with others located on the Scioto river, at what was called "high banks," south of Chillicothe. A year or two afterwards he removed to this township, and entered section twenty-seven, than which there is no better section of land in Franklin county. The old patent, therefor, issued October 23, 1805, and signed by Thomas Jefferson, president, and James Madison, secretary of State, is now in possession of Thomas M. Clark. Mr. Morris located where widow Clark now lives, and resided there until his death, July 16, 1853. He was a man of energy, of character, and of strict integrity, and every object looking to the moral well-being of society, found in him a warm supporter. He was largely instrumental in the establishment of the Walnut hill church, formerly called the Morris church, to which he made a donation of land, and at his death bequeathed the income of one thousand dollars for its support, and that of the burying-ground located there. He, too, served as a justice of the peace in an early day, in this township. He was married twice, and had two daughters, one of whom (Jane) was the first wife of Dr. Jeremiah Clark.

A family by the name Stewart were early settlers in Hamilton, just south of where the starch factory now stands. A son, William, married Betsey Fisher, and occupied the place after his father's death.

John Stambaugh and family, consisting of his wife and four children, moved in from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. He lived where the widow of his son, Frederick, now resides (now Marion township), taking up the west half of section three. He had two sons and four daughters, all now dead but one daughter—Mrs. David Mooberry, who lives in Illinois. Frederick, who occupied the homestead up to the day of his death, in 1861, was born there, in 1811; he married Elizabeth Baylor, who is still living on the same property.

Percival Adams, about this time, settled on a part of the southwest quarter of section twenty-seven.

David Spangler, one of the earliest settlers of the township, emigrated, with his family, from Rockingham county, Virginia, and settled where his grandson, W. T. Spangler, now lives. He built the old brick house there, about sixty-five years ago. He had a large family, but only two sons are living—one in the northern part of the State, and the other in Illinois. David, his son (now deceased), married Julia Holmes, who is still living, near South Bloomfield, Pickaway county. David Spangler, sr., died July 26, 1841, aged nearly seventy-six.

The Ramseys—Samuel, James, and Robert—were among the early pioneers of the county. Samuel and James settling in the west part of Madison township, and Robert in this, on the east line of the township, on Big Walnut, where the bridge now is. His sons run a ferry across the creek as early as 1814 or 1815. Their boat was flat-bottomed and was capable of carrying a loaded wagon and team of six horses at a single time, and frequently ferried across wagons loaded with merchandise from the east.

Ferguson Morehead, originally from Pennsylvania, came to Ohio from Kentucky with his mother and a brother. In 1806 he married Jane Williams, and settled on the Scioto river south of David Spangler's. He died there about the year 1846, and his wife in 1825. Mrs. Maria Holmes, now living in this township with her son, Isaac Holmes, was their oldest child. She was born October 1, 1807, in the cabin on the bank of the river, and was rocked in a sap-trough for a cradle. She married Isaac Holmes September 6, 1827, and spent her married life in Harrison township, Pickaway county.

George W. Williams came from Maryland in the spring of 1805, and located in Franklinton. A year afterward he moved into Hamilton, and settled where his son, David, now lives, section eleven, now Marion township. He opened a tavern on the Groveport road, in 1812, which at the time was the principal stopping place between Middletown, now Oregon, in Madison township, and Franklinton. Mr. Williams kept tavern there until his death, in 1829. His wife survived him many years, and died at the age of over eighty. They were the parents of twelve children, four of whom survive, viz.:

George W. Williams, living in this township; Eli, in Mifflin; Mrs. Mary Earhart, in Columbus; and David, in Marion township. The first named was born in Hamilton, in 1809, and is, without doubt, the oldest inhabitant of Hamilton, who was born in the township. He married Laura Ann Moore, whose father, Simeon Moore, jr., was an early pioneer of Blendon township.

John Weatherington came into the township in 1805, with his son-in-law, George W. Williams. He entered a part of section seventeen, and resided there until his death. His sons, Isaac, John, and William, all settled in the township. His daughter, Rebecca, was the wife of Mr. Williams, and two other daughters—Margaret and Comfort, married, respectively, John and Josiah Williams, brothers of George W., sr.

James and Andrew Culbertson joined the settlement about this time; also, Robert Shannon, and his sons, Samuel, Hugh, James, John, Joseph, and William.

John Huff came in with Emmer Cox (who settled in Madison township), in the year 1807. He settled where Amos Culp now lives, in section twelve, and died on that place at an advanced age. He was a Revolutionary soldier.

Henry Hornbaker was an early settler, in the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, and Thomas Swan, in the northeast quarter of the same section. Swan sold out, in 1818, to Mathias Wolf, and went west.

The Sullivants—Thomas, William, and James—settled, at an early day, on a portion of section thirty-six. They bought no land, but took a lease, at the expiration of which, they moved out of the county.

Zebulon Gray came from Maryland, at an early day, and a family, by the name of German, came at the same time. Gray and George German moved to Indiana. Jesse German was a resident of Hamilton until his death, and some of his children now reside here.

William Thomas was an early occupant of section thirty-six, not far from where William Rohr now lives. He removed to Indiana, and died there.

The Lamberts settled, quite early, on the farm now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Clark, the northwest quarter of section thirty-five. The father and mother both died there. Two of the sons moved west.

Jacob Wolf was an early settler on the farm now occupied by his son-in-law, Timothy Sherman, and died, only a few years since, at the age of nearly ninety.

George Hays located, at an early date, in section twenty-four, and occupied, as a renter, the farm now owned by Harvey Lisle.

Levi Shinn was an early pioneer of Hamilton, and settled in section thirty-four.

In 1809, Samuel Pursel came to Ohio, from near Brownsville, Pennsylvania, a town on the Monongahela river. Shortly after coming, he was married to Nancy O'Harra, whose parents were pioneers of the old town of Franklinton, and located in Hamilton, a short distance south of where Rees' station now is. Subsequently, he settled in the west part of the township, on the Chillicothe road, where he lived until his death, which occurred in the year 1844. Mr. Pursel was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and assisted in building the blockhouses at Upper Sandusky. He was an expert hunter, and, during the early years of his settlement, killed a great many deer, wild turkeys, and smaller game, which, as was the custom among the pioneers, he divided with his neighbors. Ten children were born to him. Mrs. Harriet Stimmel, now residing in this township, was the eldest, and was born in this township, in March, 1811. She became the wife of Yost Stimmel (now deceased), son of Michael Stimmel. Mrs. Stimmel has three children: Mrs. John R. Cook, in Columbus; John, in this township, and Smith Stimmel, an attorney-at-law in Cincinnati. She has buried four.

Asa Dunn, from New Jersey, was an early settler near where Shadville now stands, on the bank of the river. He had a distillery and a small corn-mill on the river.

Michael Stimmel, with his wife and two children, came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1810. They made the journey on horseback, the father carrying one of the children and the mother the other, who was then about a year old. Mr. Stimmel located first on the farm of William Renick, in Pickaway county, where he remained for a year or two, when he came to Franklin county, and settled in this township, on the farm now owned by the family of Thomas Johnson, jr. He was a blacksmith by trade, and kept a shop there. This farm he occupied about seven years, and then purchased and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by John Stimmel, his son, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying there in the spring of 1859. Peter, Daniel, and Jacob, brothers of Michael Stimmel, came out afterward, and married and settled in this county—Peter and Daniel in Hamilton, and Jacob in Franklin township. They are all now deceased.

John Shoaf, and family, consisting of his wife and ten children: John Plum, wife, and daughter, and Samuel Riley, moved in together from Hardy county, Virginia, on the south branch of the Potomac river, in the fall of 1812. Henry and Jacob Plum had arrived some time before this. Shoaf and family spent the following winter in a cabin of Andrew Culbertson, and in the spring located near the present site of Lockbourne. Some eighteen months afterward, he made a trip to Virginia, during which he contracted a cold, and died soon after returning to Ohio, in the spring of 1814. Of this large family, John, living in Hamilton, is the only survivor.

John Plum settled where William Riley now resides, in section fifteen. He purchased there two hundred acres of land, and also a farm in the vicinity of Lockbourne. He lived but a few years after his settlement, but his wife lived until the age of ninety-five.

Samuel Riley was single when he came to Ohio, but afterwards he married Susan, daughter of John Plum, and occupied the place on which her parents settled.

David Williams came from near Morefield, Hardy county, Virginia, and in connection with his brother, Abraham, who lived in Chillicothe, located some seven hundred acres of land in the southwest part of the township. April 23, 1811, he married Margaret Kerns, and settled on the land he had purchased, first occupying a

RESIDENCE OF JACOB STOUTZENBARGER, HAMILTON TP., FRANKLIN CO., OHIO.

Jacob Stoutzenbarger

JACOB STOUTZENBARGER,

one of Hamilton's substantial farmers, is the eldest of two children of John and Hannah (Rowe) Stoutzenbarger, and was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, December 26, 1810. His father died when he was three years of age, and when he was ten years old his mother also died. After her death he worked out for a living, and when he was fifteen years of age, hired to a farmer for four dollars per month. He was economical with his small earnings, and at the end of the year had saved twelve dollars. In this saving he laid the foundation of his successful business life. When his year on the farm expired, he learned the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years and a half, and subsequently worked at the trade, on his own account, for about three years. Having by this time accumulated a capital of about a thousand dollars, he opened a store in a small country town in Pennsylvania, called New Providence. He conducted the little store for six years, when he sold out for six thousand dollars. Having a capital to invest, he was induced by his friend, Amor Rees, to come to Hamilton, and with him purchase a saw-mill. They afterwards built a distillery on Big Walnut creek, a short distance above the present residence of W. T. Rees. This they operated about four years, when Mr. Stoutzenbarger, sold his interest to his partner, the business not proving as profitable as he desired. He then went to Marion county, and erected a distillery at Caledonia, which he carried on some seven years, with success. He then disposed of the still, and concluding to engage at farming, he returned to Franklin county, and purchased the one hundred and sixty acres on which he now lives. He has since, at different times, added to his original purchase, until he now owns nearly one thousand acres in this county, besides a considerable landed interest in the west. Mr. Stoutzenbarger's extraordinary success in the accumulation of property, having never received any assistance whatever, has been due to his prudence and industry, combined with a large degree of sagacity. Unlike many whose success in this direction is the result of questionable methods, Mr. Stoutzenbarger's honesty and integrity were never doubted, and he enjoys the confidence and respect of all who know him.

Mr. Stoutzenbarger was married March, 1843, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Julia Ann Frank (afterwards wife of Amor Rees), who was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1823. She became the mother of four children, and died in 1848. Three of the children died in infancy; the other, Susan, born June 28, 1844, married C. S. Herr, December 21, 1864, and resides with her husband on a farm of her father's, near Shadeville.

cabin a short distance south of Mrs. Catharine Williams' present residence. He afterwards built a brick house on the same location. The frame house now occupied by Mrs. Williams, he erected fifty-four years ago, and occupied it until his death, in 1834. His wife died in May, 1840. They had nine children—Abraham, Mary, Abner K., David, Rebecca H., William, Benjamin, Isaac, and Sarah E., all now deceased, except Mary, wife of Felix Renick, of Pickaway county, and Rebecca, who married P. L. Howlett, and is now living near Springfield, Illinois. Abner K. lived in this township, where his son, David, now lives; and David, near Lockbourne, on the place occupied now by his family; William married Mrs. Nancy McKinley, and after her death, Mary Williams, widow of his brother, Abner K.; she now lives in Shadeville; Benjamin was married to Catharine Wright, of Missouri—she still occupies the old homestead of David Williams, sr.; Sarah E. was the wife of Seymour Renick.

Mathias Wolf and family moved into the township in 1812. He settled in section twenty-six, and lived there until his death, in March, 1849, aged fifty years. His wife survived him ten years. They had but one child —a daughter, who became the wife of William Rohr.

Frederick Stombaugh, with his wife and six children, came from Pennsylvania during the war of 1812. He settled on the place now occupied by Dr. Blish, on the Lancaster pike, and died there about 1849 or 1850. His wife died previous to that date. They raised a family of six children, of whom there are living: Samuel, who lives in Iowa; Frederick, who lives north of Columbus; and Elizabeth, widow of George W. McCloud, who lives in Marion township. Mrs. McCloud is now seventy years of age.

Jacob Shook came from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, with his father, Philip Shook, in 1812. His father, with his family, settled in Madison township, Pickaway county, where Abraham Shook now lives, and resided there until his death. Jacob Shook, in 1817, married Judeth Glick, who came to Fairfield county with her parents in 1808. Mr. Shook settled about a mile north of his father, on forty acres of land, on the south part of the tract now owned by Z. H. Perrill. In 1822 he came into this township, but remained only two years, when he returned to his former place of residence, in Pickaway county. In 1828 he erected a saw-mill on Slate run, in Madison township, Pickaway county, the race for which he was five years in completing. In the spring of 1849, he removed to this township, and located on the southeast quarter of section twelve, which had previously been purchased by his sons, Elias and Jeremiah. He died there in 1860, at the age of seventy years. His wife died in March, 1879, at the residence of her son, Elias Shook, at the age of nearly eighty-one. They had six children, of whom Elias is the only survivor. In 1859, the latter married Rebecca, daughter of Henry Allspaugh, and occupied the place on which his father had resided until about eighteen years ago, when he moved to the farm on which he now resides, at Lockbourne.

George Klickenger came from New Jersey about 1820. He stopped in Franklinton for about six months, when he purchased eighty acres in the northeast quarter of section eleven. He died there some twenty years ago. He had nine children, all of whom were born in New Jersey, but the youngest, John B., living on the old homestead, and Mrs. Jasper Berger, in Iowa, are the only surviving members of the family.

Aldridge Watkins, a native of Massachusetts, came to Ohio from Ontario county, New York, arriving in this township July 4, 1822. He first located in section two, but subsequently moved to section twelve, where he lived for some time; finally settling where his son Q. A. now resides. He died in March, 1849. Much of his life was spent in work at jobs on the roads, on the canal, and the streets of Columbus. He was the father of seven children, four of whom are now living, viz: Philo B. and Quincey A. who are among the substantial farmers of Marion township; Madaline, widow of Capt. Morrison, in Columbus, and Emeline, wife of Philomel M. Gray, in Scioto township, Pickaway county. The mother, now in the seventy-eighth year of her age, lives with her son, Quincey A.

Alexander Harrison, then a boy twelve years of age, came with his parents to Ohio from near Winchester, Virginia, in 1802. They settled at Lancaster, Fairfield county, where, January 6, 1813, he married Nancy Strode who came to the same vicinity from Berkeley county, Virginia, in 1806. Mr. Harrison came to Hamilton in 1829, and settled in the southwest quarter of section one. He was a carpenter by trade, and worked on the canal, in the construction of locks, for about three years. He died in this township December 6, 1853, aged eighty-three. His wife died November 24, 1857. There were three children: William H., the only one now living, married in 1846, Mary Kiger, who died about two years after marriage. Mr. Harrison has resided in the section where he now lives continuously since 1829. March 4, 1852, he married Susannah Gushart, with whom he now lives.

Alexander Harrison, sr., was a Revolutionary soldier, serving through almost the entire war, and was in several important engagements. He was a guard at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, when the Declaration of Independence was read.

Samuel Ranck has been a resident of this township about forty years. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1811, and emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, in 1834. The next year he came to Franklin county, and resided in Madison township nearly five years, when he moved to Hamilton.

Joshua Betts settled, where Shadeville now stands, in February, 1834. He married, in the spring of 1835, Catharine Lilley, and kept, for several years, a boarding house in a cabin that stood on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Seeds. He located, where he now lives, in 1844.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first birth in the township was that of Maximilla Fisher, daughter of Michael and Sarah Fisher, who was born September 20, 1800. When this event occurred, the parents were residing on the banks of the Scioto. Miss

Fisher became the wife of Arthur O'Harra. There were some very early burials in the Walnut Hill burying-ground, but the graves have now no mark to designate their location. The oldest inscription in the graveyard is that on the tombstone of John Hornbaker, who was buried there in February, 1811. In July, of the same year, his son, Henry, was also buried there. The same year, also, the wife of William Thomas was deposited there. The first road laid out in the township was the old Franklin and Chillicothe road, which then run a different course from that which the pike now does. On the old road, on the farm now occupied by Timothy Sherman, the first tavern in the township was kept by James Culbertson. The next tavern was that of George W. Williams, previously mentioned.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools were kept in private cabins, and were supported by subscription. The first school was kept in an unoccupied log cabin, on the farm of Thomas Johnson. John Lusk and Samuel Clark were among the earliest teachers. The first school-house in the township was erected in the Stombaugh neighborhood, on the back part of the Stewart farm. One of the first teachers here was a man by the name of Goodnough. Andrew Armstrong and Ellen Toppin were also early teachers. A school-house was built, at an early date, on the John Thompson farm. The first school-house at Lockbourne was a log building, and stood at the upper end of the town, nearly opposite the residence of William Manypenny. The first school in the vicinity of Shadeville was taught in a log school-house, near the present bridge at the intersection of the pike and canal.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In the year 1812, Rev. M. Foster, a minister of the Evangelical Lutheran denomination, was invited by members of the Reformed and Lutheran denomination, residing in Hamilton, to come and preach to them, which request was complied with, and Mr. Foster continued to preach for them for two years, holding meetings generally in dwelling houses. An organization was formed with the following membership: Philip Helsel, G. Kissinger, John Sharp, Jacob Plum, Michael Stimmel, Nicholas Young, Frederick Stombaugh, and others. Philip Helsel and G. Kissinger were chosen elders, and Michael Stimmel and Nicholas Young, wardens. The second minister was Charles Henkel, who began his labors in 1819, and remained six or seven years. In 1821 a log meeting-house was built, and the society incorporated under the name of "The German Lutheran and Reformed congregation of the township of Hamilton." Prof. William Smith, of the Columbus Lutheran seminary, succeeded Mr. Henkel, commencing in 1831, and continuing four years. Rev. Mr. Pence was the next pastor, and remained until the spring of 1842. He was followed by Philip Gast, under whom, in 1844, a new brick church was built. The successive pastors since Mr. Gast, are as follows: Rev. Mr. Speilman, Rev. Daniel Worley, Rev. Mr. Shultze, and Rev. E. Schmid, who is still in charge, having been pastor since 1863. The new church building was erected in 1873, costing about nine thousand dollars, and was dedicated June 7th, of the following year. The church consists of two divisions, constituting one congregation. The society is large and prosperous, the actual membership being three hundred in the English division, and seventy in the German. The pastor preaches one Sunday in English, and the other in German.

WALNUT HILL METHODIST CHURCH.

In 1804 the pioneer circuit rider, Rev. James Quinn, was appointed to the Hockhocking circuit. Soon after he made his way from Toby Town, near where Royalton now is, which was one of his regular appointments, to the cabin of William Harper, near where Lockbourne now stands, with Ezekiel Groom as his pilot through the wilderness. At Mr. Harper's was organized the first society on the waters of Walnut creek. The members of the class were: William and Anna Harper, Noah and Thankful Bishop, Ezekiel and Rhoda Groom. The class was afterward removed to widow Lambert's, and later to Walnut Hill. A frame meeting-house was built there in 1833, the Presbyterians assisting in its erection. Thomas Morris donated two acres of land for the church and graveyard, and at his death left the society one thousand dollars, the interest on which he directed in his will to be used in keeping up the church and burying-ground. The brick church was erected in 1869, at a cost of six thousand four hundred dollars. The membership is now about eighty. The class in Lockbourne held their earliest meetings in a log school-house, in the upper end of town. After the erection of the United Brethren church they held their services in that until 1850, when their present brick church was built. Among the membership composing the class at the time of its organization were: Josiah Hulva and wife, Thomas Bennett, and J. M. Bennett. The first preacher for the society was a Rev. Mr. Martin. The membership of this church is now about forty-seven.

The Sunday-school of this church was organized in 1848, by Josiah Hulva and wife, assisted by William T. Smith, Abraham Smith, Samuel Rank, and others. The school was, at first, held in the United Brethren church, but, in 1851, was removed to the Methodist Episcopal church. Josiah Hulva was the first superintendent, and held that position until 1857, when he was succeeded by Wm. T. Smith. After Mr. Smith, the superintendents were, successively: Dr. J. N. Robinson, Joseph Brantner, John Stimmel, and John Rathmell.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

at Shadeville was organized in 1856, by Rev. Mr. Hooper. The members were Joshua Betts and wife, and Alban Kaylor and wife. A frame meeting-house was erected the same year, and occupied about ten years, when it fell down. The present brick church was built some six or seven years ago.

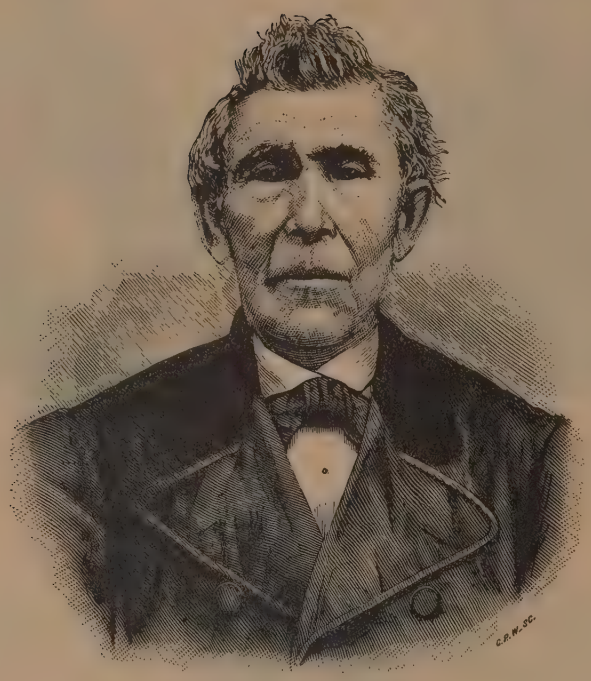
ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH (EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN),

at Lockbourne, was erected in 1875, and the society was formed about the same time. The church cost some-

MRS. JOHN LISLE.

JOHN LISLE.

RESIDENCE OF JNO. LISLE, HAMILTON TP., FRANKLIN CO., O.



ARTHUR O'HARRA.

The subject of this notice was of Scotch ancestry; his parents, Hugh and Mary O'Harra, were natives of Virginia, whence they emigrated to Ross county (now Pickaway), in 1800. There Arthur was born, February 6, 1801. He grew up to boyhood on the farm of his father, and, about 1819, came from Marion county (where his parents had previously removed), to Franklin county, and for a time worked at brick-making in Columbus. Subsequently, he engaged in agricultural pursuits, in which he continued during his life; he was an intelligent tiller of the soil, with advanced views of agriculture. In 1826, he was united in marriage, by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, to Miss Maxamillia Fisher, daughter of Michael and Sarah Fisher, who were among the earliest settlers in the county. Mrs. O'Harra was born September 20, 1800, and the event is believed to have been the first of the kind in Hamilton township. Colonel O'Harra, as he was familiarly called, was a man of large stature, being six feet in height and possessing corresponding physical strength; he also possessed a naturally vigorous mind, and exerted a potent influence over those with whom he mingled. It was his custom to enforce upon his children a strict compliance with his serious religious views, and all his conduct was regulated from a christian standpoint. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and was an elder in the church for thirty-five years. Colonel O'Harra possessed, in an eminent degree, those sterling characteristics of the race of which he was a worthy descendant. He was frugal, industrious, persevering, thoroughly honorable and honest, and enjoyed the respect of all who knew him. He died in Hamilton township, Franklin county, March 6, 1875. Mrs. O'Harra died in 1864. They raised a family of eight children, seven of whom are now living. At the time of his death, Colonel O'Harra had, besides his children, ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

thing over three thousand dollars, and is not yet fully completed. It is a neat and commodious structure, and well furnished. The present pastor is William H. Brown, resident at St. Paul, Pickaway county.

HAMILTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized, at an early date, by Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Columbus. They aided the Methodists in the erection of the church building at Walnut Hill, and held their meetings therein until the erection of the brick church south of Mr. Shoaf's. This church was built about 1841 or 1842. The organization has run down, and no meetings have been held for several years. The church is now used by the grange.

The United Brethren had a church organization at Lockbourne for many years until within the last few years. The class was formed at the former dwelling of Samuel Ranck, about the year 1842, by William K. McCabe, the first circuit preacher. There has been, prior to this time, local preaching in the neighborhood by Rev. Louis Kramer and others of the denomination, for several years. Preaching was held at Mr. Ranck's on the Dresbach place, in Madison township, this county, as early as 1837. The earliest members of the class were Samuel Ranck and wife, Daniel Dresbach and wife, Henry Hammond and wife, and H. P. Jeffers and wife. Meetings were held regularly at Mr. Ranck's every two weeks, until the building of the frame meeting house in Lockbourne, which was commenced in 1843, and completed and occupied in 1844. Local preaching had been held before this in the school house in Lockbourne. The society in its infancy met with opposition, and even persecution, from a class of individuals who had no regard for religious teaching, and the school house was finally locked against them. The church of the society was open to all orthodox denominations, and the Methodists and the Lutherans also occupied it for a time. The church numbered at one time about fifty members, but it was substantially broken up a number of years ago, and no meetings have been held at the church for three years; and a year ago it was sold to the village of Lockbourne for a town hall.

Mr. Ranck was the leader of the class, and the leading member of the church for many years.

MILLS.

The date of the construction of several mills in the township, that have long since gone down, we are unable to give. The first mill was probably the saw-mill of Michael Fisher, before mentioned. It was erected on the Scioto river, in the northwest part of the township, and was in operation until the canal was built, when it was torn down. Joseph Murray and Isaac Weatherington erected a saw-mill at an early date on Gahanna river, on the land now owned by W. T. Rees. John Herr and Francis Johnston had a saw-mill and grist-mill, and also a distillery, on the same stream, about a mile east of Shadeville. Oliver Hartwell erected a mill at the four-mile locks, soon after the completion of the canal. After running a number of years; it was burned down. A saw-mill was built at Shadeville, by John and Cornelius McCarthy, in 1834. They run it until 1837, when they sold out to James and John Dalzell, who subsequently took A. G. Hibbs in as partner.

THE COTTAGE MILLS,

located at Shadeville, were erected by James and John Dalzell and A. G. Hibbs, in the year 1841. They operated them some ten years, when the Dalzells sold their interest to Hibbs, who made some additions to the building. The mill is now owned by C. & J. W. Seeds.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who settled in the township was Dr. Jeremiah Clark. Graduating at Cleveland in 1825, he soon after came to Hamilton, where he practiced medicine up to 1846. He resided on the farm still occupied by his widow, and died in 1865. Dr. Holbrook is said to have been the earliest physician at Lockbourne. About 1833, he came there from New York; remained a few years, and then moved to Allen county, Ohio. Dr. A. N. Boales settled there soon after Dr. Holbrook, removing from Circleville, where he had been a former student of the well-known Dr. Luckey. He continued in practice in Lockbourne until his death. Dr. Carl located in Lockbourne about the year 1846, but remained only two or three years. Dr. Marshall, now of Blendon township, was a physician of Lockbourne a number of years, and was afterwards a representative in the legislature. Dr. H. L. Cheney, now of Groveport, practiced medicine in Lockbourne eleven months, leaving in 1848. Dr. Carney was there at the same time. The latter afterwards went to New Mexico. Dr. R. G. McLane located at Lockbourne soon after Dr. Carney left, and practiced a number of years, when he sold out to Dr. I. N. Robinson and removed to Michigan. He returned a year or two afterward, and, buying Robinson out, continued in practice for three or four years, when he discontinued it, to accept an appointment as supervisor at the distillery. He died at Lockbourne. The present physicians there are Dr. H. C. Blake and Dr. M. A. Boner. The former obtained his medical education at the Columbus medical college, Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in March, 1876. In April, of the same year, he commenced practice at Lockbourne, where he has since continued with success, Dr. Boner is a physician of the eclectic school, and began practice in Lockbourne in February, 1879.

Dr. Davis was the first physician in Shadeville, where he settled about 1850 or 1851. He was a student of Dr. Guard, of Harrison township, Pickaway county. After remaining about two years, he sold to William Williams the property now occupied by his widow, and removed to Indian Territory. Before Dr. Davis left, Dr. W. J. Scott came in, and located where Dr. Blake now lives. Dr. Scott remained a number of years, and was a successful practitioner. He removed to Cleveland, and is now professor of theory and practice in the medical department of Wooster university, in that city. Dr. O. P. Brinker derived his medical education at Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, where he graduated, in 1864. He began practice in South Bloomfield, Pickaway county, in the spring of that year, and the next fall came to Shade-

ville, where he has since practiced, with the exception of one year, in Circleville. Dr. M. M. Stimmel resided in Shadeville for a year or two, engaged in the practice of his profession, a part of the time in partnership with Dr. Brinker. He removed from there to Kenton, Ohio. Dr. W. H. Blake, of Shadeville, settled there in 1870, and has since built up a fine practice. He is a graduate of Starling medical college, Columbus, receiving his diploma in the spring of 1870.

GRANGE SOCIETIES.

Hamilton Grange, No. 436, was chartered in 1874, the applicants for the charter being Eli Shook, Christian Kortzholtz, T. M. Huddle, J. C. Platter, Job Rohr, J. J. Rohr, Rebecca Shook, G. L. Thompson, Elizabeth Thompson, R. M. Williams, A. C. Finks and others. The first officers were Eli Shook, M.; Christian Kortzholtz, O.; T. M. Huddle, chaplain; A. P. Sawyer, L.; J. C. Platter, secretary. The grange was organized in the school-house at Lockbourne, where a few of the first meetings were held. It then met for a short time at the house of Eli Shook, after which the lower hall in the masonic building was rented, and since May, 1874, has been used as a grange hall. The officers for 1879 are Eli Shook, M.; R. M. Williams, O.; W. H. Roberts, L.; Joseph Bradner, chaplain; Absalom Rohr, secretary. The present membership is about thirty.

HAMILTON CHURCH GRANGE, NO. 557,

was organized February 16, 1874, with the following officers: H. C. Jones, master; John Stimmel, overseer; Jacob Reab, secretary; John Helsel, lecturer; Jacob H. Evans, chaplain; John R. Shoaf, steward; H. G. Clark, assistant steward; William Williams, treasurer; F. M. Stimmel, gate-keeper; Mrs. L. W. Simpson, ceres; Mrs. Mary Stimmel, flora; Mrs. Mary Reab, pomono; Mrs. Lizzie Stimmel, lady assistant steward.

The present officers are as follows: John Stimmel, master; H. G. Clark, overseer; Mary Reab, secretary; Mrs. M. J. Stimmel, lecturer; Lemon Meeker, chaplain; G. W. Shoaf, steward; H. E. Jones, assistant steward; John Lisle, treasurer; John Strickler, gate-keeper; Emma Shoaf, ceres; Ida Lisle, flora; Mattie Boalse, pomono; Anna Clark, lady assistant stewart.

MASONIC SOCIETY.

The Lockbourne Lodge, No. 232, F. and A. M., was organized November 18, 1852, with the following officers: Dr. A. N. Boalse, W. M.; R. G. McLean, S. W.; Josiah Hulva, J. W.; Harvey Gould, S. D.; Jacob Louis, J. D.; P. Adams, secretary; A. G. Hibbs, treasurer; John M. Yates, tyler.

Upon the death of W. M. Boalse in 1853, the G. M. appointed as officer the following named: R. G. McLean, W. M.; Josiah Hulva, S. W.; Jasper Berger, J. W.

The society was granted a charter October 20, 1853. At the first election under the charter the following officers were chosen: R. G. McLean, W. M.; O. B. Keene, S. W.; Joseph Loehr, J. W.; J. N. Kocher, secretary; J. A. Sarber, treasurer; Joseph Brantner, S. D.; J. B. Walford, J. D., and O. Caldwell, tyler. At the present writing the following are the officers: M. D. Brantner, W. M.; William Wright, S. W.; H. C. Blake, J. W.; Joseph Brantner, treasurer; Lewis R. Young, secretary; Absalom Rohr, S D.; Charles S. Walford, J. D.; T. M, Clark and W. H. Blake, stewards; J. H. Haire, tyler.

There are two small villages in Hamilton, namely: Lockbourne, and Shadeville. The former, situated in the south part of the township, on Gahanna river, was laid out in the fall of 1831, by Colonel Kilbourne, as agent for Joel Buttles, Demas Adams, and others. The first syllable of the name of the village is derived from the circumstance of a number of locks in the canal at that point, to which the proprietor added the last syllable of his own name.

The first store in the village was kept by George Reed, in a frame building which stood near the present site of William Manypenny's residence. About three years before the town was laid out, however, the Granville company, who constructed the canal through Lockbourne, established a store there, principally for their own convenience in the construction of the canal, and that of the men in their employ. They erected the building in which Reed afterwards opened, and continued in trade until the completion of the canal. Two brothers, by the name of Coats, had, at the same time, a store at the lower end of town. John H. Stage started a store after that of Reed, in a part of the old warehouse, on the canal. He afterward built and occupied the building now occupied by Peter Palmer. Stage finally removed to Columbus, where he continued in trade. Other stores have been established at Lockbourne, too numerous to specify.

A post-office was established at Lockbourne, in 1837, with Nathan G. Smith as postmaster. His successors have been: Zebulon Marcy, appointed in 1838; John H. Stage, in 1839; C. M. Porter, in 1849; Dr. A. N. Boalse, in 1851; Dr. J. R. Marshall, in 1853: John A Sarber, in 1854; John H. Haire, in 1856; Peter Palmer, the present incumbent, in April, 1875.

The distillery of William Manypenny was established by Daniel Kellogg, in 1839. The original building was a frame, and stood a short distance below the present one. The brick building was destroyed by fire in 1853, and was rebuilt by A. H. Elliott.

Lockbourne now contains about three hundred inhabitants, two stores, two churches, a post-office, a school-house, two or three mechanic shops, one distillery, two saloons, and two physicians.

Shadeville, situated on the Chillicothe pike, two miles north of the south line of the township, was laid out, by A. G. Hibbs, in the spring of 1853, and named for his wife, whose maiden name was Shade. Joshua Betts sold the first goods in Shadeville, about the year 1838. He kept his store in a part of Hibbs' saw-mill, just below the present grist-mill. A few months afterward, he erected a building just south of the grist-mill, in which he kept store for some four years, when, deciding to discontinue business, he removed the goods to his dwelling, and closed them out. The next store was started by Huffman & Dresbach, in the building which they also erected, now occupied by D. S. Evans. They continued several years, and then sold to James Cory, who, two years after-

W. H. BLAKE, M. D.

WILLIAM H. BLAKE, M. D.

Samuel L. Blake, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to Ohio from Middletown, Connecticut, in the year 1816, and settled in Alexander township, Athens county. He was born in 1777, and died in 1859. His son, Samuel B., born in Alexander township in 1817, and married in 1845, Polly Camp, who was born in the same township January 15, 1825. Polly Camp was a daughter of John Camp, and Lois French who were early settlers in the township before mentioned, removing also from Connecticut.

The parents of the subject of this biography are still living in their native township, and have a family of six children, as follows: William H., born February 23, 1846; Henry C., born October 23, 1847, a practicing physician in Lockbourne, Franklin county, Ohio, and married January 1, 1879, Miss Fannie P. Vause; Hattie, who married Clark A. Potter, of Athens, and now living in Texas, born October 6, 1850; Mary E., who married in 1877, Charles F. Tedrow, was born August 20, 1855, and now living in Athens county; John C., born September 30, 1862, and Charles F., born December 13, 1865, living at home.

Dr. Blake read medicine with Drs. Earhart and McClure, of Albany, Athens county, Ohio, and was graduated at Starling Medical college, Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1870. Between his two terms at college, he practiced in Doddridge county, Virginia, and after receiving his diploma, he established himself at the little village of Shadeville, Franklin county, Ohio, which he found a favorable location for a physician, possessing the requisite energy and qualifications for success. Dr. Blake soon built up a fine business, and now has a large and lucrative practice, his field comprising this township and adjacent territory within the county and the northern part of Pickaway county. Having a larger practice than he could attend to, he induced his brother, Dr. H. C. Blake, to locate in Lockbourne in the spring of 1876, to whom he resigned his practice in that vicinity.

Dr. Blake was married November 28, 1873, to Ellen, daughter of David and Charlotte (Dulen) Williams, of Lockbourne, born October 28, 1855. Two children are the result of this union—Ola, born August 31, 1874, and Samuel D., born September 16, 1877.

Dr. Blake has two honorable discharges from the late war, having served six months as a member of the Fourth Independent battalion, Ohio volunteer cavalry, and afterwards in the One Hundred and Eighty-first regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, from the date of its organization until the close of the war.

Dr. Blake, ever since he entered his profession, has given to the practice and study of medicine his whole attention and energy, refusing to accept positions of official trust, but seeking to attain the highest rank as a skilful physician and surgeon, following in the footsteps of his illustrious great grandfather (Jesse Camp) who settled in Athens county, Ohio, in 1814, from New Haven county, Connecticut, and was a noted surgeon in his day.

REV. ELIAS GOODRICH

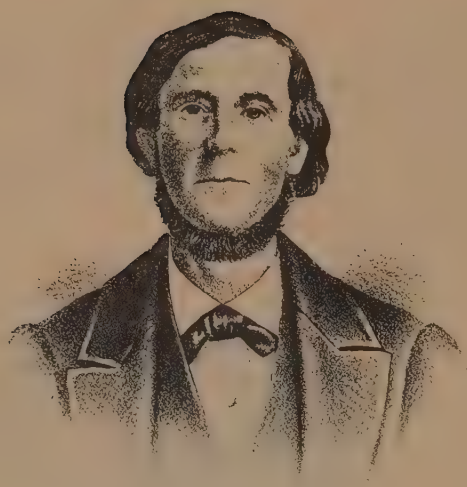
who was born in Berlin, Connecticut, in 1767, was married to Hannah Baily, and to them were born three children: Horace, Sarah and Hannah. Horace Goodrich was born at Berlin, Connecticut, June 13, 1791, and was married to Martha Winchell, daughter of Salmon Winchell, March 10, 1814. He resided in Berlin until 1838, when he moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio. To them were born two children: Emerson and Lucy H. Emerson married Mary, daughter of Aaron and Susan Schenk, at New Comerstown, Ohio, February 28, 1841, by whom he has had four children: Lucy, Jane, Corella and Aaron; (Lucy and Aaron died in infancy). Emerson's wife died May 22, 1849, and he married for his second wife, Mary Winchell, daughter of Hezekiah and Nancy Winchell, of New Haven, Connecticut, July 10, 1851. They have one daughter, Ida May.

E. Goodrich received an academical education, and in 1835 engaged in the mercantile business at the south. He was obliged to leave in the fall of 1837, on account of ill health, when he moved to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and engaged in manufacturing. In 1852 he was elected clerk of the common pleas and district court of said county, in which position he served three years. In 1855 he became one-third owner of the New Philadelphia machine works, to which business he devoted his whole time until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when he accepted a commission as captain in the Eightieth Ohio volunteer infantry, and served until 1863, since which time he has held a position in the war department at Washington.

Lucy H. Goodrich was born at Berlin, Connecticut, September 12, 1823, and was married to George R. Little, esq., October 23, 1842, at New Comerstown, Ohio, since which time Mr. Little has been extensively engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits.

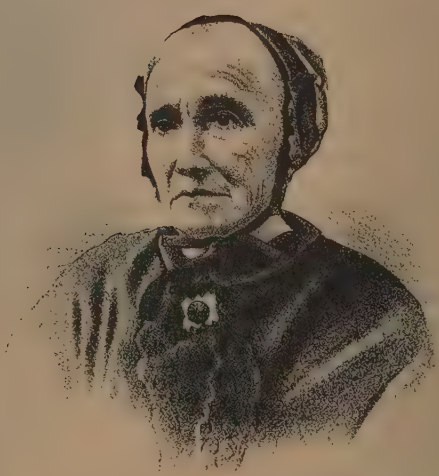
Jane, daughter of Emerson Goodrich, was married to Major Charles E. Mitchener, editor and publisher of the *Guernsey Jeffersonian*, Cambridge, Ohio. They are the parents of three children: Mary, Martha and Jennie.

Corella Goodrich was born October 27, 1846, and was married to J. P. Arnold September 3, 1869. They have two children.



FRED.K STOMBAUGH.

ALLEN ORDERS.



MRS. ALLEN ORDERS.

PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD, COLUMBUS.

ward, sold to Simpson & Stimmel. They continued in business about two years, when they were succeeded by D. S. & C. W. Evans. The latter withdrew from the firm in 1876, and since then the business has been carried on by D. S. Evans. The Shadeville house was erected by A. G. Hibbs, in 1850 or 1851, and was first kept by Jonathan Hibbs. It has since been kept, successively, by A. G. Hibbs, Joshua Hertzell, and Jacob Reab, the present proprietor, who purchased the property in 1868. A post-office was established at Shadeville, in 1853. A. G. Hibbs was the first postmaster, and served until 1858, when Joshua Hertzell was appointed. He kept the office some ten years, until his death, when his widow was appointed, and served one year. She was succeeded, in 1869, by Jacob Reab, the present incumbent.

Shadeville now contains some twenty-five or thirty families, a post-office, a store, a hotel and saloon, a grist-mill, a shop or two, a church, a school-house, and two physicians. These villages are not thriving.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE LISLE FAMILY.

of which John Lisle, of Hamilton township, is the oldest living representative, was among the first that settled in Franklin county. The grandfather, John Lisle, was a native of Ireland, but when a young man, emigrated to the United States with an older brother. He married, in Pennsylvania, Rachel Irwin, and remained in that State a few years, when he removed to Kentucky. He purchased there a military claim, but subsequently lost it, the title proving invalid. In 1798 he emigrated, with his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, to Ohio, and settled in Franklinton. He remained there about a year, during which he cultivated a piece of land belonging to Lucas Sullivant, when he removed three miles farther north, and settled in Clinton township, taking up two hundred acres, and making his location on the place now owned by J. O. Lisle. He died there in 1810. His wife survived him a number of years, and died at Lancaster. The children of John and Rachel Lisle were: Robert, Margaret, Elizabeth, James, Rebecca, Jane, John, and Rachel, all now deceased. Margaret was the wife of James McElvain, one of the early pioneers of Franklin county, but finally removing with his family to Indiana; Elizabeth was the wife of Luther Powers, and also removed to Indiana; James married Mary Golliford, and was a resident of Hamilton township until his death; Rebecca married Joseph Young, and resided in Fairfield county; Jane became the wife of Samuel Maynard, lived in Clinton a number of years, and then removed to Sandusky; John married Thankful Maynard, and soon afterward removed to Indiana; Rachel married William Sackett, first settled in Fairfield county, but eventually moved to Putnam county.

Robert, the oldest of the family, and the father of John Lisle, whose portrait appears on another page, was born September 18, 1785; married in Fairfield county, in 1810, Abigail McIntyre, and settled in Clinton township, where he lived four years; then moved into Hamilton, and located on the farm now occupied by his son, Harvey. He died March 31, 1862, and his wife April 17th, of the same year. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom John was the oldest. He was born in Clinton township, Franklin county, Ohio, December 19, 1810. He remained at home, at work upon the farm of his father, until twenty-three years of age, when he was married, on the anniversary of his birth—December 19, 1833—to Eliza Breckenridge, daughter of Robert and Lucy Breckenridge, who was born in Franklinton, July 23, 1810. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother (Lucy Foley) of Virginia. They both came to Franklin county, Ohio, with their respective parents, when children, and were married in 1808 or 1809. They resided for many years in Hamilton township, but finally moved into Franklin township, locating on the river, where Mr. Breckenridge died a few years afterwards. Mrs. Breckenridge survived her husband several years, and died in Columbus. Mrs. Lisle is the oldest of eleven children, of whom, besides herself, one son and four daughters are living. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lisle remained on his father's farm, in Clinton, some seven or eight years, when they removed to Hamilton, and settled on the farm on which they now live. They are the parents of four children, as follows: Robert B., born January 30, 1835, died June 18, 1860; Samuel Harvey, born November 15, 1836, married Eliza Jane Johnston (who is now deceased), and died July 9, 1868; George W., born October 21, 1838, married Demeris Helsel, and now resides in Madison township; and Louisa Jane, born October 29, 1842.

Mr. Lisle has always been engaged in farming; has given strict attention to his chosen occupation; and has lived a quiet, unostentatious, but useful life. He has held various official trusts in his township, and for three years was director of the county infirmary. He has one sister and one brother now living, namely: Rachel, now Mrs. Jacob Low, residing in Union county, Ohio; and Harvey, on the homestead in Hamilton. He married Priscilla Moore.

THE STOMBAUGH FAMILY.

John and Elizabeth (Baker) Stombaugh were natives of York county, Pennsylvania, where they resided until the year 1808, when they removed, with their family, to Ohio. Mr. Stombaugh, the year previous, had visited Ohio—then the "far West"—and had entered the west half of section number three, of township number four, in range twenty-two (Hamilton), and on this piece of land the family commenced pioneer life in the western wilderness. The patent for this land is still in possession of the family, and shows the purchase price to have been two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

Mrs. Stombaugh died in the early years of their settlement, and Mr. Stombaugh subsequently married again, his second wife being Susan Lindsey, of Hamilton. He was the father of six children, all by his first wife. Mary, the eldest, was the wife of John Shannon, and resided in Hamilton several years, when she removed to Peoria, Illinois, where she afterwards died; Margaret is the wife of David Mooberry, and is now living in Peoria, Illinois; Ann and Catharine (now deceased) both lived in Peoria, Ann being unmarried, and Catharine being the wife of David Martin; John Stombaugh married Nancy Adams, daughter of Percival Adams, one of the pioneers of Hamilton, and died in Woodford county, Illinois.

Frederick Stombaugh, whose portrait appears in connection with this sketch, was the youngest of the family. He was born on the homestead, in Hamilton, on the first day of June, 1811. On January 11, 1838, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catharine Baylor (born July 28, 1817), who came to this county from York county, Pennsylvania, in 1825, and settled on the Lancaster road, not far from where the toll gate now is. The father died at the age of forty, and the mother some three years since, at the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Stombaugh resided on the farm on which he was born, until the day of his death—September 22, 1861. He was a man of much energy and activity; industrious, prudent, and successful, leaving to his family, as a result of his labor and foresight, a fine property. The children of Frederick and Elizabeth Stombaugh (who is still living on the homestead) are as follows: Eveline, born December 29, 1839, is unmarried; Mary C., born October 14, 1840, was married, April 12, 1866, to Jacob Wright, of Logan county, Ohio, who died August 31, 1868, and Mrs. Wright now lives on the farm with her mother; Elizabeth, born January 15, 1843, married, April 4, 1865, S. K. Jones, and lives on a portion of the homestead; John, born January 28, 1847, married, October 19, 1870, Louisa Jane Klickenger, and also occupies a portion of the home farm; Caroline, born May 11, 1850, married, October 20, 1870, Cyrucus Wolfel, and resides in Columbus; Sarah, born February 25, 1853, is unmarried; and Martha, born May 11, 1857, married T. J. Moore, December 12, 1873, and is now living in Marion township.

JEFFERSON.

Jefferson township was originally known as township number one, in range sixteen, of the United States military lands. It is just five miles square, and is bounded upon the north by Plain township, east by Licking county, south by Truro, and west by Mifflin. Its surface is, for the most part, level, being broken only by the streams Black lick and Rocky fork, which flow through it. The soil is, in some places, clay, and in others sandy, and very rich on the bottoms. The only physical features that are particularly noticable are the outcroppings of sandstone, and the occurrence of a fine sulphur spring, which is an object of much interest to the people of the vicinity and to strangers. It is upon the lands of A. Souder, upon Rocky fork. The water is said, by competent judges, to be as valuable, medicinally, as that of the famous Delaware springs.

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT SETTLERS.

Jefferson was largely settled by pioneers from New Jersey, a portion of the lands being bought in a body by a citizen of that State. The first settlers came into the township as early as 1802, or the following year, and located along Black lick. Among the first were: Daniel Dagoe, Moses Ogden, Peter Francisco, William Headley, Michael and Abraham Stagg, Jacob Tharp, Jacob and John H. Smith, Jonathan Whitehead, and Isaac Baldwin. Later than these pioneers, but still at an early date, arrived Joseph Edgar, Michael Neiswender, Shuah Maun, John Kelso, Richard Rhodes, Isaac Painter, John Inks, Joseph Compton, John Davenport, William Havens, William Armstrong, and others.

The township contained, by the time of the war of 1812, about twenty settlers, some of whom, however, remained but a short time. Comparatively few of the early pioneers are represented by descendants at present in the township, and those who do remain, as the descendants of the first settlers, are able to give but little definite information in regard to them. Of those who came prior to 1812, Jacob Tharp was one of the most active, useful, and prominent. He and his wife, Nancy Havens, settled where D. Headley now lives, in section one. He built the first mill on Black lick, and operated it for several years, in addition to performing the various labors of a pioneer life. Mr. Tharp was from New Jersey, and ultimately returned to that State, having become a preacher, of the Baptist denomination.

Peter Francisco settled, also, in the first section, on the Black Lick road, and remained in the township until his death.

Abraham Stagg and his nephew, Michael, came in from New Jersey, and settled where George and David, the sons of the former, now reside, in section two, near the Black lick road.

Henry Huffman and his wife, Susan Dague, settled near the north line of the township in 1807 or 1808. They came from Washington county, Pennsylvania.

John and Esther Edgar, originally from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came into the township prior to 1812, and settled upon ninety acres of land, where J. C. Lennox now lives, near the southern line of the township, and near the west line of section four. They removed to the township, directly, from Fairfield county, where they were pioneers as early as 1798. Their descendants were: Joseph, James, William, John, Silas, Jeannette, Margaret, and Esther. Of this large family, all are dead, except the eldest, Joseph, and he is still a resident of the township. He married Abigail, daughter of Moses Ogden, by whom he had a large family of children, viz.: Louis and Calvin, deceased; Margaret Lunn, George, William, Joseph (deceased), Albert (deceased), Harvey, Frank (deceased), and Martha. Margaret, George, William, and Harvey, are residents of Jefferson. Joseph Edgar has been bed-ridden for several years, but retains his faculties in a remarkable degree. He has been a resident of the township all his life, and has seen it developed from an almost uninhabited wilderness to its present state. An evidence of the high estimation in which he has been held, is afforded by the fact that he has been, for more than thirty-five consecutive years, elected township trustee.

Isaac Baldwin, of New Jersey, came in prior to (or in) the year 1812, and settled just east of Havens' corners. Richard Rhoads came about the same time. Richard and Philip, his sons, now live in Reynoldsburg, and Lambert in Truro township.

William Armstrong, who was one of the first settlers in Franklinton, and originally of New York State, came into Jefferson with his wife, Elvira Dean, in 1812, and remained there until his death. His wife is still living. They had a family of six children: S. R., who married Alice Kidd, and resides upon the old homestead; J. S. in Prairie-du-Chien, Wisconsin; S. L., who lives in Kansas; Sarah, who resides in Perry township; Isabella, who now lives in Licking county, Ohio; and Mary, deceased.

William Headley came to Jefferson, soon after 1812, and settled at the locality now known as Headley's corners. He married Mary Havens, and lived in the township until his death, in a late year. William and David, his sons, are residents in the township.

John Davenport, as was also Mr. Headley, was a New-Jersey emigrant. In 1813, he settled upon the place adjoining William Havens. A son, Louis, now lives in

the township, and is the only representative of the family remaining.

Christian Strait came from New Jersey about the same time as Davenport.

John H., and his son, Jacob Smith, came from New Jersey, in 1813, and settled on the Black Lick road, in section one. Jacob Smith still lives in the township, but his father, who married Susan Havens, died many years ago.

John Kelso came in 1814, and from that time until his death, was a resident of Jefferson. He rented various pieces of property, but never purchased.

In the same year came Isaac Painter, John Inks, and Joseph Compton, all of them from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. Isaac Painter located at the crossing of the Black Lick road and Broadway pike, where J. Milburn now lives. A son, Lewis Painter, is in the township, and is one of its large farmers, and representative men.

Also, in 1814, came Jonathan Whitehead, who located on what is now the B. Sanger farm, in section two. He was a tanner by trade, and the first who practiced that industry in the township.

Daniel Dague came in about this time, and settled near the north line of the township, in section two. He was from Berkshire or Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

William and Elizabeth Havens, of New Jersey, arrived in the fall of 1815, and located on section one, where their son, William, now resides, and where they owned one hundred and fifty acres of land. Mr. Havens had but little experience of pioneer life, dying in 1820, five years after his settlement. His wife survived him many years. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary Headley, and Susan Smith, both now deceased; Thomas, who located in Illinois; John, Martha Fancher, and Henry, deceased; Sarah Fancher, in Illinois; and William, who married for his first wife Rhoda Ann Alberry, and resides upon the old place. His present wife is Sarah J.; was originally a Doren.

Moses Ogden, of New Jersey, settled where William Havens, jr., resides, and was one of the best men the township numbered among its early residents. He built the first frame house in the township, and it is still standing.

Among the settlers who followed closely those already mentioned, were Michael Neiswender, Andrew Allison, George Beals, A. Favel, and others.

Michael and Barbara Neiswender came in 1818, from Berks county, Pennsylvania. Their sons, Samuel, and Godfrey, still live in the township.

Still later, came Jesse and Margaret Lunn, who settled in Truro township, in 1832, but soon after removed to Jefferson, where they both died, in 1856. They were from Berks county, Pennsylvania. The place of their habitation in the township, was the farm just south of Black Lick station, where their son, Josiah C., now lives. The other children of this couple are located as follows: John, William, and Elizabeth, in Truro township; Joseph, Sarah Wolf, and Rachel Coonze, in Iowa; and Mary Krumm, in Mifflin.

Stephen and Sarah Stoel (or Stowel) came from Essex county, New York, in 1834, having purchased a piece of land from Peter Mills, the owner of a large tract, and settled on what is now the Noah Geiger farm. Stephen Stoel died in 1870, and his wife is still living in the township, as are also their children—Burnham, Sally Sandford, and Mary Compton.

Shuah Mann came in 1835, from New Jersey, and remained all his life in the township. His son, by the same name, is now a resident. About the same time, came John and Lucinda Rochelle, also from New Jersey. Mr. Rochelle died in 1876, and Mrs. Rochelle is still living. There are six children living of this family, viz: Scott, in Jefferson township; William, in Cincinnati; Martin, in Kansas; Susan Chrysler and Phebe Alberry, in Gahanna; and Mary Ann Hickman, in Reynoldsburgh.

Brace Woodruff came to Ohio in 1822, from Vermont, located in Fairfield county, and in 1838, removed to Jefferson township, and took up the farm upon which he at present resides in section four, and which has been almost entirely cleared by himself. He is the father of nine children, four of whom are living in the township, viz: Hiram, Norman, Lina Whitehead and Emily Donovan.

Edward Ricketts, the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Ricketts, pioneers of the year 1800, from Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, to Fairfield county, Ohio, came into Jefferson in 1852, and purchased the property, where he now lives. He married his first wife, Catharine Phillips, in Fairfield county, and his present, Salina Bell, in this township.

John Morrison and family may, perhaps, be called the representative Irish family of the township. They came to this country in 1849, from the north of Ireland, and settled in Knox county, where they remained until they sought their present location, in 1853. The children are: Andrew, Samuel, Isabella (Bean), William, Ann, and Jane. The two oldest sons, as well as the father, have each good farms in the township, the results of their own industry, and are among the substantial men of the township.

Abram Sagar, a resident of section one, came into the township in 1850, and is a representative man among the German citizens. He is the son of John and Christina Sagar, who settled in Plain township in 1830, and later, moved into Blendon.

ORGANIZATION.

Jefferson, which had originally been a portion of the township of Liberty, and afterwards attached, for civil purposes, to Plain, in common with Blendon and Mifflin, was established and organized under its present boundaries, on the sixth of September, 1816. Unfortunately, the early records have not been preserved, and hence we are unable to give the list of first officers. Jacob Smith and William Dean were elected justices of the peace in 1817, and Henderson Crabb the same year, John Inks in 1818, Jacob Smith in 1820, Isaac Painter in 1821, Smith re-elected in 1823, and Andrew Allison in 1824. The present township officers are: S. H. Kidd, E. Ricketts, George Shanks, trustees; F. B. Stowell,

clerk; Louis Painter, treasurer; F. B. Stowell, John Sager, justices of the peace; D. F. Linck, George Stagg, constables; S. H. Kidd, Z. McGuire, R. D. Jones, Peter Geiger, O. A. Mann, F. B. Stowell, John Ryan, J. B. Roberts, G. W. Stagg, E. Compton, J. H. Souder, board of education.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

Joseph Edgar taught school in Truro township, before moving into Jefferson, and immediately after taught a few pupils in this township, probably as early as 1816. He taught at home, and his pupils were from the families of the Staggs, Ducks, and Rhoads. Peter Wills taught school a little later, in a small log school-house, which stood on what is now the H. G. Black farm, just south of Black Lick station. Worthy Mitchem was the most noted, and the most valuable, teacher in the township. She did much good in the township, and served the people in the capacity of instructor for their children for over a quarter of a century, beginning as early as 1824. The school was upon the land of Frederick Neiswender. A term of three months was taught, for two dollars per pupil, and the instruction being thorough, parents sent their children from a considerable distance to attend. Many came from Mifflin and Plain townships, as well as from the small settlements in Jefferson. There are still a few old men residing in these townships we have named who recall, with pleasure and satisfaction, the days they spent in the small, quaintly furnished, log school-house, where Worthy Mitchem held the spelling-book and birch. The benches where huge slabs, supported on pins driven into them at each end, and the desks were inclined shelves, which rested on stout arms fastended in the chinks of the log walls.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Ezekiel Whitehead, of New Jersey, was the first physician in the township, and practiced there for many years, being as successful as could be expected in so small a population, and with the competition of other physicians in the adjoining townships. He removed to Jersey village, over the line, in Licking county, where he now resides, and was followed in Jefferson by Doctors J. Schaffer and David Kemble, who each remained several years. There is now no physician resident in the township.

MILLS.

As early as 1809 or 1810, Jacob Tharp erected a grist-mill on Black lick, near William Headley's residence. There was a saw-mill in connection with the grist-mill, and both were used for a number of years. It was sold by Tharp to the Headley family. The next mill was built by James Alexander and Andrew Allison, on Rocky fork. Mr. Somerville succeeded them as the owner, and he sold the mill to Peter Early. This mill is now run by Kitzmiller & Benedict. Not long after the saw-mill just spoken of, and generally known as the Early mill, was built, Isaac Baldwin put one in operation on Black lick, near the center of the township; and still later, John Havens built one on black lick, just east of the locality now known as Havens' corners. This was burned. The only permanent mill in the township, at present, besides Kitzmiller & Benedict's is one on the road west of Havens' corners, owned by Isaac Souder, and built by him in 1874.

STONE QUARRY.

There is a fine stone quarry on the property of Mr. S. R. Armstrong, just east of Black Lick station. After the building of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Mr. Armstrong, who had previously taken some stone from this quarry, began to do an extensive business. His sales ran as high as three thousand dollars per year. The material is a good article of sandstone, and has been largely used in Columbus and other places. The Blind Asylum shows, perhaps, as much of it as any one building, but it has also been used for the foundations of the Union depot; the Pan Handle round house, and several other large buildings were built of this stone. It is also extensively used for window cappings and sills, and there is scarcely a street in Columbus where it is not to be seen in some form.

THE TAYLOR STATION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Preaching by the Methodists was commenced at Taylor's station, soon after the village was laid out. In 1853 a class was organized, consisting of the following members: Michael A. Ebright and wife, Elijah Fishpan and wife, Mordacai Fishpan and wife, John Leckrone and wife, William Hughes and wife, David Ortman and wife, Alonzo Sherman and wife, J. P. Gordon and wife, and Alexander Cook and wife. The class was organized by the Rev. Richard Pitser and Jacob Young. Michael A. Ebright was the first class leader. In 1858 a lot was bought by John Leckrone, of David Taylor, and by the latter deeded to the following trustees for the church: William Hughes, Charles Buckingham, Alonzo Sherman, David Ortman, John Leckrone, Michael A. Ebright, Elijah Fishpan. Upon this lot a frame building was erected, at a cost of six hundred dollars. The present pastor of the Taylor's Station Methodist Episcopal church is the Rev. J. R. Kemper; class leaders, James More, —— Fultz; stewards, S. J. Mason, A. Morrison.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION CHURCH

was built at Havens' corners, in 1871, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars, though the society was organized prior to that time. It consisted, in 1868, of the following members: Shuah, Lucy, Austin A., George M., Kelton S., Manning F., Nancy, Amba, Permelia, Kesiah, and Cordon Mann; Abram, Catharine, Ephraim, Henry, John, and Sophroma Sager; John, Christina, Rebecca, David P., and Frank M. Lytle; David C., and Amanda Runnell; E. W., Elizabeth, and Mary Ayres; Joseph, Mary, and Mary, jr., Sherman; Rebecca Smith, Margaret E., and Mary Havens; Nancy, Allen, C. H., Peter, and George W. Cline; Henry Busey, Rufus Putnam, Theodore Heischmann, Elizabeth Kitzmiller, J. S. Hook, Martha E. Hook, Elizabeth Cisco, Sarah A. Decker, Jasper Cheney, and Daniel DeWitt. The first pastor and organizer of the church was the Rev. R. M. Demham. The present pastor is the Rev. George Stevenson, and the elders of the church are Abram Sager, Shuah Mann, and Martin Welch. The church has between

forty-five and fifty members, and is in a prosperous condition.

VILLAGES.

The village of Smithville, now called Black Lick station, is a small cluster of houses upon the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, near the southern boundary line of the township. It was laid out in the year 1852, by William A. Smith.

Grahamsville, or, as it is now universally called, Taylorstown, or Taylor's station, is upon the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, about two miles west of Black Lick, and south of the center of section three. The section was held by the heirs of L. Brien until 1850, when it was conveyed by them to David Taylor, esq., at ten dollars per acre. He laid out the village which now bears his name, in 1853; built there a warehouse and saw-mill, and caused to be erected several houses. The place had a small growth during the first few years after its establishment, but has not increased in the same proportion during later years, and is only a very small hamlet.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post office established in the township was Ovid, at Headley's corners, in 1832. Dr. Ezekiel Whitehead was the first postmaster. William Headley succeeded him after a few years, and held the position for a long period. The office was discontinued in 1875.

Black Lick post-office was established at the station in 1852, and Thomas McCollum was the first postmaster commissioned. He was succeeded by C. S. Morris, and he by Ezekiel Compton, who is the present incumbent. An office was established in June, 1879, at Havens' corners, with R. J. Rhoads as postmaster.

CLINTON.

Clinton—township number one, range number eighteen, United States military lands—consists of just one of the original surveyed townships, of five miles square. It was subdivided into four quarters, or sections, the original owners of which were the following named gentlemen: Jonathan Dayton, the first and third sections; John Rathbone, the second section; and George Stephenson, the fourth section. The date of their entries, was March 12, 1800.

The township is level, east of the river almost perfectly so. Its principal stream is the Olentangy river—formerly called Whetstone creek—which flows south through the western portion of the township, uniting its waters with those of the Scioto river, at Columbus.

INDIANS,

of the *Wyandot*, and other tribes, remained in the township, and region, for a number of years after the white settlers took possession of the soil. Intercourse between them and the whites was of a friendly nature, and only during the year of 1812, after the surrender of General Hull, by which the whole northwest was exposed to the ravages of the enemy, were there any anticipations of difficulty by the inhabitants. One evening, shortly after that unfortunate event, the settlers on the river were greatly alarmed by a report that the Indians were over-running the northern part of the State, and massacreing the inhabitants, and settlers in Clinton fled in terror to Franklinton, and a few went to Zanesville, for protection. Andrew Wilson says the report reached his father's house after nightfall, and that he, though but six years of age, distinctly remembers the excitement that ensued. After a night of dismal forebodings, in Franklinton, the refugees returned to their homes, and soon afterwards learned of the falsity of the alarm.

On the west bank of the Olentangy, on the farm of James H. Hess, was a burying-ground of a former race—probably Indians—which was opened in the summer of 1879, and from twelve to fifteen skeletons exhumed. They were in two parallel trenches, which were about twelve feet apart, and some three and a half feet deep. A large number of arrows, tomahawks and other rude implements of war, had previously been found, indicating that a battle had once been fought there.

WILD GAME.

The country, in its native state, and for many years after its first settlement, abounded in game of all kinds—deer, wild turkeys, and some smaller game being particularly numerous. There were not a great many bears in the township, or vicinity, but they would frequently pass through it, and a number have been killed within its bounds. Deer were more plenty than cattle are now, and venison was a common article of food. It was not an unusual circumstance for a settler to bring down a fine buck with his rifle, from his cabin door. One of the most successful hunters among the pioneers was David Beers, jr., who had a cabin on what is now 'Squire Peggs' farm, which he made his headquarters while he pursued his favorite sport. He began to hunt when a boy of fourteen, and did nothing else for seven years. He used to say that he had hunted in every county in the State,

and that the first eighty acres of land that he bought he paid for with the products of his gun. In one day, in this township, he killed one bear and five deer. The last deer killed in this township were, probably, those shot by W. S. Shrum and John Fleniken, about the year 1840. They shot them (four in number) on the Morse farm, in the east part of the township. Wolves were plenty, and were, perhaps, more dreaded than any other of the beasts of the forest. They would come up to the cabin doors of the settlers, often protected only by a blanket, or quilt, and rendered night anything but pleasant with their piercing howls. Sheep were not safe from them, unless shut up in pens, and the pioneers suffered considerable loss from their ravages. Wild turkeys were caught by means of a rail pen, which was built over the end of a ditch dug in the ground, and covered over. The birds were decoyed into the inclosure with corn, scattered in the ditch. When once within the pen, they were safely imprisoned, for they would never go down into the ditch to get out, invariably seeking a means of egress above. And squirrels were exceedingly plentiful. They were so numerous, and destructive to the crops of the settlers, as to be regarded only as pests, and various means were resorted to to rid the country of them. Large hunting parties were organized, and thousands were destroyed in that way. Mr. Shrum states that in a few moments one morning, before breakfast, he, and a brother, killed thirty-two of them, without the use of a gun.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of the territory now constituting the township of Clinton, was commenced as early as 1800, along the Olentangy, on the west side. Among the first families that arrived, were those of Balser Hess, John Lisle, and a family by the name of Henderson. Balser Hess came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, with a family, consisting of his wife and eight children. He stopped in Ross county (as now constituted) a couple of years, and then came to this township, and located where his grandson, James H. Hess, now lives, subsequently taking up three hundred and twenty acres of land there. It is thought that this family made the first improvement in the township, for they cut their way into the woods of Clinton, the son, Daniel, going ahead of the team, and with his axe preparing the way for the slowly moving train. The first house erected by the pioneer, Hess, was a double log structure, which, although not a tavern, was a common stopping place with travelers. Mr. Hess' occupation in Pennsylvania, was that of a shoemaker and tanner of leather, and he followed the same trade after his settlement here, tanning the first leather and making the first shoes in the township. People came from Chillicothe to get their boots and shoes made by Mr. Hess, and his pay very seldom consisted of legal tender. One of the first pioneers in the township, Mr. Hess was also one of the first of their number who died, his death occurring in December, 1806. He was the first adult person buried in Union cemetery. His wife's experience of pioneer life was in strange contrast to his, surviving him nearly half a century. She died in 1855, at an advanced age, having raised nine children, all now dead but one. The youngest, at the time of his death, was fifty-seven years of age. The names of the children, were: Daniel, Mary, Eve, Polly, Balser, Catharine, Betsey, Susan, Sarah, and Moses; Susan—now Mrs. Israel Carpenter, and living in Illinois—is the only survivor. Daniel and Moses lived and died in this township, the former a short distance west of his father, and the latter on the homestead. Daniel Hess was one of the first justices of the peace in the township, being elected soon after its organization, in 1812.

John Lisle, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Ohio, from Kentucky, in 1798, and first located in Franklinton, his family being among the first inhabitants of that old town. In 1799, or 1800, he moved into Clinton, and settled where J. O. Lisle now lives, and subsequently died there, his wife, Rachel, surviving him. Their children, all of whom are now deceased, were: Robert, Margaret, Elizabeth, James, Rebecca, Jane, John, and Rachel. Robert married Abigail McIntyre, of Fairfield county, and resided in Clinton until 1817, when he removed to Hamilton township, and settled where his son, Harvey, now resides; Margaret became the wife of James McElvain, an early resident of this county, but later of Indiana. Elizabeth married Luther Powers, and moved to the same State; James, who lived in Hamilton township, married Mary Golliford; Rebecca was the wife of Joseph Young, of Fairfield county, and Jane, of Samuel Maynard, who lived in Clinton, for several years, when he moved to Sandusky county; John married Thankful Maynard, and removed, soon afterwards, to Indiana; Rachel was the wife of William Sackett, and first settled in Fairfield, and afterward in Putnam county.

The Henderson family located on land now owned by Thomas Hess. There were three sons in the family—Alexander, Samuel, and Adam—all now supposed to be dead.

Hugh and Elijah Fulton, brothers, were among the first settlers of the township. Hugh lived where the family of Henry Slyh now does, west of the river. He had four sons, who finally sold to Jacob Slyh, and moved to Michigan. Elijah Fulton settled just north of the Hesses, and died there at an early date.

Samuel McElvain and family located, soon after 1800, on the farm just north of where W. S. Shrum now lives. They subsequently moved to Columbus.

John Hunter, the first settler on the east side of the river, in this township, occupied the south part of the land now constituting the college grounds. Above him, in successive order, were two families by the name of Vance, and Herdoff, Droddy, Smart, Simmons, and others hereafter mentioned.

A CENTENARIAN.

David Beers, sr., one of the oldest, and most active, pioneers of Clinton, was a resident of the township from 1804 until 1850, when he died at the great age, it is said (his exact age not being known), of one hundred and four years. He was a native of New Jersey, and when seven

years of age, with a little two-year-old sister, was stolen by the Indians. The two children, and their widowed mother, were going on a journey on horse-back when all three were captured by the savages. The children were separated from the mother (whom they never saw again, and who was undoubtedly killed), and taken over into Canada. David was kept in captivity for seven years, when, by some exchange of prisoners between the whites and Indians, he was released. His sister, however, was taken to the region of upper Sandusky, and remained there among the Indians during her life. She became the wife, successively, of three Indian chiefs, her last husband being the well-known Wyandot, Between-the-Logs. Some years after his settlement in Clinton, Mr. Beers heard of a white woman living with the Indians at Upper Sandusky, and he made a visit to the tribe, where he found his long lost sister, contented and happy in her savage life. David Beers removed, with his family, from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1802. He remained in Fairfield county two years, when he moved to this township and located just north of the college grounds. In 1809 he settled where North Columbus now is. The old hewed log house, in which he lived, is still standing. He died there, May 16th, of the same year above stated. He was the father of nine children, they are: Conrad, David, Elizabeth (who became the wife of Ransom Coe), Moses, Peter, Catharine, Solomon, Rachel, and George W. Five are yet living; they are: Moses and Catharine, (wife o D. P. Wilcox), who live in Missouri; Peter, who lives in Iowa; Rachel (Mrs. Wheaton), and George W., who live in Clinton. Conrad died in North Columbus. His son, Moses, and a daughter, Mrs. Spencer, reside in this township. Three other sons live in the west, and a daughter in Lorain county. David Beers, jr., some of whose hunting exploits are briefly mentioned elsewhere, settled in Clinton, where he remained until 1831, when he moved to Mifflin, and settled on Alum creek, and resided there until his death. He was justice of the peace of that township for thirty years, when he was succeeded by his son, David, who still retains the office, having served twenty-one years. He was twice married, and was the father of ten children, three of whom are deceased; of the remainder, Washington, David, Daniel, and Gertrude reside in Mifflin township, Ellen in Clinton, Mrs. Elizabeth Holden in Champaign county, and Mrs. Eliza Spangler in Columbus.

John Wilson, in 1797, married Rachel Cresswell, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and immediately after started, with his bride, for the far west. They traveled on pack-horses, as far as Pittsburgh or Wheeling, carrying with them a few articles of household necessity, and then put their horses on a flat-boat, on which they, also, came down the Ohio river to the mouth of the Scioto, thence up to Chillicothe, on their horses. They lived on the Kinnickinnick, in Ross county, till 1804, when they came to what is now Clinton township, and settled upon fifty acres, now occupied by their son, Andrew Wilson. The father died here, October 2, 1879, at the age of over eighty-one years; his wife survived him about three years, and was about the same age at the time of her death. They had a family of three sons and two daughters. One of the daughters is now living in Fremont, Ohio, and the other in Iowa. Andrew Wilson, the only surviving son, was born in Clinton, February 16, 1806, and is the oldest man in the township, who was born in it; his wife was Chloe, daughter of Jason Bull.

Denman Coe, of Connecticut, emigrated to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where he remained a year or two, and then, in 1807, came to Ohio. After remaining a short time in Worthington, he located in Clinton, on the Harbor road, on the Henry Innis farm. He lived there some five or six years, and then returned to Pennsylvania, where he subsequently died. Dudley and Ransom, his sons, received the homestead, on which Dudley resided until his death. He was married, at the age of fifty, to Sarah Hoskins, of Holmes county, by whom he had four sons and two daughters, all now living. Ransom Coe, in 1815, purchased, of Caleb Rice, a hundred acres of land, now owned by his son, A. F. Coe, which he cleared up, and on which he lived until his death, in October, 1855. At the time of his death, he owned over five hundred acres of land. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of David Beers, sr. She survived her husband some thirteen years. They had a family of six children, two of whom are deceased—Henry, who died, unmarried, in Clinton, and Mrs. Salinda Stewart, the eldest daughter, who died in Burlington, Iowa. Three of the surviving children reside in this township—Mrs. Lovilla Ackerman, Alvin, and A. F. Coe; Mrs. Rachel Stone lives in Delaware county.

Harvey Coe, a younger brother of Ransom, settled in Mifflin township, where his widow and son, James H. Coe, now live.

In 1809, or 1810, Joseph Shrum bought, and settled upon, eighty-eight acres in this township, where W. S. Shrum, his son, now lives. He was a native of Germany, and in 1800, when eighteen or nineteen years of age, he emigrated to this country. For a year or two, he lived in Little York, Pennsylvania, and then came to Franklin county, and located in Hamilton township, where he had a distillery, for a couple of years, on the Shoaf farm, on the Chillicothe road. Afterwards, he bought one hundred and sixty acres in the same township, now the Klickinger farm, which he lost on account of imperfect title, when he came into this township and settled, as already stated. Soon after his settlement, he built a distillery on the west bank of the Olentangy, just south of his residence. The still was burned down in 1824, or 1825, but he rebuilt it the same year, but on the east side of the river, and carried on distilling until 1837, when he retired from active business. January 1, 1809, he was married to Elizabeth McGranahan, by whom he had seven children. She died in 1823, and he was married twice afterwards, but had no children by these subsequent marriages. Mr. Shrum was killed, in September, 1859, by a train of cars on the Piqua road, while driving over the long crossing, west of Jones mill, living forty-eight hours after the accident. At the time of his death, he was over eighty-eight years of age. Although owning and operating a distillery, he was a strictly temperate

man in his habits. For thirty years he was a member of the Franklinton dragoons. A son and two daughters are now living: W. S. Shrum, born in this township, in 1814, and now residing on the homestead; Mrs. Elizabeth Reams, in Michigan, and Mrs. Lucy Gillen, in the State of Illinois.

At an early date, quite a number of New England people came into the township, and settled mostly along the Columbus and Worthington road, which originally run a somewhat different course from what it now does. One of the first was Abraham Ingham, who came from Barkhampstead, Connecticut with his family, then [1808] consisting of his wife and three children. The year before, he had made a trip to this western wilderness, to take a look at the country, walking the whole distance both ways, and averaging over fifty miles a day the round trip, and some days traveled sixty-five miles. The family settled on the David Bristol property, a mile and a half south of Worthington, where they lived until 1812, at which time Mr. Ingham purchased of Daniel Case the farm now occupied by his son, George W. Ingham. At the time he erected his cabin here, on this now thickly settled road, the nearest neighbor was half a mile away, and only woods in every direction. Mr. Ingham, after a useful life, died in this township, in 1840, his wife surviving him thirty years. They raised a family of six children, four of whom are yet living, viz.: Mrs. Arnold, in Delaware county, aged over eighty; A. C. Ingham, in the town of Delaware, aged seventy-nine; George W. who lives in this township, on the old homestead, and a daughter -Mrs. Wilcox—in Iowa City, Iowa. George W. was born in this township in 1816.

At the same time, Jordan Ingham, an older brother of Abraham, moved out with his family, and settled on the farm adjoining his brother on the south. He died about the year 1843, and his wife previously. The only member of the family now living resides in Iowa.

Daniel Case came from Hartford county, Connecticut, in 1811, and settled on the farm, a part of which is now owned by his son, William Case. His dwelling stood on the bank of the river, near where the mill now does. Mr. Case died in 1817. Of his five children, two only are now living—William, as above mentioned, and Rodney, in Kentucky.

Prominent among the pioneers of this township were Thomas Bull and family, who arrived in Worthington, in the fall of 1812, removing from the State of New York. They remained the first winter in Worthington, and in the spring came to this township, Mr. Bull having purchased in the Rathbone section, lots eight, nine and ten, comprising something over six hundred acres. He settled upon lot eight. Thomas Bull was a native of Vermont, born November, 1762, and died in Clinton, October, 1823. His wife Sylvia (Benedict), was a native of Connecticut, born in 1766, and died here at the age of about eighty years. They raised a family of four sons and two daughters—Chloe, Jason, Nathan T., Alonson, Hiram and Edith. They all came to Ohio with their parents, except Chloe, who came subsequently with her husband. Isaac Brevoort, who was drowned a short time afterward which crossing the Olentangy river. Jason Bull lived on the farm just north of his son-in-law, Andrew Wilson, and died there, February, 1861. He was a local Methodist preacher. Alonson died in Columbus; Hiram, on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, where he had settled; Edith became the wife of a Dr. Beach, and resided in Marion county, Ohio.

Dr. Nathan T. Bull, the only survivor of the family, and now residing in this township, was born in Clinton county, New York, September 29, 1795; married, January, 1820, Fidelia, daughter of Eber and Rebecca Wilson, who removed from Washington county, New York, to this township, with his family, in 1818. Mr. Wilson resided on the farm now occupied by Mr. Fuller, for two years, when he removed to Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), and shortly afterward to the Maumee river, where he settled near Perrysburg. Mrs. Bull was born August 23, 1798. With the exception of her hearing, which has become of late years considerably impaired, Mrs. Bull still retains her faculties in an excellent state of preservation. Dr. and Mrs. Bull have lived together as man and wife, for the unusual period of three score years, and have, now living, seven children, twenty-two grandchildren, and sixteen great-grandchildren.

John Smith came from Francestown, New Hampshire, in 1812. He worked for Squire Samuel Wilson above Worthington, about a year when he married his employer's eldest daughter, Olive. In 1814 he purchased of Thomas Bull, lot number nine, in Clinton township, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Catharine Smith. Mr. Smith was a zealous christian man, and was actively engaged, during most of his life, in religious and reformatory work. He was in Minnesota, as a sort of missionary among the Ojibway Indians, for several years. He was the first president of the first temperance society, and of the first anti-slavery society in Franklin county. He organized the first Sunday-school in this township, and was its superintendent for about thirty years. He died April, 1865, his wife surviving him a few months. They raised a family of six children: Rev. Samuel D. Smith, now pastor of the Presbyterian church in Reynoldsburg, this county; Elizabeth C., now widow of William F. Breck, and residing in Parker City, Pennsylvania; John A., Jeremiah B. and Joseph, all deceased, and Mary M., who married William L. Starr, and lives in Nebraska. Joseph Smith, above mentioned, was the husband of Catharine Piatt who is still living in Clinton, on the old homestead. Mrs. Smith is a sister of John J. Piatt, the poet.

Roswell Wilcox and family came to this county from Simsbury, Connecticut, in 1805. The journey which was made by wagon, consumed three weeks, and from Granville to Worthington they traveled by blazed trees—the country was then almost a complete wilderness. They located, for a short time, in Franklinton, when they moved about two miles above Worthington, in the Wilson neighborhood, where they lived some eight years. In 1814 Wilcox moved with his family to this township, and settled where Joseph Guitner now lives, having erected a saw-mill, where the Hess mill now stands, in

1810. He resided there until his death. His wife survived him, and died in Delaware county. They had a family of eight children, of whom D. P. Wilcox now living in Missouri, is the only survivor. A daughter, Emily, was the wife of Apollos Maynard.

Philologus Webster and family, and his sons, Peter, John, and Harvey, and their families, moved into the township during the war of 1812. They came from Connecticut—John, and family, from Hartford, and the rest from Simsbury. They came by wagon, and were three months making the journey. The father settled where the aged widow of Elihu now lives, and died there a few years afterward. Peter also settled on a portion of the old homestead. John located in Columbus, where he lived some ten years, when he settled in Clinton, on the farm now owned by Mr. Little, but lived on the east side of the road; his son, Amason Webster, born in Columbus, in 1815, is still a resident of this township. Harvey died in this township, though he made no actual settlement; he was the father of Lewis H. Webster, a member of the bar of Columbus. Elihu married Mary Anderson, who still survives him, at the age of over eighty years. Rhoda, who became the wife of Farin Olmstead, and lived in Blendon township, subsequently removed to Madison county, and, finally, to Iowa, where she died. Levi died in Clinton, at the age of eighteen.

Roswell Cook and family moved in from Connecticut, in the winter of 1815, and at the same time came his sons, Rodney and Chauncey, with their wives. The father bought and settled upon the farm now occupied by Rodney's son, Clement Cook. After his death, which took place in Delaware county, the elder son had the home place, and Chauncey lived on a portion of the farm south of his brother.

Edward Stanley, sr., from Connecticut, arrived about the same time as the Cooks, and located where Erskine A. Fuller now lives; he died there, and his son, Edward, afterward occupied the place.

Ezekiel Tuller, also from Connecticut, came to Ohio in 1814, and after living a few years in Sharon township, settled in Clinton, where James Wetmore now resides. None of the family are now left.

John Buck came out with the Cook family. He was then single, but afterward married Diadamia Cowles, and settled on the place now occupied by his son, William. The father and mother both resided here until their death.

Sadosa Bacon, from Connecticut, purchased in 1813, the farm now occupied by his son, John. In 1817 he married Anna Case, and lived upon his farm until his death in 1822. He was a traveling Methodist preacher.

Philip Zinn settled in Columbus in 1813; afterwards bought and located on the north part of what is now the college grounds. He was an early mail-carrier from Columbus to Chillicothe, and from Columbus to Delaware. He was also much engaged in transporting goods by wagon from the east to Columbus. He died in Pennsylvania while on such a trip. His children, Adam Zinn and Mrs. John Garner, live in this township, and Peter, a lawyer, below Cincinnati.

In 1819 Alexander Shattuck, born in Groton, Massachusetts, September 9, 1797, came to this county with his brother, Simon, and wife, Sarah Simpson, who settled in Perry township. He was a carpenter, and worked at his trade for some time after his arrival. His first purchase of land was ninety acres, still occupied by his widow. It was then uncleared except a few acres, and contained a log cabin. He was married in Worthington, February 17, 1830, to Flora Andrews who came with her parents to Ohio from Connecticut, when six years of age. She was born July 24, 1808. To them have been born two sons and ten daughters, all now living but one son. William Shattuck who lives on the farm next south of his mother's, is one of the leading farmers in the township. Alexander Shattuck died October 23, 1870.

Henry Innis, of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, married, in Harrison county, Ohio, Isabella Clifford Pegg, and in 1817, came to Franklin county. He located in Franklinton, where he kept a tavern some four years, when he moved to Clinton, and settled on the farm now occupied by Abraham Carl. He erected the brick house now occupied by the family of A. R. Innis, his youngest son, in 1840. He resided there until his death, April 13, 1865, aged seventy-three. His widow, born July 30, 1793, is still living. They raised a family of nine children, four of whom survive—Colonel Gustavus S. Innis, manager of the State Reform farm, at Lancaster; William H., one of the substantial farmers of Clinton; Mrs. James Durrett, in Scioto township, Pickaway county; and Adam R., also in Clinton. Elizabeth was the wife of Frederick Roder, formerly of Clinton, now of Delaware county; Mary married Mr. Jimeson, of Blendon township; Minerva was the wife of Joseph Mock, of Clinton, and died June, 1879; Isabella C., was the wife of Silas Wilcox; and Elias P., died at the age of twenty-one.

The Maynards—two families—the most of whom settled in Sharon township, came, with some others, from Massachusetts, to this county, in the year 1806. In Connecticut, the emigrants were arrested for traveling on the Sabbath, in violation of the old blue laws of that State. Two men of the party went back with the officer to the magistrate, who had caused their arrest, and succeeded in getting off in some way without suffering the penalty to which they had made themselves liable. Moses Maynard settled in Worthington, and, Stephen, his brother, west of the river, in the same township. Apollos Maynard, son of Moses, born September 12, 1796, married, in 1820, Emily Wilcox, daughter of Roswell Wilcox and Dorcas Pinney, and subsequently, in 1832, purchased, for one thousand dollars, seventy-seven acres in Clinton, where North Columbus now stands. On the place west of High street, was a cabin built by Jacob Loy, and this Mr. Maynard moved to the east side of the street, and occupied. He subsequently erected the brick house occupying the same site, or nearly so. He died, March 24, 1868. Mrs. Maynard died December 20, 1857. Two children were born to them—George Clinton, who died August 2, 1860; and Laura Maynard, now living in North Columbus.

Samuel G. Flenniken emigrated from Pennsylvania in 1798, settling at first on the Lancaster road, below Columbus. He was born in North Carolina, and raised in Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Morehead, in Chillicothe, in 1798. About 1820 he moved, with his family, to Clinton township, where he bought the land on which the county infirmary was to be located. His purchase was made from the McIlvaine heirs. He was elected associate judge in 1817, and served until his death, in 1845, a period of twenty-eight years. He raised nine children, seven sons and two daughters. His son, Samuel W. Flenniken, lives in Brown township, on Little Darby creek. Eliza S. married Joseph R. Anderson, and lives near Columbus, on the Dublin pike. Dorcas J. married Daniel Lakin, and settled in the southwest corner of Clinton township. Two of her sons live in Perry township—George W., on the bank of the Scioto river, and Samuel W., near the Clinton township line. Sarah Flenniken remained single and lives with her sister, Mrs. Anderson, near Columbus. The remainder of the children of Judge Flenniken went to the west, where they died.

Casper Kiner came to this county from Pennsylvania in 1824. He lived a couple of years south of Columbus, and then located where the college grounds are, in Clinton township, where he remained for a year. He then moved to Coshocton county, where he resided seven years, when he moved back to Clinton. He settled on the farm, a portion of which is now occupied by his son, Jacob, and lived there the balance of his life. He raised a family of ten children, of whom three sons and a daughter are now living, viz: Jacob, Henry, and John, in this township, and Mrs. Nathaniel Smith, near Georgesville.

Walter Fields moved into this township in 1824, from Athens county, Ohio, where he had lived six years. He located on one hundred acres of land, now owned by L. L. Pegg, just east of his son, Albert Fields' farm. In 1867 he moved to the farm now occupied by his son, where he died ten years afterwards. His father, John Fields, and his family, came from Athens county in 1828, and settled upon the same lot. He died in 1864, at the age of one month and a few days over one hundred years.

Jacob Slyh came from Jefferson county, Virginia, in October, 1828, his wife and father coming out with him. They remained in Columbus through the winter, and then came to Clinton and settled a mile south of where he now lives. At this writing he is aged eighty-one, and his wife seventy-eight. They have five surviving children, all of whom are married. William occupies the homestead.

Frederick Weber emigrated to the United States, from Germany, in the spring of 1830, and lived one year in York county, Pennsylvania, and three years in Stark county, Ohio, when, in 1834, he moved to this township, and settled where he now lives. This place, which he purchased of Thomas Johnson, consisted of sixty-eight acres, on which there was a log cabin, and only five acres cleared. This part of the township was then very new, wet, and heavily timbered. Mr. Weber has now three hundred and ten acres. In Stark county he married his first wife, who died in 1851, and who was the mother of his ten children, seven of whom are now living. In 1862 he married his present wife, Mrs. Amelia Schwartz, of Columbus.

Windsor Atcheson, who resides in the southeast part of the township, at the age of seventy-seven, has been a resident of Franklin county since 1828. In 1813, he came from Center county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, with his parents, who settled in Stark county. In 1828, he came to Lockbourne, and worked on the canal two or three years, when he went to Columbus. In 1842, he located in Montgomery (now Marion) township, west of where the round house now is, and in 1846, moved into Clinton. For many years he has been engaged in the manufacture of brick. July 29, 1852, he was married to Maria Kiser, and has a family of five children.

Robert Innis, a brother of Henry, before mentioned, moved into the township, from Harrison county, Ohio, in 1834, and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, Mary Innis, now aged nearly seventy-one. Mr. Innis died August 19, 1879, aged nearly seventy-five. There are eight children of Robert Innis, all married and settled in life.

Joseph Pegg, who settled in Clinton in 1833, came from Philadelphia, with his father, Elias Pegg, who was among the early settlers in the old town of Franklinton. Elias Pegg, his son, now lives there, and his daughter, Mrs. Henry Innis, now in her eighty-seventh year, resides in this township, and Mrs. Samuel Fisher, another daughter, at Hilliard. Joseph Pegg was married in Franklinton, to Matilda Crawford, and, the year above stated, purchased of Henry Innis, a farm of sixty-eight acres, on which he resided until his death, in 1854. His wife died a few years since. They had eleven children, all of whom are living, with the exception of a daughter, who was killed in childhood, by a tree, cut down by the hired man, falling upon her. Elias W. Pegg, son of Joseph Pegg, is justice of the peace of Clinton, a position he has filled with credit many years.

J. P. Little and wife came to Ohio from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. They lived in Licking county about three years, when they moved to this township, and purchased of John Webster, sr., the farm they still occupy. Mr. Little was born February 13, 1802, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His wife (Anna Beck) whom he married in 1830, was a native of Washington county, same State, and is now aged sixty-six. They have raised six children, and all of them are now living.

PIONEER SCHOOLS.

The first school in Clinton, according to Andrew Wilson and others, was kept by Miss Griswold, in an old log cabin on the Lisle farm, in the summer of 1809 or 1810. The house had only part of a puncheon floor, and greased paper for windows. The children who lived east of the river, of whom John Wilson sent four, had to wade the stream to get to the school.

In 1812 Michael M. Baker, an Irishman, opened a school in a log house on the Maynard farm, north of the

college grounds, then owned by Joseph Smart. Jonas B. Ward and Roswell Fisk were early teachers in the same house.

A school was kept by Miss Becky Gordon in a vacant log dwelling on the Hess farm, as early as 1817.

The first school in the Cook neighborhood was taught by Diadamia Cowles, afterwards wife of John Buck, in the summer of 1816. The school was kept in a log structure, previously used as a stable by Roswell Cook. The first school-house was built in 1815, on Webster's run, on the top of the hill, northeast of the late Edward Stanley's residence. The first pedagogue was Timothy Sedgwick, of Connecticut, who taught a winter school. The first summer school was kept by Miss Rachel Cook, whose tuition was partly paid in grain.

In the fall of 1819, or following winter, a small log school-house was erected nearly opposite where the present Methodist Episcopal church now stands, in which James Ferson kept the first school. He was a man of excellent character and qualifications, as a teacher, and taught a large and successful school.

A hewed log house was built a few years afterward, just north of the old school-house which has also long since disappeared. The now venerable Dr. Bull was one of the earliest teachers in this house, teaching two winters.

The township is, at present, divided into eight school districts outside of the city limits, and each district contains a good brick school-house.

CHURCHES.

CLINTON CHAPEL.

Meetings by the Methodists in Clinton were commenced, in 1819, at the log house of Eber Wilson, on the farm now owned by Mr. Fuller. The first circuit preachers were John Tivis and Leroy Swomstedt, who preached, alternately, once in two weeks. A class was formed, with the following members: Thomas Bull and wife, Nathan T. Bull, Alonson Bull, Edith Bull, Fidelia Wilson, Abel Tinckum and wife, Louis Gay and wife, Eber Wilson and wife, Jason Bull and wife, and widow Delano. Meetings were held at Eber Wilson's house about two years, and, after that, at the dwelling of Thomas Bull, until his death, some eighteen months. Subsequent to this, and until the erection of the church, they were held at the old school-house, which stood just west of where the church now stands. The church was built about the year 1838, and was the first meeting-house in the township. The ground for the church and graveyard was set apart, for the purpose, in the will of Thomas Bull, one of the society's most zealous members. The church has been fairly prosperous, and meetings have continued, without interruption, up to the present time. Andrew Wilson and Amoson Webster are the present class-leaders. A Sabbath-school has been in existence, in connection with this church, for over forty-five years, and is now flourishing. It contains a good library. Amoson Webster is the superintendent.

THE M'KENDREE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

in the eastern part of the township, was organized at the dwelling of John Baker, in 1852. Rev. Urich Heath, who was then on the circuit, officiated in its organization. The constituent members were twelve in number, as follows: Henry Innis and wife, Robert Innis and wife, David Canfield and wife, Mrs. John Baker, and Mrs. Cornelius Sharp. The church, a small frame house, was erected the same year the society was organized.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

west of the river, called the Clinton Predestinarian Baptist church, was organized at the Union church, by Elder Samuel Carpenter, of Lancaster, and Elder Hiram Hendren, of Canal Winchester, in August, 1860. The members composing the organization, were: Rev. Daniel Hess and wife, Josiah Kinnear and wife, Sarah Hess, Aaron Hard, Jemima Hard, Melissa Hard, Ansel Hard, Myron Hard, and Robert Walcott. Aaron Hard was elected the first deacon. The first meetings of the society were held irregularly at the Union church, and subsequently, in the Walcott school-house, in Perry township. The church, a neat brick structure, was built in 1870. The first pastor was Rev. Hiram Hendren, who preached one year, when he was succeeded by Rev. Daniel Hess, who continued as pastor until October, 1877, when he resigned. Since then Rev. George Tussing, of Columbus, has officiated as pastor. William Winegardner is the present church clerk.

THE UNION CHURCH,

near the west line of the township, was erected by the Episcopalians of Clinton, and a German Reformed society, in Perry township, in the fall of 1852. The lot, of one-half acre, was donated by Jacob Slyh.

The German Reformed society was organized by Rev. Jacob Weaver, at the Kenny log school-house, on the twenty-second of June, 1851. The original members of the society were: Jacob Fogle and wife (Mary Ann), John Kenny and wife (Nancy), Rodolfus Phinegar and wife (Elizabeth), Mathias G. Slough and wife (Lydia), Frederick Wiser, and Mary Whip. The first officers chosen by the church were: Jacob Fogle, and Rodolfus Phinegar, elders; John Kenny, and Mathias G. Slough, deacons. The successive pastors of the Reformed church have been as follows: Jacob Weaver, George W. Willard, Henry Willard, and Joseph Heffley. Subsequent to Henry Willard, the Rev. John Voght preached for some time as a supply. The society, at the present time, numbers about twenty-six members. The elders are Jacob Fogle and James Kenny, and R. Phinegar, deacon.

The Protestant Episcopal society, with which the German Reformed united in the erection of the church previously mentioned, was organized at the time the church was built, in 1852. The membership consisted of Jacob Slyh and wife (Emeline), Daniel Lakin, Washington Lakin and wife (Rebecca), and Elizabeth Lisle. Jacob Slyh was elected senior Warden, and Daniel Lakin, junior warden. There are now about twenty-one members. Rev. Messrs. Roberts, Richards, Ross, Ruth, Nash, Jones, and Young (the present minister), have been the successive pastors of the church.

The Winebrenarians ("Church of God") had an or-

ganization in this township for a number of years, and in 1852 erected a brick church in Clintonville, which is now used for a dwelling.

FIRST SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

The first Sabbath-school in the township was organized by John Smith, at his house, in 1832 He had charge of the school for a number of years, keeping it for three or four years in his own house, and afterwards in a log school-house west of the site of the Methodist Episcopal church.

MILLS AND OTHER INTERESTS.

In the first settlement of the county the pioneers were compelled to make extended journeys to get their grain ground into flour. To go thirty or forty miles to mill—to Chillicothe, as the first settlers did—and through unbroken forests, was no small undertaking. The grist was ground in the order of its reception at the mill, and the few mills then in existence were so overcrowded with business that several days would be required some times to get the grist through the mill. A man who has had some experience says "one in going to mill could eat his grist while waiting for it." Frequently, the mortar-and pestle was brought into use. A cavity burnt into the top of a stump, or block, a spring-pole, or sapling, with a pestle attached by means of bark—these were the sum total of the parts and mechanism of the mortar and pestle-mill. With this the people pounded their corn. Frequently, they had "jointed" corn—corn cut from the cob with a joiner's plane. The first grist-mills of any considerable advantage to the county were those of Colonel Kilbourne and Samuel Dyer, the former near Worthington, and the latter on Darby creek, where Georgesville now stands. These were erected about the year 1805. The first grist-mill in the township was erected by David Beers, sr., in 1810. The mill is now owned by the Messrs. Hess. Mr. Beers sold the mill, in 1816, to his son-in-law, D. P. Wilcox, who operated it until 1839, or 1840, when he sold it to James Mateer. Mr. Mateer subsequently sold it to John B. Piatt, who was succeeded by the Messrs. Hess.

The grist-mill farther up the river, now owned by Jacob Weisenhammer, was originally built on the Olentangy, in Sharon township, by Stephen Maynard, about the year 1813, and was afterwards moved to its present location. It is the same mill, just as the boy's jack-knife was the same, which had had three new handles and two new blades. George Whip owned this mill for some thirty years, and it is known as Whip's mill. Roswell Wilcox, in 1810, erected the first saw-mill in the township, just below the Beers grist-mill. The two mills were run by the same flume, which caused some trouble and litigation between the owners. A saw-mill was built about the year 1814, near Whip's mill, by Dan Case and Belias H. Skeels. The saw-mill in the eastern part of the township, was moved in and put up by Messrs. Jennings and Jeffries, about two years ago. A saw-mill had previously been erected there by William Keyes, of Westerville, who afterwards moved it to Columbus.

There were, at one time, three distilleries in the township, which did an extensive business in the manufacture of liquor. The most important manufacturing interest in the township, at the present time, is that of brick-making, a large number of brickyards being in active operation.

TAVERNS.

The first house in the township, kept for the entertainment of the public, was opened by Peter Haroff, in his dwelling, on the old Columbus road, near where the college grounds now are. The house consisted of three or four log cabins, joined together, and in it the early township elections were held. About the year 1814, the Wilcox tavern was erected, by Roswell Wilcox. The building was a frame, and stood where the residence of Joseph Guitner now stands, and of which the old tavern now forms a part. Mr. Wilcox kept the tavern until his death.

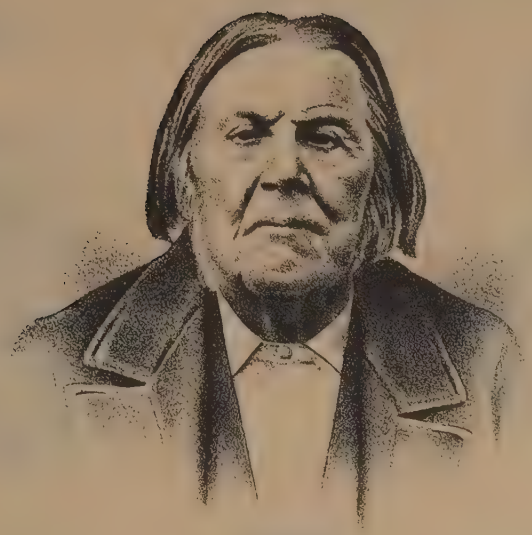
PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Charles H. Wetmore, the pioneer physician of the township, removed to this county from the city of New York, in the year 1819. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Henry, of Lansingburgh, New York, and afterwards read with Dr. Burrett, of Troy; he attended lectures at the college of physicians and surgeons of the University of New York, and was licensed to practice in 1808. He first began the practice of his profession in Troy, but was practicing in New York City at the time of his removal to Ohio. Dr. Wetmore died, September 10, 1868, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Dr. Nathan T. Bull, born in Clinton county, New York, September, 29, 1795, came to this township, with his parents, Thomas and Sylvia Bull, in 1812. Adopting the medical profession, he went, when about thirty-one years of age, to Cincinnati, and attended lectures at the Ohio medical college, of that city, having previously read with Dr. Comstock. He began the practice of his profession in Hamilton county, where he continued some six or seven years, when he came back to Clinton, with the intention of engaging in other pursuits; but so great was the need of physicians at that time, that he reconsidered his resolution. From that time, until within a few years, Dr. Bull has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine.

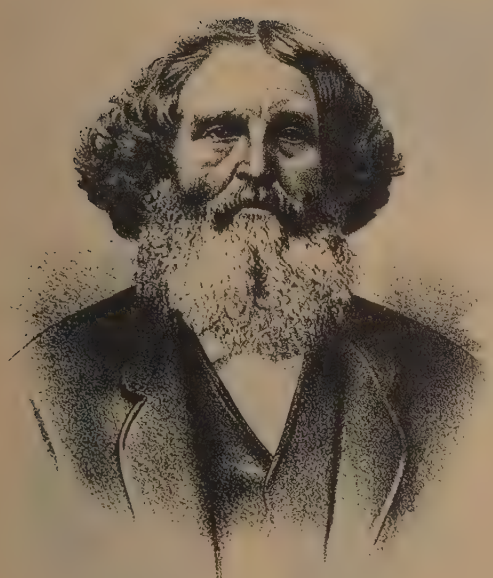
VILLAGES.

In 1846 or '47 Alonson Bull laid out a few building lots on the Columbus and Worthington road, which were bought and improved by mechanics. He did not design it for a village, and had no plat of his lots recorded. His purpose was merely to afford homes for a few mechanics, for the benefit of the neighborhood. The few houses erected, however, formed the nucleus around which grew up a little town, and took the name of Clintonville. A postoffice was established there in October, 1847, with James Ferguson as postmaster.

In 1842 Solomon and George W. Beers laid out forty acres into lots on the road, about a mile, south of Clintonville. They recorded their plat, and named the place North Columbus. The first lots were purchased by Alexander Shattuck and he erected the second house, William Carroll building the first. The first store was opened there by a man by the name of Bender. In 1859



JOHN FIELD.
("AT THE AGE OF 98.")



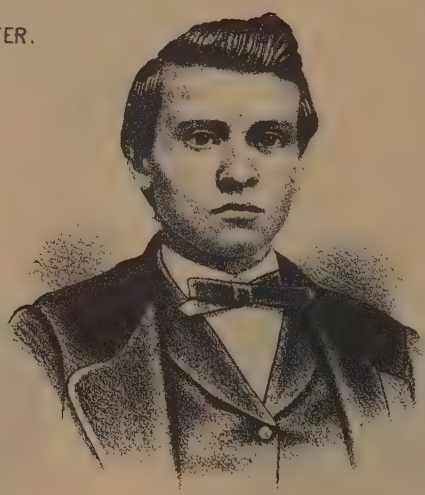
WALTER FIELD.

MARY FIELD.

PHOTOS. BY J. McCANN, WESTERVILLE, O

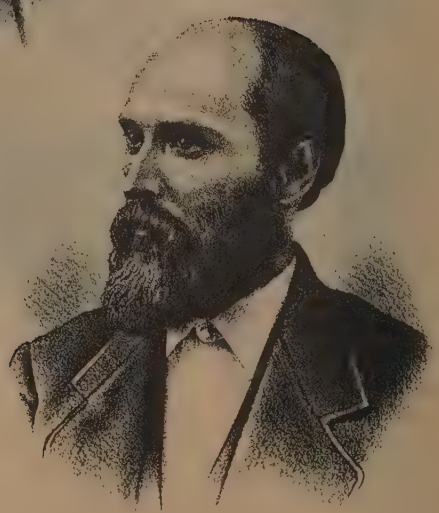
MRS. AMASON WEBSTER.

AMASON WEBSTER.



J.T. WEBSTER

MRS. ORRELL E. LEGG.



C. L. WEBSTER.

Kinnear's addition, consisting of fifteen acres, was laid out by Samuel Kinnear, and in 1870 an addition of one hundred and seven acres on the east side of the street, by George Williams. The town is now embraced within the corporation limits of Columbus.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE FIELD FAMILY.

Walter Field and wife (formerly Mary Ranney), emigrated from the headwaters of the Allegheny river, in Pennsylvania, to Athens county, Ohio, in 1819, where Mr. Field bought fifty acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He first came to Ohio in 1818, and selected his land. His father and mother, John Field and wife, came to Ohio the same year—1818 -and settled in Athens county, where they remained until 1826, when they removed to Clinton township, Franklin county, where Walter Field and family had removed in 1825. Here John Field died in March, 1864, at the age of one hundred years, one month, and seventeen days. His wife died in 1846.

Walter Field bought one hundred acres of land in the northeast corner of Clinton towhship, in 1825, on which he built a cabin and made a home. The land was then in its native state, covered with a heavy growth of timber, which took years of labor to remove and leave the soil fit for cultivation. After improving this land, he purchased one hundred and fifty-five acres west of his home, on which he moved in 1867. He died in 1877, aged eighty years. His wife died in 1875, aged seventy-five years.

The children of Walter and Mary Ranney Field were: Elizabeth, John, Frederick, and Artamissa, who were born in Athens county; and Zenas C., Louisa A., Jason B., Albert, and Andrew W., who were born after their removal to Clinton township. Elizabeth married Robert Barnes, and now lives in Wakeman, Huron county, this State; John married Mary Wood, in Cattaraugus county, New York, and settled in Indiana, whence he removed to Illinois, where he now lives; Frederick lives with his brother Albert, on the old homestead; Artamissa married John Fry, and lives in Franklin township, this county; Zenas went to the West, and became a pioneer in Oregon, where he endured great hardships, and took part in many campaigns against the Indians, and while engaged in this duty he took a severe cold, which settled on his lungs and threw him into consumption, from which he died in 1859; Louisa A. married George Sunderland, and lives in Sharon township, this county; Jason B. went to the West, in 1855, and has not been heard from since 1857; Andrew went to Kansas, in 1858, and in the spring of 1859 was overtaken on the plains in a severe storm, and perished.

Albert Field was born in Clinton township, August 3, 1835. In, October, 1859, he married Elizabeth Harter, whose father was an early settler in Licking county, and afterwards settled in Clinton township, Franklin county, where he made a home. Mr. and Mrs. Field have had three children—daughters—named Linda J., Huldah R., and Carrie A. Huldah, the second daughter, was married, December 24, 1878, to Taylor W. Smith. All live at home.

Mr. Field enlisted in company C, One Hundred and Thirteenth regiment Ohio infantry, August 20, 1862. He was with his regiment in the battles of Chickamauga, September 20, 1863; Wilson Creek, November 26, 1863; Buzzard's Roost, May 8, 1864; Resaca, May 14, 1864; Rome, May 17, 1864; and Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864; all these battles being in the State of Georgia. During the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 22, 1864, he was struck in the left leg by a shell, and the next morning suffered amputation of the limb. He was taken to Chattanooga, where he remained in hospital until August 19, when he was taken to Nashville, from there to Louisville, and to Camp Chase, Columbus, September 1st. He was in the hospital fourteen months before his leg became entirely healed and his health good. On August 17, 1865, he was discharged from the service, at Tripler United States military hospital, Columbus. Since his discharge he has been engaged in farming, a part of the time in Kansas, but most of the time in Clinton township, this county, on the place he now owns. During a great part of the time, for ten years previous to his mother's death, he devoted his time to caring for her. At the same time his wife was engaged in the same duty toward her mother in the adjoining township of Sharon.

Mr. and Mrs. Field, with their children, now own and occupy the old homestead of one hundred and forty-two acres, in the northeast quarter of Clinton township.

THE WEBSTER FAMILY.

John Webster and his wife, Lydia, natives of Hartford, Connecticut, were married and lived in that State a number of years after marriage. In about 1813 they emigrated to Ohio, bringing with them their family, consisting, at that time, of two children—Charles L., and John. They settled in Columbus, where Mr. Webster worked at his trade, that of shoemaker, for a number of years. Here were born five children: Amason, Mary, Oliver, Ezra G., and Cynthia L.

The father and mother of John Webster, by name Philologus and Sarah Webster, came to Ohio at the same time, in about 1813, and settled near the center of the northwest quarter section of Clinton township, where they bought over two hundred acres of land.

John Webster and family remained in Columbus several years, but finally gave up his business there and removed to a part of his father's original land, where he bought a small farm. He died May 20, 1860, having survived his wife, Lydia, who died January 13, 1839, more than twenty years. Of their children, Charles L. became a physician, and settled in Illinois, where he died; John is a Methodist minister, and lives in Illinois; Mary married G. Weaver, and lives in Iowa; Oliver died, January 1, 1839; Ezra G. has been a member of the legislature of Illinois, and is now living in that State; Cynthia L. (Now Mrs. Ingles), lives a widow, in Madison county.

Amason Webster was born on High street, Columbus, where his parents lived at that time, on July 30, 1815. When a small child, his parents removed to Clinton township, where he has ever since lived. His youth was spent in the hard work incident to an early settlement in the woods, in clearing the land and cultivating the soil. When twenty-four years of age on the 27th of June, 1839 -he was married to Miss Mary Pinney, daughter of Levi Pinney, who settled in Worthington, in 1803. After marriage, they remained on his father's farm one year, when he rented the farm he now occupies for a term of five years. At the expiration of that time he bought the farm, of ninety acres, on which he has since had his home.

There were born to Amason and Mary Webster four children, two of whom are now living. They were: Julia, who married and died in Illinois, and whose daughter now lives in the home of Mr. Webster; Orrell E., who married Lewis Legg, and lives on a part of the home farm; Joseph Trimble Webster, who enlisted in the One hundred and Thirty-third regiment Ohio infantry, and was made sergeant in his company—he was ambitious and willing to work while his strength lasted, in consequence of which he was overtaxed with duties, and contracted disease from which he died eight days after his return to his home; and Charles L., who married Tillie N. Grant, and lives in the southern part of Sharon township, near the line.

Mrs. Mary Pinney Webster, wife of Amason Webster, was born in Sharon township, August 6, 1815. Her parents were Levi Pinney and Charlotte Beach, who were the first couple married at Worthington after its settlement. They were married on the tenth day of February, 1804, and commenced housekeeping in Sharon township, where their daughter, Mary, was born. She enjoyed the advantages of a religious education when young, and at the age of thirteen, connected herself with the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she ever after remained a consistent member. She was greatly interested in Sunday-school work, with which she was connected for nearly fifty years, most of the time as a teacher. For a number of years previous to her death, she was treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society. She was also a member of the Franklin County Pioneer association. She died July 9, 1858, surrounded by her family, and in the hope of a blessed resurrection. She left a husband, a son, and a daughter, to mourn the loss of a true and faithful wife, and a kind, loving, and tender mother.

Portraits of Amason Webster, his wife, and three children accompany this sketch, and will be found on another page of this book.

DR. CHARLES HENRY WETMORE.

The subject of this sketch was the son of the Rev. Izrahiah Wetmore, the youngest of a family of twelve children, and was born in Hartford, Connecticut, on the twelfth day of May, 1783. His mother died a few

months after, and while yet in his boyhood, his father also died. Notwithstanding the loss of his parents at so early an age, he was enabled, by the practice of industry and economy, to acquire a thorough education. Entering Yale college in 1800, he completed the required course, and graduated in 1804. Here he was associated with many who, in after life, were distinguished for varied excellence in their respective public relations. Among these, his classmates, we find the honored names of Ezra S. Ely, Christopher E. Gadsden, Richard C. Lansing, John Pierpont, Henry R. Storrs, and John C. Calhoun. Having completed his preparations for the practical duties of life, he entered upon the study of law. This he did not long pursue, but abandoned it for a profession more in consonance with the kindly and generous qualities of his heart and mind.

In 1805 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Henry, of Lansingburg, New York, at the same time teaching in the academy at that place, under the charge of the Rev. Samuel Blatchford. Continuing his medical studies with Dr. Eli Burrett, of Troy, and having attended medical lectures at the College of Physicans and Surgeons of the University of New York, he received from the censors of the Rensellaer County Medical society a license to practice "physic and surgery," March 15, 1808. After practicing his profession some months in Troy, he removed to Waterford, in 1810, where he was early admitted to the confidence of leading families, and received the warm support of many friends.

During the war of 1812 he was commissioned, by Governor Tompkins, surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth regiment New York infantry, He was, however, only a short time in active service, peace having been declared soon after the regiment was ordered to the field.

In the year 1814 he married Eliza, daughter of John Rathbone, of the city of New York, a wealthy retired merchant, who was the owner of large and valuable tracts of land in central Ohio, and whose name is even yet familiar to many persons in this State. In 1816 Dr. Wetmore removed to the city of New York, where he at once formed new acquaintances and friends, and was soon established in a lucrative practice.

His father-in-law having, as has been stated, extensive landed interests in Ohio, he was induced to remove there in 1819. On the seventh of November, of that year, he started from New York city on his journey to Ohio, in a two-horse wagon, with his wife and three young children, man and maid servant, arriving in Zanesville December 1st, where he tarried a few days with his brother-in-law, Dr. D. W. Rhodes, arriving in Worthington, at Demas Adams' hotel, on the eighteenth of December.

His first professional call in Worthington was on January 4, 1820, to the house of Jonathan Parks (an obstetrical case), and January 6th, his second call, was on the Right Rev. Philander Chase, first bishop of the diocese of Ohio. On the thirty-first of December, 1820, the following entry appears upon his books:

"This ends the year 1820, being one year and two weeks' residence in Ohio. On the thirteenth of November, removed from the village and commenced housekeeping on Rathbone section number one, in my own house, having a log house and stable, not finished, although comfortable. Family all well. Charged last year, or rather this year. $637.81."

It will be remembered that this was the day of low prices in all the various callings of life—professional and otherwise. During this year the following entries, among others, appear on his books, viz.: "Demas Adams, to visit for wife, 25 cents;" "Ezra Ginwald, visit for son, 25 cents;" "Bishop Chase, to visit, emetic tartar for son, and extracting tooth for wife, 50 cents." The bishop's residence was one mile south of the Kilbourne hotel. Other charges, varying from twenty-five to seventy-five cents, for visit and medicine, are found running through the year. In those days there were no prescription druggists, and every physician was obliged, of necessity, to furnish the medicine prescribed.

On removing to his farm he continued his profession, combining with it agricultural pursuits, and soon became widely known as a skilful and successful physician. At this early period sickness prevailed to an alarming extent throughout the country. It was not unusual, at about this period of time, for the doctor to start from home on a circuit of many miles, from Alum creek to the Scioto, from the southern part of Delaware county to the Darby plains, returning after an absence of two days or more. The road, in many cases was but a mere trace through the woods, admitting of travel on horseback only. The hardship and exposure incident to the profession had its effect upon a constitution never robust, and his infirm health compelled him to withdraw from the active discharge of professional duties, after an arduous and laborious practice of more than a quarter of a century in that locality.

Dr. Wetmore's genial, cordial, social disposition, and hospitable nature, made his home—"Locust Grove"—widely known, and a favorite resort of the educated and refined. Here he lived through many ensuing years, in possession of the richest sources of enjoyment.

On the twenty-fourth of February, 1853, Eliza, wife of Dr. Wetmore, died at Columbus. She was loved and revered by all who knew her. She animated her family circle by her cheerful and affectionate disposition. Her conversation was intelligent and instructive, and her life was governed by strict religious principle. She was the ideal of the household, and the sweet remembrance of her many virtues will be fondly cherished when she has long slept with her ancestors.

Dr. Wetmore, in his declining years, was active and vigorous to an unusual degree, and retained his faculties unimpaired to the last. He died at the family homestead, where he was temporarily sojourning, on the tenth of October, 1868, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

PLAIN.

Plain township is the northeast corner township of Franklin county, and is bounded upon the north by Delaware county, upon the east by Licking, south by Jefferson township, and west by Blendon. It was first known as township number two, in range seventeen, and was so designated upon the maps. It is a part of the United States military survey. The fourth, or southeast, quarter was laid out in one hundred acre lots, for the benefit of the Revolutionary soldiers, who held one hundred acre warrants, and the patents issued accordingly. The north half of the township was laid off in sections, a mile square, and afterward divided into quarter sections. Section three, the southwest quarter, was patented to Dudley Woodbridge in 1800, and two years later sold to John Huffman, then of Washington county, Pennsylvania, but afterward a well known citizen of Franklin county, for a consideration of one gallon of whiskey per acre, or four thousand gallons of whiskey, to be delivered at Marietta. Mr. Huffman, in 1822, divided the land among his children.

THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF PLAIN.

The township was first settled in 1801, or 1802, and though the soil was not regarded as the best, the population increased quite fast and regularly. This may be in part accounted for by the fact that the water was good, and the locality considered as a healthy one. There has

been a controversy as to who was the first settler of Plain, most of those who are good authority upon local history, affirming that it was Joseph Scott, but some contending for the priority of settlement of a man named Morrison, who is said to have come in a very short time before. Scott, who was from Pennsylvania, settled either in the year 1801 or 1802, but in all probability the former, upon what is now known as the Caleb Farver farm, near the south line of the township, and in the southwest part of section four. A tract of ground in this locality was generally known among the early settlers, and even now spoken of, as "Scott's plains." This pioneer remained in the township for a number of years, and then removed to Union county, Ohio, where he died. Morrison settled near the northern boundary of section three, where Anthony Wayne Taylor's residence now is, and built his cabin ten or fifteen rods above Mr. Taylor's house. The broad expanse of level land in this vicinity was named after him, "Morrison's prairie."

Adam Baughman and his wife, Priscilla (Hoffman), of Washington county, Pennsylvania, emigrated to the township in 1805, and located upon Scott's plains, or prairie, in the southwest part of the township. They had two children when they moved into the township, and a number were born afterward. Their names, with those of the persons whom they married, and other information, are given in the following: Eve, died in infancy; Elizabeth lives in the township; Louisa, wife of Thomas Havens, is deceased; Solomon, who married Margaret Swickard, and subsequently Martha Arnold, and Catharine (Mrs. M. Swickard), are in the township; Mary is in California; Peter and Reuben, in the township; Abram, deceased; Levi, in Blendon. Adam Baughman, the pioneer, remained a resident of the township until his death, which occurred in 1853, and his wife until her death, in 1865.

Henry Hoffman, son of John Hoffman, who owned one quarter of the township—the southwest—came in at the same time as the Baughmans.

George Baughman and his wife, Barbara, came in 1807, and located on Big lick, but in 1812, removed to Mifflin township, and settled on Big Walnut, above the present village of Gahanna. Samuel Baughman, the oldest son of George, was married when he came to the township, to Elizabeth Hoffman. The other descendants of George and Barbara Baughman were: Elizabeth (Mrs. David Ridenour), Susan (Mrs. John Agler), Henry, David, Jesse, and Sarah (Mrs. Jonathan Swickard). All are deceased except the last named. The Baughmans were an important family in the early history of the township.

'Squire Thomas B. Patterson, also of Pennsylvania, came in 1805, and located near where Jonathan Swickard now lives. He has no representative now in the township or vicinity. One son, Hoffman, went to Illinois, and died there.

Jesse Byington, another early settler, of whose family not one is left, came in soon after Patterson, and located on what is now the Frank Johnson farm.

Lorin Hiels came about the same time as Byington, and lived in the township until 1875, when he died. Zimri, his brother, lived where Dennis B. Strait at present resides.

Gilbert and Philip Waters were early and prominent settlers. They were from Pennsylvania. Both were smart men. The latter, according to the testimony of several old settlers, taught the first school in the township. Gilbert Waters made his settlement where Nelson Wilkins now lives, but after a few years removed into the northern part of the township.

Matthias Dague, and his son, by the same name, Daniel and George Dague, emigrated from Pennsylvania, previous to 1810, for in that year the last-named was married to Mary Baughman, they being the first couple joined in wedlock in the township. Matthias Dague, sr., settled in the southwestern part of the township, and Matthias, Dague, jr., where Job Wilson now lives. Daniel settled upon Rocky fork.

Matthew and George Campbell came into the township when small boys, with their widowed mother, their father having died in Pennsylvania. This was in 1806. George Campbell married Amanda Farver. Both are now deceased. They reared a family of six children, viz.: William, now a substantial farmer of Plain township; Rebecca Montgomery, in Columbus; Mary E. Ranney, in New Albany; James, in Plain; Cicero, in Brooklyn, New York, and Sarah Jane Laugham in Philadelphia.

Previous to the war of 1812, there had arrived in the township several settlers, not heretofore mentioned, and soon after, the settlement had become quite large. Among the arrivals were: John Robinson, Jacanias Rose, William Goodhart, John Shesler, and Roger and Benoni Hill.

David Cook, and his son, Emyl, came to Jefferson township, from New Jersey, in 1811, and moved into Plain in 1819. Emyl Cook married Elizabeth, daughter of Peter Cisco, of the first-mentioned township. He is now ninety-four years of age. A son, Nathaniel, is one of the leading farmers of the township.

John Smith came from Berger (now Passaic) county, New Jersey, in 1813, and located on what is now the George Daily farm, in the northeast part of the township. John I. Smith, his son, came to the township, in 1818, bringing with him his wife, Catharine McCloud, and settled on the farm next to his father's. His children were: George and James (deceased), Archibald, Abraham, and Mary Ann (Cole), residents of the township. Archibald, the eldest son, is aged seventy-six, and lives upon a farm which he bought in 1833. Just previous to the arrival of John I. Smith, came his brothers, Daniel, Henry, and David, who settled in the same locality, which became known as the Smith settlement.

About the same time (1818), John and James Daniels came from Pennsylvania, and, soon after, the settlement was increased by the arrival of William Yantis and Joseph Moore, both from Pennsylvania. Yantis settled on the Nelson Wilkins farm, near New Albany, and Moore in the north part of the township.

Christian Horlocker, a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was born in 1769; came into Plain, in 1816, and settled on the northwest quarter of section

fifteen, which he entered from the government. He was a pioneer in Fairfield county, as early as 1804, and lived for six years in Prairie township, and four years near Greencastle. Mr. Horlocker's first wife was Barbara Wagner. This union was blessed with four children. By his second wife, Mary Crites, he had seven children, and by his third, Mary Myers, nine. But one by his first marriage survives—Samuel Horlocker, who resides near Galena, Ohio. Four of his children by his second marriage are living: John, Peter, and the Rev. Daniel, in Franklin county, and William, in Nebraska. Those children of the third marriage who are still living, are: Christian, in Franklin county; Sarah, in Columbus; Anna, in Union county; David and George, in Dacotah, and Mary Jane, in Delaware county. Christian Horlocker, the patriarch and pioneer, died in Plain, in 1857. He was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Jacob and Catharine Wagner, of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, came to Plain in the year 1819, and made their settlement upon Sugar run. Jacob Wagner died in 1838, and his wife in 1833. They had, when they emigrated from Pennsylvania, six children: Mary A., Elizabeth (Horlocker), James, Jacob, Catharine (wife of G. H. Wagner), and Abraham, all of whom are dead except the last named. Those born after the arrival of the family in Plain were George, David, John, and Harriet. David and Harriet are deceased; John lives in Blendon township, and George in Plain. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and earned a reputation for bravery second to none. He is a man of affairs, and much thought of in the neighborhood, as is testified to by the fact that he has long held the office of justice of the peace; has served as executor and administrator of twenty-four estates, and has been guardian of ten or more children.

John Clymer, Jacob Bevelheimer, and John Alspach made their settlements about the same time as the Wagners.

Daniel Triplett, of Leesburgh, Virginia, arrived in the township in February, 1816, when the snow was two feet deep. He had traded for six hundred acres of land, and it was upon this that he made his settlement in the northern part of the township. He married, in 1817, Sarah Archer, from New Jersey, with whom he lived until his death in 1859. His wife survived him eight years. Their descendants were G. W., Delilah, and Huldah. G. W. is probably the oldest man living, who was born in the township. He has lived in one place sixty-three years. He married Agnes, daughter of William H. and Cynthia Jolley, of Licking county. Delilah Triplett married Orrin Landon, and resides in Kokomo, Indiana; Huldah is the wife of Nelson Wilkins, and lives in New Albany.

Peter Quinn and his wife, Elizabeth Cramer, came from Union county, Pennsylvania, to Fairfield county, Ohio, and after living there for two years, moved in 1820, into Plain township. Their descendants were Abram, now in Oregon; David, for many years a resident of Blendon township, but now a merchant in New Albany; Loh (Mrs. H. Parks), in Iowa; Sarah, John and Jackson, deceased; Mary (Mrs. J. Campbell), in Missouri; Sophia (Mrs. U. Campbell), in Blendon; Samuel, deceased, and Cicero, in Mfflin township.

Anthony Wayne Taylor, his wife, Melinda, and one child, John P., emigrated from Hardy county, Virginia, in 1822, and settled at the place where Mr. Taylor now resides. By his own thrift he has become the owner of upwards of one thousand acres of land. Mrs. Taylor died in 1875, and Mr. Taylor is still living. Their children were Huldah, Dora, William, Lorenzo, and Buren. The three last named are residents of the township.

Joel and Mary B. Ranney came in to Plain in 1820, and in 1826, Joel Ranney, jr., and his wife, Mary E., arrived, and located about a mile and a half east of New Albany. Mr. Ranney bought a good farm, and returning east, worked in the Portland stone quarries, to earn money to pay for it. The Ranneys had ten children, six of whom are living, viz.: Mary A. Hoffman, in Columbus; S. W., in New Albany; Harriet (Headley), in Nebraska; Emily R. (Clark), in Kansas; and John H., and Joel C., in the same State.

Frederick Henry, and his wife, Christina Kramer, came in from Pennsylvania, in 1826, and settled where their son, Jacob, now lives. Their children, in the order of age, were Jacob, Sarah Alspach, Rachel Wagner, Samuel, George, Elizabeth Alspach, Mary Newbold, and Louis.

Ezekiel Park, who now lives in Harlem township, Delaware county, came into Plain in 1826, from Hampshire county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Crist.

Samuel Rigel, a native of Pennsylvania, came into the township in 1828, from Fairfield county, Ohio, where he had married Sarah, daughter of Daniel Hoy. For his second wife, he married Mrs. Miller (*nee* Wilson). Mr. Mr. Rigel is still living and is located in Westerville, where he has been for the past thirteen years. His children were: Daniel and Joseph, both deceased; Diana (Ulery), in Delaware county; Catharine (McClurg), in Columbus, and Fanny (Crist), in Blendon township.

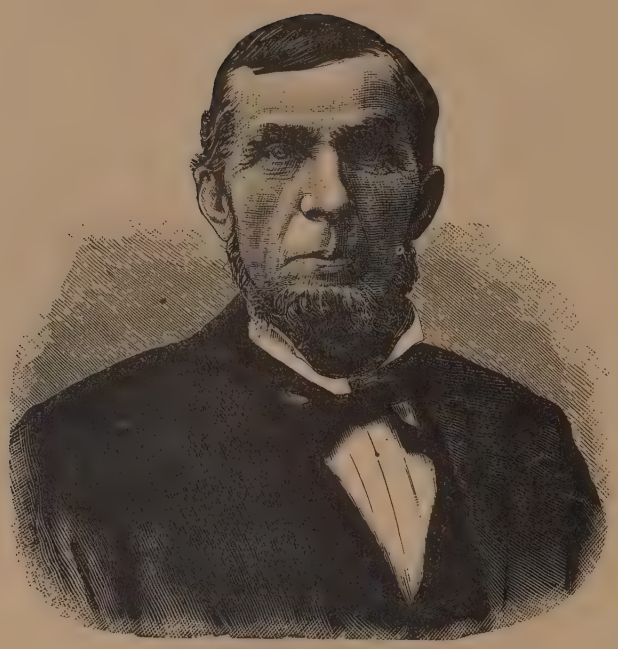
Abram Williams came in from New Jersey, in 1830. Betsey, his daughter, married the Rev. Daniel Horlocker, now resident in Columbus.

Isaac Williams and his wife, Elizabeth, came from Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1832, and located where their son, Isaac B., now lives, in the northern part of the township. Isaac Williams died, in 1862, and his wife two years earlier. Their children were: Catharine (deceased), Enos, John (deceased), Abraham, Isaac B., Elizabeth (Waters), Almeda (deceased), Alanson, Richard, Ann (Glick), and Jane (Fairchild). All but the last two were born before their parents emigrated to the township.

David Morrison and his wife, Nancy (Mann), came from Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1837, and located at their present place of residence.

John and Rebecca Robinson came in the same year as the above, from Pennsylvania. A son, George W., is a leading mechanic of Westerville, and has been located there for twenty-one years. He married Ann, daughter of Gilbert Waters, of Plain township, elsewhere spoken of.

Abraham A. and Dulcinsa Strait, of Sussex county,



DAVID QUINN.

The subject of this sketch was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1814. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth Quinn. In 1818, when he was but four years of age, his parents removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where they remained two years, after which they came to Franklin county, and located in Plain township, where Mr. Quinn purchased one hundred and sixty acres of land, on which he made a permanent home, and where both himself and his wife spent the remainder of their lives.

David Quinn obtained a limited education at the schools then taught, after he became thirteen years of age. On the 9th day of April, 1835, he was united in marriage to Catharine Eyer, immediately after which he settled on an eighty acre lot, which he had purchased from his father, in the northwest part of the township. No clearing had been made on his place, and with his young wife he settled in the green woods, where they lived fourteen years, clearing and improving the land. In 1849 he sold his farm, and bought one hundred acres of wild land in Blendon township, which he also improved, and where they lived twenty-three years, when he also sold this land, and returned to Plain township. He had previously bought a brick store building in the village of New Albany, where he engaged in the mercantile business in 1871, and where he has since remained.

To Mr. and Mrs. Quinn have been born three children, as follows: Elizabeth, who married Adam Neiswander, and died, leaving one child; Sarah Jane, who married H. H. McCurdy, and lives in New Albany, and Angeline, who died when a little more than three years of age.

Mrs. Quinn died November 6, 1876. She had lived a consistent christian life as a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was well prepared for the last change in this life. Mr. Quinn is also a member of the same church. Since the death of his wife he has made his home with his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Sarah J. McCurdy, and her husband, in New Albany.

A portrait of Mr. Quinn appears in connection with this sketch of his life.

New Jersey, settled near New Albany, in 1839. Their children were: George R., now in Westerville; William D., Henry H., and Dennis B., in Plain township. Dennis B. has been county commmissioner and auditor.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first marriage of whites in Plain township was that of George Dague and Mary Baughman, July 10, 1810. George Dague died in 1871, and his wife in 1877.

The first death was that of Eve, daughter of Adam Baughman.

The first barn raised in the township belonged to George Baughman. It was built in the season of 1807–8, and his neighbors from Plain, Blendon, Mifflin, Jefferson and Truro townships assisted at the raising. Those who belonged in Plain, were Adam and Samuel Baughman, Joseph and James Scott, and Henry Hoffman. From Blendon there came Simeon Moore, sr., Simeon Moore, jr., and some of the Phelps family; from Jefferson, Matthias Dague and sons; from Truro, the Edgars and others; and from Mifflin, Frederick and John Agler, John Scott, Isaac Johnson and A. Anderson.

The first frame house was built by Daniel Triplett in 1819. It stood just north of the present residence of his son, G. W. Triplett.

The first brick house was erected by Henry Smith.

The first burial place was set apart in 1814, on land given by John Smith. It so happened that he was the first person buried in the lot which his generosity had given to the people of the settlement. Soon after the time that this cemetery, which is on the Reynoldsburg and Johnstown road, was established, another one was opened upon what is now known as the Caleb Farver farm, then owned by Joseph Scott. About the same time a regular place of burial was set off from the farm of Daniel Triplett.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

It is known, absolutely, that the first school in the township was taught by Philip Waters, and there was but one term in seven years. The school-house was on the northeast part of the Alspach farm. There was a school-house on the Triplett farm, as early as 1821. Jacob Smith, of Jefferson township, taught there, and was, in all probability, the first teacher after Waters.

ORGANIZATION.

The township was organized in 1810, and originally included the territory now embraced in Blendon and Jefferson. The early records have been lost, and no man's memory retains the names of the first officers elected. John Scott and Simeon Moore, the latter an early settler in what is now Blendon, were the first justices of the peace. The next year Jacob Thorp, who lived in what is now the township of Jefferson, was elected in place of Scott. Simeon Moore was re-elected in 1814, and in 1815 the choice fell upon Jacob Smith and Thomas B. Patterson, the first of Jefferson, and the latter of Plain (according to present boundaries). George Wells was elected in 1817; Thomas B. Patterson was re-elected in 1818; Asa Whitehead, in 1819; John Davis, in 1820; Thomas B. Patterson, re-elected in 1821; John Davis and Abraham Williams, in 1823, and both re-elected in 1826; Daniel Swickard and Joseph Moore, in 1829. These were all the justices of the peace elected prior to 1830.

THE CHURCH OF THE UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

was organized in Plain township, in 1826. Among the early pioneer members of the church were Daniel and Catharine Cramer, Jacob and Catharine Wagner, Frederic and Christina Henry, Rev. John and Mary Clymer, and George and Eva Cramer. Of this number there is but one living, namely: George Cramer. The early ministers were George ——, Bishop Samuel Heistand, Lewis Cramer, Bishop John Russell, Benjamin Moore, Elias Vandenmark, Bishop William Hanby, William Hastings, and John Montgomery. Two are still living—Elias Vandenmark and ex-Bishop Wm. Hanby. The church, in its early days, worshipped in the log cabin of the settlers, and in school-houses, and, besides, held annual camp meetings. The church has three organized societies in Plain township, each of which has a house of worship of its own. Franklin chapel is a large and well-built brick structure, and was erected in 1836, at a cost of one thousand, one hundred dollars. The trustees were Jacob Wagner, Frederic Henry, Ezekiel Park, George Cramer, and M. F. Clymer. The pastor, at the time the church was built, was W. W. Davis, now dead. The church was dedicated by Bishop William Hanby. The present trustees of the church are: George Wagner, J. P. Coil, Jacob Henry, Jacob Alspach, and G. F. Cummins. The pastor is Rev. S. Manger; J. B. Resler, presiding elder. The present membership is eighty-seven. Mount Pleasant chapel was built in the year 1857, at a cost of about nine hundred dollars. It is a good brick structure, well furnished. The building trustees were Martin Swickard, Jacob Swickard, and George Dague. The present trustees are John Martin, Frederic and Noah Swickard; George Dague, pastor; J. B. Resler, presiding elder. The number of members is forty-six. Rocky Fork chapel is a small framed structure, which has been used as a house of worship for many years. The trustees of this society are J. E. Park, Levi Baughman, Abraham Crist, Peter Searfass, and W. F. Park. The church numbers forty-two members. Among them are Ezekiel Park, who has been connected with the church about fifty years, and Abraham Crist, who has been a member for forty-three years. The pastor and presiding elder of this society are the same as those of the other two. The total membership of the three societies is one hundred and seventy-five.

METHODISM.

The circuit now called New Albany circuit, having but five appointments, was formerly called Blendon circuit, and embraced in its territory Johnstown, Alexandria, Reynoldsburgh, Pickerington, Galena, and Worthington It was larger than the present district, containing several circuits and stations, now called Columbus district.

Plain chapel was built in 1836, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. The first Methodist Episcopal church, of Plain, was organized prior to that date. The early min-

isters were James Casper, Charles Waddell, Russel Bigeloe, Samuel P. Shaw, Nathan Emery, John Clark, David Whitcomb, James Ferree, Abner Goff, Jacob Young, Olive O. Spencer, Joseph Trunble, Uriah Heath, James Gilneth, Andrew Perkins, Andrew Murphey; and those later were David Lewis, William Porter, George G. West, Sheldon Parker, Isaac Williams, James Gurley, Alexander Mehamey, Samuel C. Riker, William Pitzger, John Miller, James Ellis, Joseph Adair, John White, J. Q. Lakin, J. and Ralph Watson. Under the administration of Andrew Murphey, at a protracted meeting of nine weeks' duration, one hundred and one persons professed religion, and nearly all connected themselves with the Methodist Episcopal church. The church has now but fifteen members, having been reduced by deaths and removals. The present board of trustees are Jacob Williams, Isaiah Needles, John S. Miller, Wellington Landon, Oliver Waters, and C. W. Williams; Isaac B. Williams, secretary.

NEW ALBANY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

About 1805 or 1806, Joshua Williams, then living where the village of Galena, Delaware county, now is, began to preach in Plain township, at the Baughman cabin, and continued until 1808, when the Revs. Benjamin Lakin and John Grave began to visit the settlement as regular appointees. The station did not enjoy great prosperity, and no society was organized, or appointment maintained, in the neighborhood. A class was organized at Archibald Smith's in 1834, and another at the school-house a half mile north of New Albany. The class in the Smith neighborhood was composed of the following persons: Archibald Smith and wife, Mary Evans, Isaac Smith and wife, Roland Evans, James Smith and wife, and John Hughes. In 1846, the Revs. G. G. West and Sheldon Parker opened an appointment which combined the class from the Smith settlement and one from Jefferson township. They continued preaching, at the school-house north of New Albany, until 1848, when the present church edifice in the village was completed, and a great revival was held there, which inaugurated the establishment of Methodism in New Albany. The church has ever since been maintained, in a fair degree of prosperity, and at present numbers one hundred and three members. The present pastor is Rev. R. Watson. George Goodrich is local preacher. Job Wilson and Joseph Goodrich are stewards, and Job Wilson, Joseph Goodrich, George Cisco, and W. K. Evans, class leaders. J. N. Browning is superintendent of the Sunday-school. The church trustees are: David Quinn, George Goodrich, Joseph Goodrich, J. N. Smith, Homer Smith, Isaac Browning, Joseph Cisco, and Nelson Wilkins.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

was organized July 13, 1848, the ministers present being Revs. H. L. Hitchcock, of Columbus, J. Harrison, of Reynoldsburg, S. H. Rose, of Alexandria, and M. B. Starr, a missionary in this field. The charter members were James M. and Sarah Woodruff, Naman and Roxanna Case, Charles Pettit and wife, Louisa Landon, Louis Hard and wife, Matilda Stedman and Susan J. Marvin. The first officers were: Deacons, James Woodruff and Naman Case; trustees, Naman Case, Charles Pettit, Z. T. Guerin; clerk, Louis Hard. The first minister was the Rev. Milton B. Starr. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered October 14, 1848. The council was organized by the appointment of Rev. H. L. Hitchcock as chairman, and Rev. Milton Starr, scribe. The present officers are as follows: Deacon, Thomas Simmond; trustees, Thomas Simmond, John Ross, Rowland Phelps; clerk, G. E. Simmond. The church has no regular pastor.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

has a small wooden church in the northwestern part of the township. The church society was organized early in the history of the township, and its first members were Christian Bevelheimer, Peter Quinn, Daniel Swickard, Christian Horlocker, Daniel Stauffer, Samuel and Sarah Rigel, and Conrad Cring.

THE PHYSICIANS

of the village are: Sylvester W. Ranney, I. N. Smith, and A. B. Beem, the later late of Licking county. Dr. Ranney graduated from the Sterling medical college, of Columbus, in 1836, and has been in practice in New Albany ever since. Dr. Smith was born in the township, and is a son of Archibald Smith. He graduated in Cincinnati, and has been in practice in the village for over two years. The physicians who have practiced in the township are: Z. F. Guerin, Henry Goodrich (who was a soldier in the war of 1812, and is still a resident of the township), Dr. McGill, David Camp, Stephen and Charles Stimpson, father and son, Dr. Ward, Frank Brooks, Dr. Gilchrist, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Anderson, now of Gahanna, and Dr. Holmes, now in Florida.

TEMPERANCE.

As early as 1820 there was a temperance agitation in this township, a thing quite unusual at that time in the Ohio settlements. Abraham Williams was the leading spirit in the reform. Meetings were held to test the feeling of the community in regard to the matter of dispensing with whiskey at raisings, husking-bees, etc. It was found that many were in favor of prohibiting the use of liquor on such occasions, but as the inhabitants were by no means unanimous in that decision, no definite action was taken, and at most of the social gatherings, and occasions of united labor, whiskey was furnished as in the other settlements, at an early day. Later, about 1835, there was another flurry of temperance feeling which soon subsided, however, and left, probably, a residue of good. Meetings were held, at this time, at Jacob Wagner's.

MILLS.

There is, and has been, no grist-mill in the township.

The first saw-mill was built on Rocky fork in 1827, by Daniel Kramer. The next was erected on Black lick near his present residence, by Archibald Smith. It was put in operation in 1834, and was continued in use about fifteen years. Christian Bevelheimer and Daniel Swickard built mills at later dates.

The only permanent or stationary mill, at present, in

(PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD.)

Geo. W. Triplett Agnes J. Triplett

GEORGE W. TRIPLETT

was born in Plain township, Franklin county, Nov. 22, 1818. His father, Daniel Triplett, emigrated from Leesburg, Loudoun county, Va., and settled in Ohio in 1816. Here he married Sarah Archer, who came from New Jersey several years previously. Before his marriage he had purchased the first section of six hundred and forty acres in Plain township, where he remained during his life. To them were born three children, one son and two daughters, of whom George W. Triplett was the eldest.

George W. Triplett, the subject of this sketch, obtained an education at the subscription and select schools of the day, and Oct. 30, 1848, married Agnes Jolly, daughter of Rev. William H. Jolly, a Universalist minister, who was among the first of that denomination to settle in the State. To Mr. and Mrs. Triplett were born five children, as follows:

Arthur, born June 29, 1849; married Mary Montgomery, and lives in Harlem township, Delaware county.

Florence, born Dec. 25, 1850; lives with her parents on the home place.

Alice, born May 11, 1853; died Sept. 20, 1854.

George, born April 9, 1862; lives at home with his parents.

Pearl, born May 13, 1868; also at home.

Immediately after their marriage, George W. Triplett and his wife settled on his father's farm, which became his by inheritance after the death of his father in 1859. He has spent his life on the farm on which he was born, and has always taken great interest in all matters pertaining to agricultural pursuits, in which he has achieved merited success. His farm of two hundred and twenty acres is well appointed and well tilled, and the home occupied by himself and family, a neat brick residence, is kept in excellent order. It is situated a mile and a half northeast of New Albany, and is well portrayed in the representation accompanying this sketch. Portraits of George W. Triplett and Mrs. Agnes Triplett, his wife, also appear in this connection.

RESIDENCE OF GEO. W. TRIPLETT, PLAIN TP. FRANKLIN CO., O.

the township is the steam saw-mill in the southeastern part of the township, owned by Martin Ealey. Beside the Brooks tile factory, this is the only mechanical industry in the township.

POST-OFFICE.

There is but one post-office in the township, and that is at New Albany. It is named Hope, and was established in 1838. The first postmaster was Daniel Landon, commissioned May 15, 1838, and continued by reappointment until April 15, 1853. The present postmaster is John W. Goodrich.

THE VILLAGE OF NEW ALBANY,

located a little south and east of the center of the township, was laid out in May, 1837, by Daniel Landon and William Yantis, each being the owner of one half of the land laid out in lots. The village had quite a prosperous growth for a few years, and was of considerable advantage to the country round about. The village was incorporated. In April, 1856, was held the first charter election, which resulted in the choice of the following officers: S. Ogden, mayor; C. S. Ogden, recorder; F. Johnson, J. McCurdy, C. Baughman, A. B. Beem, S. Stinson, councilmen; R. Phelps, marshal. Following are the officers elected in 1879: James Carpenter, mayor, Miles H. DeWitt, clerk; John Ulery, marshal; J. W. Goodrich, treasurer; E. Rice, L. Hines, Alexander Carpenter, G. D. Ulery, D. Quinn, Isaac Browning, councilmen; Christopher Horlocker, commissioner. The village is a special school district. A good school building of brick, two stories in height, was erected in 1872, at a cost of three thousand dollars. The building trustees were S. W. Ranney, George W. Holmes, J. W. Goodrich, J. J. Boston, Louis Hine, and H. H. McCurdy. The first superintendent after the new school-house was built, was R. P. Mills. The schools have at present about fifty pupils, and are in a very satisfactory condition, under the superintendency of Mr. Homer Smith, son of Archibald Smith. New Albany has two hotels, kept by A. J. Fix, and G. D. Ulery; three stores, F. Johnston's, D. Quinn's, and John W. Goodrich's. Mr. Johnston has been in business in the village since 1854. Wagon-making is carried on by Alexander Carpenter, and Zachariah McGuire; blacksmithing by Miles H. DeWitt, and Louis Hine; and shoemaking by William Johnston.

OTHER VILLAGES.

Loren Hills, and Lester Humphrey, in 1826, laid out a village plat on the Granville road, near where New Albany now is, and named it "Lafayetteville," but no improvements were made there, and the ground was, a few years later, given back to agriculture.

Francis Clymer laid out a village in 1835, upon his farm, and named it Mount Pleasant, but this, too, was a failure, and was abandoned.

BROWN

This township is bounded on the north by Canaan township, Madison county, and Washington; west by Canaan and Jefferson townships, in the same county; south by Prairie, and east by Norwich, Washington, and Jefferson townships. The surface presents the same level plain which characterizes the townships comprising this portion of Franklin county, except along the extreme western boundary, where it is cut by numerous small ravines. It has no stream of water, except Big Darby creek. This flows along the entire western line of the township, and was considered, in the early settlement, of much importance.

The soil is mainly gravel, though in some portions a black loam predominates. In productiveness, the township is fully up to the average.

Michael Sullivant and Lyne Starling formerly owned much of the land in this township.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of Brown township was made along Big Darby creek, and began in, perhaps, 1808 or 1810. The eastern portion remained a dense wilderness, until as late as 1840.[1] The writer is unable to state to whom belongs the honor of having been the first settler in Brown township. Adam Blount was one of the earliest settlers. He was from Virginia. Joseph Belchey, a son-in-law, came with him.

John Patterson, also from Virginia, located here, about the same time, but, after a few years, returned to his former home.

John Hayden, a native of Pennsylvania, came from Hamilton county, in 1818, locating upon the farm now occupied by Jacob High, in Brown township, and here he died, in March, 1827. He was twice married. The children, by the first wife were: Elizabeth, David, Isaac, and Rachel, who are all deceased, except the eldest, now the widow of Dr. Rathbun, from whom the writer obtained the principal items of early history for the township. The children of John Hayden, by the second marriage, were: Hannah, William B., Nancy, Joseph, Jeremiah, and Sarah, only one of whom is living.

James Boyd, from Tennessee, settled in the township

in 1820. None of the family now live in the township.

James Rinier, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Brown township, in 1822. After a few years, he moved to Hamilton county.

Knowlton Bailey settled in the township quite early.

Obil Beach, whose wife was Elizabeth Kilbourn, came from Vermont to Ohio, in 1817, and located near Plain city, Madison county, where he died, as did also his wife. The children were: Susan, Amos, Marova, Uri, Ambrose, Rhoda, Sarah, Lorenzo, Roswell, and Obil O. and Orin O. (twins). Two of Uri's children live in Brown township—Malona C. (Mrs. John Kilgore), and Uri, who married Elleanor Downing. Chauncey Beach, a son of Ambrose, who married Elizabeth Kilgore, also lives in Brown township.

Jacob Frances and wife, Winnie Adams, were natives of Virginia. Early in the present century they settled in Athens county, Ohio. After living there a few years, the family located in Madison county, and, in 1825, made purchase of the land in Brown township, now occupied by a son, Henry. This was covered with a dense wood, but by determined and well directed effort, this has disappeared, and in its stead, we find broad acres, whose product yields a rich return to the husbandman. Mr. Francis died in August, 1840, and his wife some two years later. The children were as follows: Elizabeth, John, Sarah, Mary, Joseph, Henry, Nancy, Winnie, Hester, Jacob, and James. One only lives in the township: Henry, who married Elizabeth Hunter, now occupies the old homestead. From this gentleman the writer obtained the following names of settlers who were living in the township in 1825: George and Ananias Harris, Benjamin Morris, John Ross, and Samuel Ballinger. James Huggett came about the same time.

Abram Reece and Theresa King, his wife, were from Virginia, and came to Franklin county in 1812. Ten years later they removed to Madison county, where they lived until 1831, when they located permanently in this township. The farm is still occupied by the heirs. Mr. Reece died May 5, 1875, and his wife September 2, 1860. There were ten children in the family, six only of whom are now alive, and but three reside in this county: Robert, who married Sarah A. Slyh; David, not married, and Wilson, who married Jane Walker. All of these sons were soldiers in the Union army during the rebellion.

Henry C. Alder, whose wife was Elizabeth Patterson, is a grandson of Jonathan Alder, of whom we learn as follows: In March, 1782, he and his brother, David, were in the woods, near their home, in what is now West Virginia, when they were surprised by a party of Indians, and Jonathan, being but a mere boy (nine years of age), was easily captured. The brother ran, but was thrust through with a spear, killed, and afterwards scalped. Jonathan was finally adopted by the *Shawnee* tribe, and lived with the wife of Colonel Lewis, one of the chiefs. In June, subsequent to his capture, occurred the defeat of Crawford. After Wayne's victory, Alder, having in the meantime married an Indian woman, came to live on Big Darby creek. He became dissatisfied with his wife, and, after considerable trouble, succeeded in effecting a separation, when he returned to his family in Virginia, where he married Mary Blount, with whom he returned to his former home on Big Darby creek, in Madison county, and here he died in about 1850. A son, Henry, purchased in 1835, the farm in Brown township where Henry C. Alder now lives. Jonathan Alder lived with the Indians twenty-four years, and when he left them could talk but little English.

Thomas Kilgore was born in Pennsylvania, soon after which event his parents removed to Kentucky. In 1798 they came to Ohio, and for a few years, lived at Chillicothe. Thomas came to Madison county. He married Jane Patterson, and located in Canaan township, some two miles southwest of Plain city. Here he died on January 9, 1873. His wife died June 5, 1863. Of the eight children composing the family, three settled in Brown township: John, who married Malone C. Beach; Sarah, who became the wife of Jeremiah Sherwood, now deceased, and Elizabeth, who married Chauncey Beach.

John Lloyd and wife, Margaret Evans, were natives of Wales. They were married there on Saturday, and the following Monday, took passage for America. They arrived in Columbus on June 1, 1840, and the latter part of the same month, located in Brown township, erecting the log cabin a short distance from where stands the substantial brick dwelling now occupied by the family. He now owns five hundred and sixty acres of land, which he purchased in a wild state, paid for by honest labor, and has the greater part of it cleared, and under cultivation. His wife died August 9, 1878. The children were Mary (who is deceased), John, Elizabeth, Richard, Margaret, David and Anna.

N. E. Ferris who married Maria L. Samuels, located in Brown township in 1840. He became prominent among its best citizens. He died March 23, 1879. None of his children live in the township.

John Helser purchased the farm he now occupies, in 1844. His wife was Elizabeth Hendell. Two of his sons live in the township: Levi W., who married Mary Brant, and Frank, whose wife was Mary Schofield.

William Winegardner, and Daniel and Nathan Walker settled in the township about the same period as the above, and now occupy a prominent place in the township.

John McCoy and wife, Elizabeth Bell, came from Harrison county, Ohio, to Brown township, in 1849. He purchased a tract of wild land, consisting of five hundred acres in the southern portion of the township. This is now occupied by his descendants. He died in 1864, and his widow now resides in West Jefferson, Ohio. The children were Jane (Mrs. Judge Clark), John, Colmore, Jacob, James, Alexander, William, Hannah (Mrs. D. Priest), and Mary A. (Mrs. B. Carson).

Charles A. Holmes came with his parents from New York to Kirtland, Lake county, Ohio, early in its settlement. The Mormons became unpleasantly numerous, and in 1856 he sold and located in the eastern portion of Brown township, then all woods. He married Mary J. Ferris, a native of Columbus. Mr. Holmes died October

S. J. Woolley

Fannie V. Woolley

SOLOMON JACKSON WOOLLEY.

This gentleman, in some respects, one of the most remarkable characters in Franklin county, is a native of the Buckeye State, born near Zanesville, Muskingum county, on the twelfth day of January, 1828, the first son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Askins) Woolley, poor but very worthy people, to whom our hero owes many of his traits and much excellent early training. Mr. Woolley describes his mother as "not an educated woman, but a woman of remarkable natural abilities." On her father's side, she was of Holland descent, and her ancestors, including her father and grandfather, had been people of considerable substance in Amsterdam, where they carried on a large manufactory of silks, linens, etc. Jacob Askins, her father, during a commercial voyage to England, some time in the last century, was overtaken by a terrible storm, which so disabled the vessel upon which he was a passenger that she drifted for several months at the mercy of the winds and waves, and was finally driven across the Atlantic, and cast a wreck upon the shores of Virginia, nearly all originally on board having perished. Mr. Askins, then still a young man, was among the survivors, but was deterred by his dreadful experiences from again venturing upon the sea, and decided to settle in the new world, to which he had so strangely emigrated. He settled in Loudoun county in the Old Dominion, married a Miss Shafer, and after some years, removed to Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, where he reared his family, including Elizabeth, who was the mother of S. J. Woolley. Mr. Woolley's ancestors on the father's side were English, but emigrated from the mother country long before the Revolutionary war, and were among the first settlers of New Jersey. Jacob Woolley, his grandfather, removed to Athens county, Ohio, when that part of the State was almost an unbroken wilderness, and settled upon what is now called Jonathan's creek. His son, Isaac, father of the subject of this sketch, was bred a stone-cutter, and afterwards spent most of his time away from the paternal home, working at his trade. After his first marriage, which was to a Miss Stokely, of Muskingum county, he settled on a place of his own near Zanesville, from which he removed, when Solomon was but one year old, to another, three miles from Amesville, in Ames township, Athens county, on a branch of Federal creek, where most of his family were reared. By this marriage he had several sons, half-brothers of Solomon, who, in after years, generously remembered them, as will be presently and more fully recorded. Their mother died while they were young, and Mr. Woolley, in the year 1827, took Miss Elizabeth Askins to wife. Several years afterwards, he sold the Athens county farm, and purchased another in Star township, Hocking county, where he resided for many years. Solomon was still very young at the time of the removal, but rendered all the assistance he could in the labors of the farm, and in due time, as the half-brothers, one after another, grew to manhood and went away, he took upon himself its chief burdens, as his father was absent a large part of the time, pursuing his vocation of stone-cutter. He found little time or opportunity for schooling, nine months in all, or three terms of about three months each, in the primitive country schools of that day, comprising the whole of his formal education. Until he was fourteen years of age, he had never had an hour's training in school. About that time the people of the neighborhood spontaneously agreed that they ought to have a school-house, and forthwith set about the erection of a rude affair, which was ready for occupancy within a fortnight after the vote to build it was taken. Mr. Woolley thus pleasantly describes this antique structure:

> "The architecture of this school-house did not correspond with that of the present day. It was made of round logs, with a clap-board roof, laid on loose, with weight-poles on top, to hold the clap-boards down; the floor was laid with what we called puncheons—a tree split in wide pieces, from two to eight inches thick, and hewn on one side; the chimney was made at one end, of stone, and we gathered up enough newspapers to paste over the windows, in place of glass; the paper, being oiled, transmitted a very mellow light. Slabs, or boards, were fastened around the walls, for our writing desks, and pins upon the walls to hang our hats and dinners on. Our seats were made of small trees, split in two, with the split side dressed, and four pins, or legs, underneath, making each of the proper height for a seat."

The schools kept in such buildings in those days, were of the kind, long since passed away in this State, known as "subscription schools." Miss Rebecca Prindle was the first teacher in this school, and so young Woolley's the preceptor, except his mother, from whom he had already received, as he subsequently learned, valuable instruction at home. The old-fashioned spelling-school was held by her once every week in term-time. In the summer he attended a Sabbath-school nearly four miles from his home. He was even now remarked as different from other young people of his age, preferring to associate with men rather than boys, and poring over his book at noon-time, during recesses, and in spare hours at home, rather than engage in play as the others did. He learned rapidly within the limited round of studies to which his opportunities confined him, and has since considerably redeemed his early deficiencies by persistent and careful reading, and is now fairly accounted among well-disciplined and well-informed men.

When but sixteen years of age, young Woolley achieved a notable business and industrial triumph. Through bad management his father's finances became involved, and he was compelled to borrow four hundred dollars at ten per cent. interest, giving a mortgage upon his farm by way of security. A year rolled speedily around, and nothing was realized toward the extinguishment of the debt. It was considered in the neighborhood inevitable that the mortgagee would get the place by foreclosure. At this crisis Solomon came to the rescue, and proposed that while his father should continue at his trade for the support of the family, he would undertake the sole charge of the farm (one hundred and sixty acres) in a vigorous effort to make enough to lift the mortgage. It was agreed to. Within eighteen months the full sum must be raised, and Solomon saw that with the best of management it was only possible to effect it by sowing most of the land to wheat, and that then, with a good harvest and fair price, success was certain. He had not only the entire responsibility to shoulder, but almost the entire labor to do, since his adult half-brothers had now all gone

from home, and his younger brothers were too small to be of much service. He buckled fearlessly and stoutly, however, to his task. Beginning his day of labor at four o'clock, he worked three hours until breakfast, and then, with brief intermissions for dinner and supper, he he kept on until dark and on moonlight nights until far into the evening. His faithful toil, though it brought him many hours of weariness and somewhat impaired his health, met with its reward. It turned out to be "a good wheat year," and Solomon's crop—"good, well-filled grains, of a superior quality"—was the finest in that region. Wheat, too, was higher than usual, and he sold for a good price. Consequently, when the mortgage fell due, he had the proud satisfaction of releasing it in full, and presenting it to his lately burdened and anxious, but now overjoyed and grateful parents.

His first commercial venture, however—an enterprise which was taken in hand as soon as the troubles and labors induced by the mortgage were well out of the way—was not so fortunate. In the spring of 1845, he discovered an earthly substance upon his father's place, which turned red in course of burning or baking, and which, after sundry experiments, he concluded would be an acceptable substitute for Spanish brown or Venetian red. As soon as his big wheat crop was disposed of, he set about the erection of a horse-mill for grinding the stuff, though he had not the slightest experience as a mill-wright, and in his effort incurred the risk of unlimited ridicule from his neighbors. It was finished in about six months, and did run successfully, notwithstanding the unfavorable prophecies of his friends. He prepared about twelve hundred pounds of the new "Spanish brown," and soon afterwards started with it on his first visit to a large city. Taking a steamer at Pomeroy, he went to Cincinnati, and there made diligent and persistent attempts to sell the novel product. The real article of commerce, however, was bringing but a small price, and all the dealers were fully stocked with it, so that he did not succeed in effecting a single sale, and finally left the whole for sale on commission with the firm of Springman & Son, from whom he does not appear ever to have received a single remittance on its account. His first independent enterprise was thus a flat failure. Young Woolley made no complaint, but returned quietly to his rural home, where he remained, the last of his regular residence beneath the old roof-tree, during the winter of 1845–6.

The next spring, at his own solicitation, he went to Chauncey to learn the trade of cabinet-making, but left it shortly for the purpose of enlisting among the volunteers in the Mexican war. Visiting home, however, before enlistment, he there met with so much opposition that he changed his plans, and went to work for two months with Mr. H. Kanode at Logan, Hocking county. He then served Mr Alvin Finney as a laborer for a month, when he went to Chillicothe, and obtained employment in a slaughter-house for a short time. He had now got about twenty dollars ahead, and determined to embark in book-agency. Arranging with a Hartford (Connecticut) firm, the publishers of a "History of the United States," for a supply of books, he went to Cincinnati to procure the first lot shipped to him, and returning to Pomeroy, at once began his journey from house to house, in the effort to sell his wares. It was disheartening work at first, and several days elapsed before a single sale was made. Meanwhile he had revisited home, and in the neighborhood, by giving adequate security—for such was the general want of confidence in his success as a book-canvasser, notwithstanding his financial victory on the farm the year before, that he could get nothing "on time" without giving security—he purchased, on credit, a cheap old horse and the wood-works of a buggy, which he rigged up for his business, and started out again. He soon began to make sales, and rapidly reaped a tolerable harvest, selling over one hundred and fifty books in a comparatively short time. He remained at this work until the fall of 1848, traversing parts of Ohio and Virginia, and then intended to launch out more extensively into the business, but was forestalled by a Columbus firm, which secured the general agency for his book for all the western country, and effectually shut him out of the canvass.

Mr. Woolley now retired, temporarily, from the book business, but in no way discouraged by his various reverses and checks, he determined to make a bold push for the great metropolis of the country, the city of New York, to see what opportunities it had to offer in the way of business. At Kingston in Ross county, he engaged to accompany a party going with a drove of horses to that city, taking his own horse with the lot. They started about the first of March, 1849. It proved a singularly interesting and eventful journey to the youthful adventurer. He records, with enthusiastic delight, his observations of scenery, especially in the region traversed by the Alleghenies, of the towns and farming country passed through on their slow journey to the seaboard, which was reached in about six weeks. After staying at Chatham near New York, ten days, to put the horses in suitable order for market, they were sold, and among them the horse owned by young Woolley, for which he realized seventy-five dollars. He did not engage in any employment in the city, but, after investing most of his means in a lot of brass clocks and some more books, the former of which he had shipped to Fort Wayne, Indiana, and the books to Logan, Ohio, he embarked on the river Hudson for Albany. On the way thither, late at night, the "Empire," the steamboat on which he had taken passage, came in collision with a schooner heavily loaded with lumber, in Newburg bay, and sank with considerable loss of life. Mr. Woolley had not yet retired at the time of the collision, and with some difficulty made his escape to the schooner, losing all his clothing, except what he had on, but thankful to escape with life, especially when compelled to view the heart-rending scene of terror, panic, and drowning that speedily succeeded upon and near the "Empire." Albany was reached in safety upon another steamer the next morning, where cars were taken for Buffalo, and there he took passage on the steamer "Baltic" for Cleveland, en-route home. Upon this vessel he was destined to meet with another

thrilling adventure. When about twelve miles out, the "Baltic" collided with a propeller, which did considerable damage, and led the captain of the former to return to Buffalo. An inspection of the injury, the next morning, however, resulted in a decision that the vessel might safely proceed on her voyage. She again put to sea, and Cleveland was reached without further incident. Mr. Woolley proceeded thence homeward by stage, receiving generous aid and hospitality, after his money was exhausted, from Judge Robison and other friends at Wooster.

After resting a few days at home, Mr. Woolley started for Fort Wayne, to sell his clocks. It was now the middle of August; the wheat crop of the year had failed, and the cholera had broken out in many places. It was, apparently, a very unfavorable season for such operations as his; and the clock peddlars, with which the neighborhood of Fort Wayne was then overrun, had already made an unlucky and discouraging canvass of the whole region. But the young speculator was not daunted, and, setting vigorously and intelligently to work, his clocks and books were soon all disposed of, in and about the localities to which they had respectively been consigned. Returning in November, he was able to make an investment in land to the amount of one hundred and eighty acres, in the same township where his family resided. He realized at least one thousand dollars from this one operation. He afterwards made a present of eighty acres from it to Isaac Casey, his half-brother.

He now, in the latter part of 1849, at the instance of a friend, Dr. T. P. Jackson, turned his attention to the then comparatively new business of taking portraits by the daguerreotype process. Early in the next year, with an apparatus and stock, purchased in Cincinnati, and only four days' instruction, received from Mr. V. L. Richardson, a Zanesville artist, at an expense of as many dollars, he embarked in this business, to which much of his future life was faithfully and successfully devoted. His beginnings were very small, however. At New Plymouth, his first point, he took no pictures for a week, but had more encouragement the second week, and then moved on to McArthurstown, where he seems to have become disheartened at his poor success, both in getting orders and in managing his chemicals so as to take good portraits, and sold his apparatus to one G. W. Pitcher. A siege with the chills and fever followed, which lasted about three months. Procuring a larger apparatus than before, Mr. Woolley started out again, and operated, with varying success, at Logan and Amesville, where he again sold out. Purchasing another outfit in Cincinnati, he took it to Virginia (that part of it now West Virginia), where he visited Parkersburgh, Harrisville, Point Pleasant, Buffalo, and Ripley, making some progress, but not yet doing very well. It was now January, 1857, and most of this year was spent in another Ohio tour. The next year he took his apparatus and stock down the Ohio river, landed at Henderson, Kentucky, and remained there and at other points in that State for several months. At Madisonville, the county seat of Hopkins county, he saw, for the first time, a slave sold, a young negro girl being struck off at auction by the sheriff. Another place of interest visited was Russellville, the birthplace of the notorious forger, Monroe Edwards. From Kentucky, Mr. Woolley pushed into Tennessee, visiting Nashville, Franklin, Lebanon, Gallatin, and Memphis. At the latter place he took passage on the steamer "Charleston," for New Orleans, where he embarked upon a gulf steamer for Franklin, in the Attakapas country. In this place he stayed but nine days, returning to New Orleans by way of the Bayou Plaquemine, and thence going to Bayou Sara, where, and at St. Francisville, Morganza, and other places in Northern Louisiana, he operated successfully during the early part of 1853. On the sixteenth of April, at Springville, Louisiana, he was initiated into the mysteries of the Sons of Temperance. He returned to New Orleans the latter part of the month, and there reembarked for Cincinnati, and the dear old home in Hocking county. A few weeks were passed pleasantly here, and, on Independence day, 1853, he started for New York, to revisit that city and see the World's fair, then being held in the well-remembered Crystal Palace, in the upper part of the city. During this visit he purchased a new instrument for daguerreotyping, and several hundred dollars' worth of stock, and returned, as from his former eastern trip, by way of Albany, Buffalo, and Cleveland, but without the perils of the trip of four years previous. He set up his new apparatus at home, and took a large number of portraits, and also operated with much success at Athens and Pomeroy. At the latter place he dropped daguerreotyping for a time, and entered upon a new and bold undertaking. Purchasing a flatboat and its load of sash for one thousand and forty-one dollars, he embarked with it, in person, down the river, having, also, two families, a small party of emigrants, on board. Dropping slowly down the Ohio and Mississippi, at times leaving the frail and uncomfortable vessel and going on to some important point in a steamer, he arrived, with his animate and inanimate cargo, after many adventures and dangers, and a thoroughly disagreeable voyage in general, at Memphis. He found that he could sell none of his sash here at a profit, but, nevertheless, disposed of a small amount at this place, and, presently, of a much larger quantity at Vicksburgh. At the latter point he sold the flatboat to the heads of the families on board.

His total loss by this venture was about eight hundred dollars, but he considered it a decided advantage to him in the long run. From Vicksburgh, he went to Bayou Sara again, to begin another tour of business as a daguerrean artist. He operated in a number of towns in this region, and on the twenty-fourth of June reached his first point in Texas, at the pleasant town of Marshall. He remained here over a month, and thence proceeded to what eventually became an extensive tour of the State, which he found remarkably profitable, and by which he far more than redeemed his recent losses. At Jefferson he sold his apparatus to a Mrs. Hargrave, and then traveled, by stage, to Shreveport, where he awaited the arrival of another instrument from New York. Re-entering Texas, he made another tour of travel and business in

the State during 1855 and a part of 1856, visiting a large number of important towns, and everywhere observing men and things with his characteristic shrewdness and care. About the middle of the latter year, he returned to his father's home, now removed to a farm, fifteen miles northwest of Columbus. In August, his health having been impaired by his long and arduous labors in a southern climate, he went to New York city, to reside for a time at Dr. Taylor's water-cure establishment, where he soon reaped decided benefit. He had now accumulated about seven thousand dollars as the gains of honest industry; but aspiring to still higher rank in the profession, he took the opportunity of his short residence in New York city to learn the art of taking portraits on paper and glass, with the then celebrated firm of Meade Brothers. Upon his return, he opened a photograph gallery in Columbus, and continued in business there for several months. In October, 1857, he lost, by consumption, his own and only brother, to whom he was very greatly attached. The next month he bought a tract of seven hundred acres of land in Brown township, Franklin county, about three miles from the present Hilliard's station, on the Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central railway, the same which he has since developed into the beautiful and very valuable "Appledale farm." During this year he took another professional tour through Ohio, and made a second visit to Kentucky, during which, at the State fair, in Henderson, his photographic work was honored with the first premium offered by the society. In December, he revisited Louisiana, and operated there, and in Texas, until the last of June, 1858, when he returned to Columbus, and spent some time and money in improving his new place near Hilliard's. In November, he again went south, and at Pattersonville, Louisiana, formed a partnership with a Dr. Cissna, and with him built a floating gallery, for business along the rivers and lakes of that region. This arrangement was dissolved the next June, and Mr. Woolley spent the rest of the summer in Ohio, occupying a part of it with the erection of a handsome marble monument over the remains of his brother. In the fall of this year (1839), he made more ample preparations for business, by the engagement of Mr. Asa Bushby, a landscape and portrait painter of some note, to travel with him, color pictures, and perform such other duties as his special talents and training fitted him for. With him another and final southern trip was projected, and the pair arrived at Alexandria, Louisiana, on the twenty-sixth of December, where they remained two months, and afterwards visited one or two points in Texas, when Mr. Bushby, disgusted with southern experiences, although they paid well, withdrew and returned to his home in Massachusetts. Mr. Woolley continued the tour in the Lone Star State, with greater success than ever, making in a single month, at Bonham, for example, nearly six hundred dollars net profit. This trip kept him away from home for many months, being the longest absence he had had; and he did not come north until after the great drama of the Rebellion had opened, when he took passage on the "Grey Eagle," the last boat which was allowed by the rebels to leave New Orleans for the north, and reached Columbus in safety, about the first of June. By this one trip, extending over something less than two years, he had netted about five thousand dollars.

His traveling business, now for a time over, Mr. Woolley settled down to the improvement of his large tract in Franklin county. It had originally been exceedingly swampy and rough—apparently about the most hopeless piece of landed property in that part of the country; and the neighbors scouted the idea of his being able to make any thing of it. They expected to see him "pour money down a rat hole," and prophesied that he would sink his entire fortune amid its bogs. He set resolutely to work, however, clearing, draining, planting an orchard, etc., until, by successive improvements from year to year, he has made this once forbidding tract one of the most productive and valuable farming properties in Ohio. Early realizing that an immense amount of drainage must be done, he purchased and set up a tile-mill on his own premises, which has been sufficient to equip fifteen or sixteen miles of tile-drain on his farm, as well as to fill numerous orders for his neighbors. His success in the reclamation of this unpromising purchase (made from Mr. M. L. Sullivant, the great Illinois farmer, at fifteen dollars per acre), is one of the most noteworthy features of his career, and has, of itself, sufficed to make his name known far and wide.

In 1862 Mr. Woolley determined to do something of his old work inside the army lines. Proceeding to Fayetteville, Virginia, he opened a gallery in such rooms as were to be had. The provost marshal here at this time was Col. R. B. Hayes, now president of the United States, from whom Mr. Woolley received sundry favors. Driven from house to house, however by the necessities of military occupation, he was finally forced to fit up a cow shed for his artistic operations. He remained here through the winter and most of the spring, leaving on the fifteeth of May for home. He now had his aged and infirm parents removed to his own farm, near Hilliard's, where they died in due course of nature, and were remembered by their son, by way of external honor, in the erection of a noble monument, of Scotch grey stone, standing sixteen feet high, and built at a cost of eight hundred dollars. He afterwards operated inside the army lines, at Corinth, Mississippi, having now a photographic tent of his own, one hundred by twenty-five feet in size, the largest of the kind then used anywhere with the army. He was here during the battle of Corinth, October 3, 1862, in which he lost a nephew, killed in the ranks, whose remains he had decently buried in the cemetery at that place. His health was very poor while here, and he was unable to work more than half the time; yet, by careful superintendence of four picture-rooms which he had established in and about Corinth, he cleared over three thousand dollars in this one venture. In 1863 he operated at Memphis and other points; but was compelled, by the state of his health, to spend part of this and several after years at the water-cure, in New York city, before mentioned. While on his way to Little Rock, Arkansas, in the fall of the year, he had a narrow escape

from capture by the rebels—a large steamer, in full sight of that upon which he was, being taken and destroyed by them. At this place he remained until May, 1864, and cleared four thousand dollars. During the following summer, at the request of his fellow-townsmen and on the commission of the governor, he undertook a recruiting expedition among the negroes at the south, to raise men to fill the quota of Brown township. He visited many points in Tennessee and Alabama for this purpose; but the field had been too persistently and diligently gleaned, and he returned without success, but generously bearing all his own expenses, and returning every penny of the three thousand seven hundred dollars raised in the township for the procurement of recruits.

His career in the portrait business was now ended, as he supposed, and he was to give thenceforth his entire time and attention to the development of his home property. In the fall of 1867, however, his health compelled him to go to Dr. Trall's water-cure, at St. Anthony, Minnesota, to spend the winter. He took his photographic apparatus along and opened a room in that place, where it was destroyed by fire shortly aftewards. Much sympathy was expressed for him at Dr. Trall's, and offers of pecuniary aid were made, which he, of course, declined, and returned to his home the March following. His life since has been comparatively uneventful. Although an ardent and unswerving Republican since the birth of the party he has declined to go actively into politics, and has invariably refused office, although frequently tendered him, except once, when he accepted a petty township office rather than pay the penalty with which he was threatened; and he has also filled some school offices in his township. He has not spent much time upon secret societies, but was made a Free and Accepted mason in 1857, at Logan, Hocking county; and is the original granger of Franklin county, having been instumental in securing the organization of the first grange of the Patrons of Husbandry within its borders. In religion he has long been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is fairly orthodox in his views, yet an independent thinker, with broad sympathies and liberal tendencies. He is a vegetarian in his dietetic belief; but is by no means rigid or troublesome in the application of his principles, at the home table or elsewhere. His feelings are strongly with any society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. While still a boy, he notes the killing by his shot of one of the deer that abounded in the forest adjoining his early home; but declares that "the poor thing made such a pitiful crying that I could never be induced to shoot at another." He would not rob or tear up a bird's nest, or allow other boys to touch one. Some humane views of his on this subject of killing birds, communicated to the *Ohio Farmer* a number of years ago, were very kindly received and led to his engagement as regular correspondent of that paper—an arrangement which was maintained with mutual satisfaction for six or seven years. He has also written much, mainly agricultural topics, for the *National Agriculturist;* the *American Patron;* the *Western Rural*, of Chicago; the *Dirigo Rural*, of Bangor, Maine; the *Western Patron*, of Findlay, Ohio; the *Southern Agriculturist*, of Columbia, South Carolina; the *Germantown* (Pennsylvania) *Telegraph*; the *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus; and the *Drainage and Farm Journal*, of Indianapolis, Indiana. To the topic largely treated by the last named, as indicated by its title, he has given especial attention; and his writings thereon, growing as they do out of his large practical experience, have especial value. One communication of his, traversing an opinion expressed by the *Drainage and Farm Journal*, converted the editor of that magazine, and brough it into harmony with Mr. Woolley's views. In 1878, an essay upon drainage, prepared by him, took the prize of twenty-five dollars, offered by the State board of agriculture, for the best paper upon this theme; and it will be found printed in full in the report of the Board for that year. His writings, although devoid of rhetorical effect and making no attempt at exhibition of scholarship, have proved thorougly acceptable and useful to sensible, practical men.

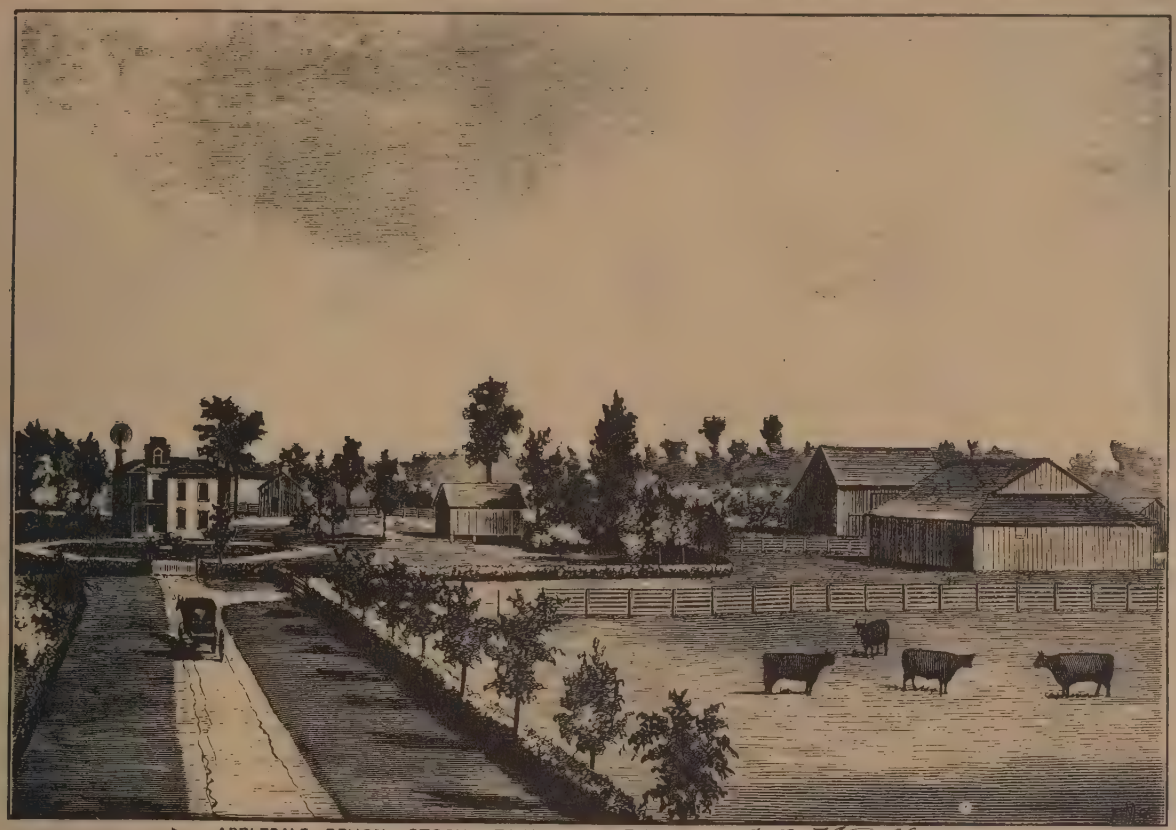
Of late years, Mr. Woolley has given much attention to the growth of Devon cattle and Southdown sheep, from the sale of which he has realized large sums. About the only designation in the way of businesss which he himself, as indicated by the return-card upon his envelopes, is "Proprietor of the Appledale Herd of Devon Cattle." With his vegetarian proclivities, he would not be likely to neglect fruit-raising; and the orchard which was among his first improvements nearly twenty years ago, with subsequent additions, is now in fine bearing condition, and is a very valuable feature of the property. It comprises about forty acres, mainly set to apples and pears, producing, of the former alone, about four hundred bushels last year.

Mr. Woolley is a quiet, self-contained man, not familiar in his manners, nor easy in the formation of acquaintances; yet he is thoroughly faithful and tenacious in his friendships. His retiring nature is not the result of timidity or lack of nerve, as his long and courageous battle with the fickle Dame Fortune would indicate, as also the following incident: About two years ago, while engaged in cider-making, the end of a forefinger was unluckily smashed. It needing immediate attention, as he thought, and disdaining to await the services of a physician, he had his pocket-knife taken out and opened by a friend, and then coolly and deliberately amputated his finger at the first joint. It healed up without difficulty, "at the first intention," and presents a more sightly appearance than most of the fingers which the doctors amputate.

His practical benevolence to his relatives is also well worth a note. The gift of an eighty-acre farm to a half-brother has already been recorded. To another he presented a farm in Union county, of one hundred acres, worth four thousand dollars; and to a brother-in-law he gave another farm in the same county, of sixty acres, held at three thousand dollars. In the later years of his parents he also voluntarily relinquished a mortgage which he had taken on their farm, to save it from falling into the hands of designing men, and handed the place over to them unincumbered.

In response to the great desire of his many friends in Ohio and elsewhere, Mr. Woolley is now engaged in writing an autobiography. It is almost finished, and promises to be a volume of great interest, not only to those with whom his own life has come in contact, but to those who desire to see the record of a life devoted to the honest pursuit of life's great ends and works, and all beautiful with generosity, kindness, and truth.

Mr. Woolley was united in the holy bonds of matrimony August 30, 1869, to Miss Fannie Virginia Cromwell, also of Franklin county, by the Rev. Daniel Horlocker, at the residence of the latter, near Groveport. In August and September, 1876, they took a pleasant trip to the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, visiting on their way Harper's Ferry, Valley Forge, Mount Vernon, and other interesting historic points. In their pleasant home at "Appledale," enjoying the fruits of their labor, and with the promise of a serene and sunny course and ending of life, we now bid them farewell.



APPLEDALE · DEVON · STOCK · FARM. RES. OF S. J. Woolley ·

APPLEDALE TILE WORKS, S. J. WOOLLEY, PROP'R, BROWN TP., FRANKLIN CO., OHIO.

4, 1874. The children were Nancy M. (deceased), Anna E. (Mrs. James Vanschoyck), and Wilbur C., who lives on the home farm.

PHYSICIANS.

The first doctor, to permanently locate in Brown township, was John Rathbun, in 1839. Dr. Rathbun was a skilful practitioner, and a valued member of the community. His practice was extensive and lucrative. At this time but one physician resides in the township, D. H. Welling, who is a graduate of the Eclectic college at Cincinnati, in the class of 1876 and 1877. Dr. Welling is spoken of as devoted to the profession of his choice, and a rising practitioner.

INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS.

Under this head the writer finds little to record, as Brown is exclusively an agricultural township. In 1837 Isaac Hayden erected a saw-mill on Big Darby creek, the first in the township, not a vestage of which now remains. Numerous steam saw-mills have had an existence in the township; they were of the portable variety. The only manufacturing establishment now in this township is the tile and brick works, which were established by S. J. Woolley, some fourteen years since. The location is on the Hilliard pike, in the northwest part of the township. Mr. Woolley does a large business; employing twelve men, and having invested, in real estate, buildings, etc., ten thousand dollars. His sales for 1878, aggregated four thousand dollars. Mr. Woolley is among the prominent farmers in the township; his farm comprising six hundred acres of land, forty of which is in orcharding. He also pays considerable attention to the breeding of Devon cattle.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first frame house in the township was built by Henry Alder, in about 1834. It is now occupied by a son, Henry C. The second frame house was built by Dr. Ruthbun, in 1841. This is still occupied by his widow, who settled here in 1829. Henry Francis erected the first brick house in the township, and is still a resident therein. A private post-office was established here in July, 1848, and called "Darby." Joseph O'Harra was the first postmaster, though not commissioned. The office was, after a few years, abandoned, and none now exists in the township. The first store in the township was opened by Sylvester Brown, many years since.

ORGANIZATION.

The territory, as at present embraced within the boundaries of Brown township, was formerly a part of the townships of Norwich, Prairie, and Washington. It was erected a separate township in the spring of 1830, but no records are now extant showing who were the township officials elected on organization. The present (1879) officers are: R. K. Reese, Cornelius Beyer, and Levi W. Helser, trustees; Samuel Patterson, clerk; Samuel Francis, treasurer; Uri Beach, assessor; Lemuel Rathbun and A. J. Carter, constables, and twelve supervisors. Following is a list of the justices of the peace for Brown township, from its organization until the present time: Jacob S. Rogers, James Layton, John D. Acton, Paul Alder, Joseph O'Harra, William Walker; Henry Francis, James Huggett, Chauncey Beach, N. E. Ferris, John Kilgore, George M. Clover, Richard Jones, Robert Bynner, and the present incumbents, Henry C. Alder and Robert K. Reece, who were elected to the position at the spring election of 1879.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH.

The first christian organization in Brown township was that known as the McCoy Methodist Episcopal church, in the south part of the township. This grew to be a flourishing church, and, in time, a comfortable frame meeting-house was erected. This church has ceased to exist, and the building has been converted into a barn.

WESLH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This is now the only christian organization in the township. The eastern portion of the township is largely settled by people of this nationality. The writer is indebted to John Lloyd, esq., for the data from which the following sketch is prepared. As early as the year 1845, services were held in a little log school-house, standing near the present church edifice, and during the same year an organization was effected. It was composed of the following members: John E. Rowland and wife, Francis Jones and wife, John Bibb and wife, and, possibly, two or three others. Services were held in the school-house until about 1860, when the present brick meeting-house was erected. Its cost was about eight hundred dollars. The trustees were: John Lloyd, Francis Jones, and Robert Bynner. A Sabbath-school was formed here, many years since, and has continued, with varying success, until the present time. The average attendance is small now, perhaps thirty. This is mainly due to the formation of a school in Norwich township, easier of access. Thomas W. Jones, is the present superintendent. The preachers of the Congregational faith who have, from time to time, spoken to this people, are: First, Rev. Dr. Hoge, of Franklinton, and, later, of Columbus, the pioneer of this denomination in Franklin county; following him—Revs. Seth Howells, David M. Evans, John H. Jones, Reese Powell, John Jones, James Davis, and Evan Jones. The church has no regular pastor at this time. The present deacons are: Francis Jones and Edward Evans.

SCHOOLS.

The first school remembered was held during the winter of 1820, in a little log cabin standing on the farm of Adam Blount. The teacher was Marantha Adams, and the children comprising the school were mainly of the families of Blount, Patterson, Hayden, and Belchy. The pioneer school-house was erected on the farm of James O'Harra. Some years later, it was a small affair. The pioneer school-house in the eastern portion of the township was built in the fall of 1840, and stood near the Welsh church. A man named Lynn taught a term of school in this building the subsequent winter. The school was made up from the families of Jones, Huggett, Evans, Roberts, Samuels, Bynner, Richards, Riggs, Rogers, Morris, Wilcox, Clover, Marshall, and a few

others, all first settlers in this portion of the township. In, perhaps, the year 1847, a number of colored people formed an association for the advancement of the cause of education for the children of their race. A tract of land was purchased in Brown township, buildings erected, and a school formed. It was finally abandoned, but the writer is not conversant with the causes which produced this result. Nothing is now left to mark the location of this institution. The present township board of education are: Willson Reece, president; Samuel Patterson, clerk; Thomas Jones, John Major, F. E. Linn. H. C. Alder, and Benjamin Davis.

ANCIENT REMAINS.

Along Big Darby creek, in the western part of Brown township, there existed, in the early settlement, many evidences of that mysterious people of whom so much has been written, and so little known—the Mound Builders. On the farm of Henry Francis there is yet remaining quite an extensive mound, and toward the creek were numerous others, which have now disappeared. These were evidently tumuli, or burial places, as many human bones were found during the excavation of these works. There was also an enclosure, or fort, on the farm of H. C. Alder, esq., with two circles, enclosing, perhaps, one-half acre of ground. Its location was upon the high bank of the creek, toward which was the usual opening, found in works of this kind. It was composed of gravel, which has been removed for building and other purposes. Human bones were also found here. It is highly probable that this was a favorite camping ground for the Indians, as stone hatchets, arrow points, skinning knives, etc., were found in great number by the settlers. Mr. Francis has a number of fine specimens found here.

SHARON.

This is known as township two, in range eighteen, and is one of the townships included in the United States military district. The original township was known as Liberty, and at that time it extended for a considerable distance into what is now Delaware county. Franklin county, when first organized, comprised but four townships, of which this was located in the northeast, Franklin in the northwest, Darby in the southwest, and Harrison in the southeast. The name was changed from Liberty to Sharon, March 4, 1806, and it was finally established, with its present boundaries, March 4, 1816. It is now five miles square, and is bounded on the east by Blendon, on the south by Clinton, on the west by Perry township in Franklin county, and has for its northern boundary the Delaware and Franklin county line.

The first election, held in the original township of Liberty, took place at the house of Joseph Beaty, June 21, 1803, at which time Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown were elected justices of the peace. At the same election Jeremiah Morrow was made the first representative from the State of Ohio to congress.

NATURAL FEATURES.

At the date of the advent of the early settlers, Sharon township, Franklin county, like nearly all portions of Ohio, was covered by a dense forest, consisting here of oak, elm, beech, maple, ash, walnut, and other varieties of timber. When these were removed, by the gradual process of clearing and burning, a rich soil was revealed, especially in the valleys of the Olentangy, and the numerous runs which help to form that stream. The entire surface of the township is naturally well drained, the land being of a sufficiently rolling nature to effect this without the use of any great artificial drainage. The Olentangy river runs from north to south through the township, a number of small runs emptying into it on either side. The eastern part of the township is drained by a number of small runs that empty into Alum creek, in Blendon township.

ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Sharon township, or at least the western part of it, was originally owned by General Jonathan Dayton, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, and Doctor Jonas Stanberry, of New York city. It is included in the military lands, appropriated by congress in 1796, to satisfy the claims against the government of the United States, held by officers and soldiers who served in the Revolutionary war. These lands were surveyed about 1798, into tracts of five miles square, which were divided into quarters, containing each four thousand acres.

On the fourteenth day of December, 1802, a colony was formed in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut, to purchase land and found homes in Ohio. Articles of agreement were made and signed by the owners of the land, comprising four sections (or quarters) situated upon and near the Whetstone (now Olentangy) river, in the military tract, as follows: "In the eighteenth range, first township and first section, second township, second and third sections, and third township, second section, containing sixteen thousand acres." The price agreed upon was one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

The purchasers in the formation of the colony agreed

between themselves that one lot of one hundred acres should be perpetually used for the purpose of providing a school, and a lot of one hundred acres should be used for the benefit of a Protestant Episcopal church. Also, two roads should be laid out, one running north and south, and one running east and west through the tract. It was also agreed that at the crossing of these roads a square plat, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, should be laid out and divided into one hundred and sixty lots, four of which, and those lying on the four central corners, should be given as a public square, to remain for a green or parade. One of the town lots was also reserved for a school lot, and one for a Protestant Episcopal church lot.

In the year 1804, the entire tract was partitioned off, and divided among the members of the company, each of whom received a little less than one hundred acres, with a certain number of village lots. The following is a list of the original colony, and the lots apportioned to each person: James Kilbourn, lots 93, 94, 116, 117; Thomas T. Phelps, 5, 6, 156; Abner Pinney, 54, 59, 70, 102, 127, 128, 129, 130; Russell Atwater, 30, 40, 46, 86, 90, 108, 119, 120, 121, 122, 135, 136; Jedediah Norton, 15, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, 74, 83, 85, 87, 92, 106, 111, 113; Job Case, 84, 88, 91, 95, 155; Levi Hays, 13, 14, 19; Levi Buttles, 3, 4, 29, 149, 24; Jeremiah Curtis; 68, 69; Zophar Topping, 1, 20, 80; Ebenezar Street, 57, 81, Nathan Stewart, 67, 99, 100, 110, 143; Roswell Wilcox, 133; Lemuel Kilbourn, 45; Jonas Stansberry, 36; Abner P. Pinney, 28; Josiah Topping, 23, 24, 53; Azariah Pinney, 44; Moses Andrews, 21, 22; Samuel Sloper, 51, 52; William Thompson, 63, 77, 82, 103, 115, 141, 142, 146, 159, 160; Alexander Morrison,sr., 2, 26, 39, 58, 72; Samuel Beach, 11, 12, 147, 148; John Gould, 18, 109; Alexander Morrison, jr., 31, 32, 33, 34, 43, 77, 114, 125, 126; Ezra Griswold, 16, 17, 61, 62, 78; William Vining, 104, 105, 123, 124; John Topping, 131, 132; Israel P. Case, 27; Israel Case, 37, 38, 137, 138; David Bristol, 7, 8, 60, 61; Glass Cochran, 97, 107, 112, 139, 140, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154; Lemuel G. Humphrey, Ambrose Case, and Jacob Mills, 9, 93, 98; James Allen, 65, 69, 96; Nathaniel W. Little, 25, 71, 75, 118, 144, 157, 158; Ichabod Plumb, 101; James Kilbourn, and others, committee, 10, 35, 64, 76, 134.

SETTLEMENT.

In the winter of 1801 and 1802, a company of enterprising men in the States of Connecticut and Massachusetts, organized a company under the name of the Scioto company, the object being to form a community of congenial tastes at some point in the territory of Ohio, near its principal stream, the Scioto river. Of their number, Rev. James Kilbourn was largely instrumental in promoting the enterprise, and he was appointed as agent to visit the west, and examine the country. He made his trip of exploration in the spring of 1802, and after traveling one thousand miles on foot through the wilderness, he selected sixteen thousand acres of land in sections two and three, of what is now township two, in range eighteen (Sharon township), and section one, in township one, and section two, in township three. He returned to Connecticut in the fall of the same year, and reported the purchase and location of the lands to the company. The following year he came on again, and preparation was made for the removal of the families who were to become the pioneers in this part of the wilderness. During the summer of 1803, Lemuel Kilbourn came to Ohio, with his family, accompanied by the following persons: Levi Pinney, Alexander Morrison, jr., Abner P. Pinney, William Morrison, Adna Bristol, E. C. Brown, and Israel P. Case. This party came in advance for the purpose of erecting cabins for the use of the colony, and also to erect a mill. On the fifteenth day of September, 1803, James Kilbourn, Ezra Griswold, with various others, and their families, commenced their journey toward the setting sun. Ezra Griswold, with his family, first completed the journey, arriving on the ground where is now situated the village of Worthington (then a perfect wilderness), on the twenty-sixth day of October. The other emigrants arrived soon afterwards. Ezra Griswold occupied a cabin on village lot number seventy-one; William Thompson, on seventy; David Bristol, on sixty; James Kilbourn, on sixty-one; Samuel Beach, on ninety-two; Zophar Topping, on eighty-three; Alexander Morrison, on eighty-two; Nathan Stewart, on one hundred; and Glass Cochran, on one hundred and one. All used the same well, which was dug on the south church lot. A school-house was immediately built on south college lot, and the same winter the first school was taught by Thomas T. Phelps. The first female teacher was Clarissa Thompson, who taught in the summer of 1804. It is a fact that the first timber cut for any kind of building purposes, in the woods, where the village now stands, was for a school-house, and the first house erected was a school-house. And as with the first settlers matters of education were foremost in their minds, and first in their work in the new country, so has it continued with the inhabitants of this town to the present day. Worthington attained notoriety for furnishing the best schools of all kinds to be found in the State, and at the present time has an excellent public school, as well as a normal school.

Colonel James Kilbourn came to Ohio to 1802, as agent of the Scioto company. He made a purchase of sixteen thousand acres of land, situated about the present town of Worthington, and, in 1803, brought out the colony of which he was agent. He was an Episcopal minister, and held the first service of that church in this part of the country. He was a prominent man in the early and later affairs of the colony; was instrumental in building the Worthington factory; kept a public house forty years or more; served in congress during 1812 and 1814; was in the State legislature in 1823, and again in 1838, besides filling various minor offices with credit. He was thrice married, first to Lucy Fitch, in Connecticut. She died in 1807, and he married Cynthia Goodale. By his first wife his children were: Hector, Lucy, Harriet, Orrel, and Byron. The latter became a distinguised civil engineer, and founded the city of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; he was also a member of the legislature of that State. His other children were: Eliza and Cynthia (twins), Lin-

coln, Charlotte, and James. His son, Lincoln, is engaged in the hardware business in Columbus. Colonel Kilbourn died in April, 1850.

Roswell Tuller came from Simsbury, Connecticut, to Ohio in 1803, with his wife and six children. They had three children after settling in Ohio. He remained in Sharon township a few years, and moved to Delaware county, where he was killed by a stroke of lightning. His son, Jonathan D., is the only one of the family now in the township.

Captain Abiel Case came soon after 1803. He owned a farm north of Worthington, and commanded a company in the war of 1812.

Moses Carpenter came very early, and remained a few years, when he went to Cincinnati. About 1829 he again came to Sharon township, and bought a small farm near the north line. His children were: Rodney, and Olive. Rodney lives near Worthington. Olive married a man named Cummings, and went to California, where she died.

James Russell came to Worthington at a very early day. He was a machinist, and a natural genius, and while living here constructed an orrery, to illustrate the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. This he sold in the east. His children were: Holman, James, Otis, Salome, Jerusha, and Mary Ann. The daughters married, and some of them are now living in Columbus.

Arias Kilbourn came soon after 1803. He was a hard worker, and after the factory was established worked there. He accumulated quite a large property, and owned a farm east of Worthington. Two of his sons went to the South, where they made homes. In his late years he took up the practice of dentistry, and went south, winters, to practice. His second wife was Phebe, daughter of Judge Stansberry. Both were buried in Worthington.

Judge Recompense Stansberry came soon after the Scioto company, and bought a tract of land in the south part of Worthington, where he lived and died. He was a prominent man in the country, and was appointed associate judge in 1849. In 1821, and again in 1841, he was postmaster at Worthington. Phebe, his only child, married Riggs Chapman, a merchant of Worthington. After the death of her first husband, she married Arias Kilbourn.

Jacob Fairfield was a well-known blacksmith, in an early day. His father was Jacob Fairfield, who had two sons, Jacob and John. Jacob Fairfield, sr., married, for his second wife, Mrs. Sabra Lewis, widow of Jedediah Lewis, who came to Worthington in 1807.

Isaac Case came from Simsbury, Connecticut, to Worthington, in 1804, with his family, consisting of wife and five children. Two more were born after settlement. He bought a farm of ninety-five acres, west of the river, but lived in the town, where he built a cabin, going from thence to his farm while engaged in clearing the land. He remained in the village a year or two, and then erected a cabin on his land, with no chimney, but simply a hole in the roof, through which the smoke could escape. They soon had a puncheon floor and chimney. His children were: Orlando, who married and died on the farm; Melona, who died with consumption; Pyrene, who was twice married, and died in Kentucky—her first husband was a tanner and currier, and had charge of that department in the Worthington factory; Philo, who died in Indiana, leaving a small family of children; Isaac Newton, who married Emily Vining, by whom he had two children—she died, and he married Mrs. Julia Case, by whom he has one child—and Jane, who married and died in Union county.

Samuel Wilson came to Ohio, from Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, in 1802. His birthplace was in New Hampshire, but he lived some time in New York, and was married before emigrating. Chillicothe was the first place in which he settled, he remained two years, after which he came to Sharon township, in 1804. One hundred acres of land were bought by him, on the east side of the river, and north of Worthington. A part of it was owned by Roswell Wilcox. When he came to Ohio he had four children, and three more were born here. He died in 1813. The children were: Laura, who married John Smith, and lived and died in Clinton township; Elizabeth, who married Alden Fuller, and died at Central college: Samuel, who was in the war of 1812 for a short time, and afterwards captain of a company of light-horse under the old State militia laws—he owned the old homestead after his father's death, and died there; Sarah, who married Jonathan Finney, and died in Delaware county; Jane, who married Ozem Gardner, and lived near Flint post-office, where she died in 1869; Lucy, who married John Seller, and died in Delaware county; John M., who married Jane Payne, now owns the old homestead, and lives on the west side of the river. Samuel Wilson, sr., came from New York by way of Pittsburgh, in a sleigh: from Pittsburgh by boat to Portsmouth, and up the Scioto river in a keel-boat, to Chillicothe. The first house in that city, covered with a shingle roof, was built by him. After he came to Worthington he managed Colonel Kilbourn's grist-mill some eight or ten years. He died in 1813, and his wife died in about 1847.

Bela M. Tuller came from Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, to Ohio, in 1805, and settled in Worthington. He came in November, and in the spring of 1806, bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Perry township, where he died in 1831. Early in the summer of 1812 he took a load of provisions to Sandusky, arriving just after news was received that war had been declared. He remained in Sandusky, with his team, until September, when he came home. He was sick when he left Sandusky, but managed to drive to Delaware, and from there sent a message home for assistance. His son, Flavel, went on, and brought him home. His children were: Flavel, Homer, Flora, Elvira (who died in infancy), Lydia, Holcomb, Achilles, Aurelius and Elvira.

Flavel Tuller came with his father in 1805, then ten years of age. When seventeen years old, in 1812, he went as teamster in the quartermaster's department, where he remained some three months, conveying provisions and supplies from Urbana to the army, under General Tupper. His early education was obtained in Worthington.

where he studied for a time in Bishop Chase's school. In 1832 he married Lucinda Holcomb, by whom he had eight children: Franklin F. and Homer (twins); Henry who died in 1834; Susan, Lucinda, and Henrietta. Before his marriage about 1816, he built two boats on the Olentangy, which he loaded with produce, cheese, potatoes, butter, pork, etc., and floated them down to the Mississippi river, when he sold them, bringing, up finally, at Natchez, Mississippi. About three years after his first venture he built another boat, which he took directly to Natchez, and there disposed of his entire stock. About 1822 he engaged in business in Worthington with his brother, Homer, remaining with him until about 1860. Together they built the first distillery in Perry township. The first year they did not do much business, but the second year they commenced before the Christmas holidays, and worked, almost continuously, one hundred days and nights, sleeping in their clothing. They cleared, at this time, about fifteen hundred dollars. In 1826 Mr. Tuller started a packing-house for pork, which he operated for about ten years. When in business in Worthington, they procured their goods by way of Baltimore and Wheeling in wagons; afterwards by wagon from Sandusky, until the canal was completed, when they were sent to Columbus. He has in his family a Bible that was sunk in Lake Erie in November, 1838, when the schooner "Toledo" went down. It was recovered, with other goods during the same season. Mr. Tuller held an office in the old State militia. He now lives with his son, Franklin, in Worthington, aged eighty-four years.

Homer Tuller, brother of Flavel Tuller, was his partner in business for many years. He married Ann Eliza Kilbourn. Flora, a sister, married Treadwell Moore, and moved to Wooster, where she died. Lydia married James E. Woodbridge, and moved to Mt. Union, where she died. Holcomb married Jane Woodruff, and settled in Dublin, where she died. Achilles died at Mt. Vernon, Indiana. Aurelius died young. Elvira married R. W. Shawhan, and lives in Tiffin.

Mr. Chapman came very early, and settled on the west side of the river, some three miles north of Worthington. He had a large family, consisting of Ridge, Polly, Sally, Albert, Lucinda, Lucius, Harriet, and Sylvia. His son, Albert, is a physician at Dublin.

Josiah Fisher came about the same time as Chapman, and owned a tract of land adjoining him, which he cleared and improved. His wife died there, and he sold his land and moved to Illinois. Dr. Timothy Fisher, his son, lives at Marion.

Mr. Starr came early, and settled north of Vining, in the north part of Sharon township, on the west side of the river, where he died. His widow married a man who worked for them, and afterwards sold the farm, and removed to near Carey, Ohio. One of the family still lives there.

Charles Thompson came from Massachusetts in about 1806, when about twenty years of age. His father, Judge William Thompson, came at the same time, and settled a mile north of Worthington. They remained on this land, clearing and improving it, until 1817, when Charles Thompson married Orill Morrison, and moved to a tract of land owned by his father, in Delaware county. He remained there but about six months, when he returned to his father's, and worked with him about two years. He then moved to a farm a mile further north, where he lived the remainder of his days. Their children were Pamelia, William, Henry, Catharine, Harriet, and Mary. Pamelia married Louis Johnson, and lives at the old homestead; Catharine married Christopher Calkins, and died in Delaware county; Harriet married Horatio Wright, and died in Worthington; Mary is engaged in the millinery business in Worthington; William died when a child.

Jonathan Park came to Ohio from Bernardston, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1806. He first settled, with his family, in the Rogers settlement, on the west side of the river. He remained there about one year, when he moved to Middlebury, in what is now Liberty township, Delaware county, where he remained several years, finally returning to Sharon township. He bought a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, east of Worthington, where he built a cabin, and improved his land. In 1865 he moved into Worthington, where he died the same year. His wife died in 1878. Their children were: Rodney J., who lives in Missouri; Hulburt H., in Rock Island county, Illinois; William S., in Worthington, where he has a farm —he is also part owner of the Miami Powder works, at Xenia, Ohio; Sophia A. who lives in De Kalb county, Illinois; Sylvia M., who lives in Greene county; and Juliette, who was the youngest child.

Moses Maynard emigrated to Ohio, from Massachusetts, in 1806, with his family, consisting of eight children, as follows: Eber, Asa, Joel, Achsa, Moses, Electa, Apollos, and Lovisa. Mrs. Maynard died before he came west. He purchased two hundred acres of land from Nathan Stewart, besides several town lots in Worthington. Eber, his son, married in Massachusetts, and after settling here, went back after his wife. He worked with his father on the farm, and died there. Asa never married, and for many years taught school. Joel died when a young man. Achsa married Orange Johnson in 1814, and settled in Worthington. In 1863 they moved to Columbus, where he died in 1876. She lives with her daughter, Mrs. F. C. Sessions. Moses, jr., married and died in Worthington. Electa died young. Apollos died south of Worthington. Lovisa married Potter Wright, and died in Worthington.

Samuel Abbott came about the same time as Starr, and bought two hundred acres of land, near the north line of the township. This property he sold, and moved to Worthington, where he served as justice of the peace in 1820. A son, James, is engaged in the hardware business in Columbus. Another son lives in Washington city. Squire Abbott died in Worthington: his eldest son died near Granville, and his youngest died in California.

Jedediah Lewis came from Westfield, Massachusetts, with the Granville company, in 1806, with his family. He remained at Granville but a few months, when he removed to Worthington, where he built a saw-mill on the

Olentangy. This mill he run for a short time, and died nine months after his settlement here. He built a cabin of buckeye logs when he first came, and for several years green sprouts and leaves started from the logs. Following are the names of his children: Elias, Prudence, Martin, Lucy, Eliza, and Jedediah. Immediately after her husband's death, Mrs. Lewis caused a frame building that he had erected near the river, to be moved into the village, on the lot now owned by Dr. Jedediah Lewis, in which the family lived many years. It was torn down in 1878. Mrs. Lewis afterward married Jacob Fairfield, sr. Of her children: Elias lives in Worthington; Prudence, a widow, in Virginia; Martin, a physician in Louisville, Kentucky; Lucy, a widow, in Columbus; Ezra, who died in Xenia; and Jedediah, who studied medicine in the Worthington medical college in 1840, and now lives in Worthington. He has practiced medicine in Indiana and Kentucky, and is now practicing here.

Elias Lewis was born in Lyme, Connecticut, and came to Worthington with his father's family in 1806. His father died in 1807, and on Elias fell the care of the family. He supported the rest of the children and his mother until 1820, when he married Martha Wiley, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. His wife died in 1853, and in 1857 he married Eliza Paramore, by whom he had one son. His second wife died in 1866. Mr. Lewis learned the trade of brick-laying and plastering, and followed that business for thirty years. He built the chimneys and plastered Bishop Chase's house, in about 1820 or 1821, Salmon P. Chase carrying the brick and mortar he used. During the building of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, he had charge of a gang of men in constructing ten miles of the road bed. On the completion of the road he ran an omnibus from Worthington to Columbus, and aften ten years continued the same line from Worthington village to the railroad station, and operates it now.

Stephen Maynard came to Ohio with the Granville company in 1807, and aoon afterward bought land on the west side of the Olentangy, his farm extending to the river. His children were: Stephen, Joshua, Samuel, Nathan, James, and two daughters, Thankful and Betsey. All married and settled in this vicinity, but none now reside here.

Potter Wright came to Ohio in charge of machinery for a cotton-mill, which belonged to W. Webb, but for some reason it was not put in operation here, and was shipped to Coldrain. Mr. Wright came back to Worthington, where he worked in the factory for a time. In about 1823 he erected a building, and put in a carding-machine and a cloth-dresser. He also started a blacksmith shop, and manufactured machinery for making woolen cloth. He continued at this business until 1852 or 1853. He married Louisa Maynard, a daughter of Stephen Maynard, and raised a family of eight children. He died in 1855, and his wife died some years later. Two of their children live in Illinois. Horatio owns a farm near Worthington, and lives in the village. H. W. lives in the east part of the town, where he has a saw-mill. He also owns a farm. Cynthia lives at the old home in Worthington. James P. is engaged in the mercantile business in the same place.

Deacon Goodrich came from Connecticut about 1807, and settled in the north part of the village of Worthington. His children were Bela, John, Levi and several others. Mr. Goodrich was well along in years when he came to Ohio, and lived with his son, John, who opened a store in the north part of town. He afterwards sold his business, and moved to Texas. The other children moved to other parts.

Isaiah Wallace came very early, but at what date is not known. His son, Norman Wallace, was a drummer in the war of 1812. All moved from here many years ago.

Stephen Hoyt was an early settler, and one of the first blacksmiths in Worthington.

Orange Johnson came from Mansfield, Connecticut, to Ohio in 1813. His business there was the manufacture of combs, and the expense of his journey was met on the road by the sale of this article of merchandise. He engaged in the manufacture of combs in Worthington immediately after his arrival, working in an upper room of Col. Kilbourn's hotel, where he continued until 1814, when he married Achsa Maynard. After marriage he removed his shop to his house, and continued there until 1816, when he erected a brick building for his manufacturing business. He worked at this until 1827, and did a good business, accumulating some property. When he commenced in Worthington, his capital amounted to sixteen dollars and fifty cents. In 1827 he gave up this business, and was one of the incorporators of the Columbus and Sandusky turnpike. Col. Kilbourn was also one of the incorporators, and surveyed the road. Mr. Johnson was one of the leading commissioners, and principal agent of the company from first to last. The road was eight years in building, and while connected with it, Mr. Johnson accumulated a handsome property. At the same time he owned and managed a farm near Worthington. He, with two others, made the first survey for the railroad from Columbus to Xenia. He moved to Columbus in 1862; was for many years a director of the old Clinton bank, and afterwards a director of the Franklin State and National bank. He erected the Johnson and the Sessions blocks in Columbus, and died there in 1876. His daughter married F. C. Sessions, of Columbus, and her mother passes her declining years with them.

Dr. Starr came very early, but did not practice medicine here. James, his son, owned a tract of land north of town, which he sold, and then removed to Texas.

Deacon Abbott was an early blacksmith in Worthington. He was a prominent member and deacon in the Presbyterian church, and owned a farm north of town. When well along in years, he went to Granville, and died there at the residence of his son. His remains were brought back to Worthington for interment.

Milton Green came from Vermont, about 1812, and worked at carpenter work in the Worthington factory while it was in operation.

William Page worked in the factory, about 1816, in the cloth fulling department.

Joseph Poole came from New York, quite early, and had a farm well cleared, near where Flint post-office now is, in 1817. He was a hard worker, and was the father of ten children: Simeon, Abijah, Joshua, Thomas, Joseph, and five daughters, one of whom married Marcus Cole, and one married a man named Higgins. None of the family now live in this vicinity.

Chester Griswold came to Ohio from Sackett's Harbor, New York, but at what date is not known. He was employed in the Worthington factory, as book-keeper, and when the business was suspended he left this part of the country.

James Starr owned a farm north of Worthington, quite early, but where he went from here is not now known.

Berkley Comstock came to Ohio, from Vermont, very early, bringing with him his wife, and settled about two miles north of Worthington, and went from home as a soldier in the war of 1812; his wife died about the time of the close of the war, and he married Margaret Dixon, and raised a large family. Rodney, his son, lives on the old farm; James lives near Worthington, and Theodore, in Columbus.

Richard Dixon, a native of Ireland, was an early settler. He came before 1812, and worked in the factory at Worthington after it was established. A daughter married Milton Geer, who was also a native of Ireland, and came to Ohio with her father. Another daughter, Margaret, married Mr. Comstock.

Ira Kellogg came to Ohio very early, and was one of the first mail carriers from the region of Darby creek to Worthington.

Mrs. Cynthia Barker, came with her husband in an early day—about 1810. He died, and for many years she was a school teacher here and in the vicinity.

Rev. Henry Matthews was a well-known local Methodist preacher in this section, in an early day. Mathew Matthews, a brother, was connected with the Worthington factory. Another brother, Vincent, was a brick-mason. There were other members of the same family—Hiram and Harvey, and several sisters. Their father died here.

Mr. Harrington was an early settler, who went as a soldier in the war of 1812, and died when on his return, and nearly home, leaving a widow.

John Snow came to Ohio in 1814, from Providence, Rhode Island, and settled in Worthington with his family. Here he engaged in the drug business, at which he continued until his death, in 1852. There were three children: William T., George R., and John H., the latter of whom died in New Orleans in 1832. Mr. Snow was a very prominent Free Mason, and became the first grand master of the fraternity in Ohio. To him and Thomas J. Webb belongs the credit of systematizing the work of the craft in Ohio and the west. At one time he held the third office in the grand chapter of the United States, which met in New York, and also held the second office in the grand encampment of Knights Templar in the United States. As grand master of the State of Ohio, his jurisdiction extended throughout the west and south, in which the charters of many lodges bear his signature.

Demas Adams came to Worthington previous to 1816. He married a daughter of Colonel James Kilbourn, and was an assistant in the factory or store.

Stephen M. Frothingham settled in Worthington before 1816. He was a machinist, and after coming here engaged in the manufacture of carding-machines. He had a shop, in which he carried on this business several years. Ebenezer, his brother, came about the same time. He was a clothier, and worked in the factory.

Obediah Benedict was a blacksmith in Worthington in 1816.

Asa Weaver owned a farm west of town in an early day. His house was in the village.

William Thrall was a blacksmith in the factory.

Eliphalet, Peter, Samuel, and Brooks Barker were early comers, and lived in Worthington many years. Samuel and Peter were carpenters, and worked at that business.

Nathan Mason was an excellent machinist. He came from Providence, Rhode Island, in about 1814, and worked in the machinery department of the Worthington factory. When he came here he was single, but married Sally Wiley, by whom he had one daughter.

A man named Cole was an early settler. He was a graduate of an eastern college, and for many years was a school teacher in this vicinity. He went east, where he died. Many of his descendants now live in Franklin county.

Bishop Philander Chase came to Ohio in 1817, and settled in Worthington, where he purchased five lots, besides a farm of one hundred and fifty acres, south of the village. His farm had about sixty acres of land cleared and fitted for cultivation, and cost him two thousand and fifty dollars. The year he arrived he was appointed principal of the Worthington academy, and at the same time preached at the same place, and conducted the services of the Episcopal church. He soon had five parishes on his hands, and gave up his principalship of the academy. The first convention of the Episcopal church in Ohio was held in Columbus, in January, 1818, of which he was president. On June 3, 1818, the convention again assembled, at Worthington, and at this meeting, Rev. Philander Chase was elected the first bishop of the Episcopal church in Ohio. He was consecrated to his high office, in Philadelphia, February 11, 1819. On Sunday, June 6, 1819, he confirmed seventy-nine persons. His parochial district comprised Delaware, Berkshire, Columbus, and Worthington. He established a school at his house, where he erected such buildings as he could, about 1818. This he continued under many disadvantages for a number of years. His son, Rev. Philander Chase, jr., taught with him. He was also a teacher in the old college building. In the spring of 1823 it was proposed that an Episcopal college be established in Ohio to educate men for the ministry. Bishop Chase went to England to raise funds to build a college, and returned in the fall of 1824. In June, 1825, the trustees of the Ohio theological seminary met at Zanesville, and the same month the convention located the seminary at Worthington. Bishop Chase continued this

school at his own house until 1826, when he made arrangements to purchase a tract of land in Knox county, where the seminary was, eventually, permanently located. At this time he had thirty students at his own house, under the instruction of his son, Philander. On September 9, 1831, he resigned the episcopate of Ohio, and the presidency of the seminary. He soon after removed to Illinois, where he was again elected bishop, in 1835. He established a college in that State while administering his episcopal duties.

Salmon P. Chase came to Ohio, to live with his uncle, Bishop Chase, in 1820, when but twelve years of age. He did chores about the farm, drove the cows to pasture and home again, took grain to the mill, and was kept busy when not in school. He once received instructions from his uncle to kill and dress a pig, which was to be roasted for dinner; he knew how to go to work to kill and scald the diminutive porker, but either the water was too hot, or he left the pig in too long, for when he expected to remove the bristles easily, he could hardly pull out one at a time; he was aware that the pig must be ready in time for dinner, and bethought himself of his cousin Philander's razor, which he procured, and with which he neatly shaved the pig. The job was well done, and reflected credit on the barber, but was bad for the keen edge of the razor. Salmon was also accustomed to ride a horse belonging to 'Squire Chas. E. Burr, the same animal being a favorite with the college professors, and others; he found that by sticking his heels in the sides of the horse, it would resent the indignity by kicking. He enjoyed the fun, and continued it until the horse would kick everything behind him, and could not be used for any purpose. Salmon lived with his uncle from June, 1820, until November, 1822. Mr. Elias Lewis, of Worthington, now in his eighty-third year, when a brick-layer, had Salmon P. Chase for a mortar-carrier, and speaks with pride of the fact that a man who, afterwards became governor of Ohio and chief justice of the United States, once carried mortar him.

Ozem Gardner came from Otsego county, New York, to Ohio, in 1817, then not quite twenty-one years of age. Some two or three years after his settlement he bought a parcel of land three miles north of Worthington, exchanging land in Lewis Center for it, with a man named Conine. He has since added to his purchase. There were several cabins, and something of a clearing, when he purchased. For five or six years he lived with Mr. Comstock, a mile south of his place, at the same time clearing and improving his land. One season he burned brick on Mr. Thompson's land, near Mr. Comstock's, and three seasons burned brick at Worthington. In 1823 he married Jane Wilson, and commenced house-keeping on his own place. They raised eight children: Harriet, Joseph, Samuel W., Ozem B., Lucy J., Leonidas H., Paryntha, and Althina. One child died in infancy; Harriet married John Potter, who owns a nursery on the adjoining farm; Joseph lives in Geneva township, Delaware county; Samuel is a merchant in Columbus; Ozem B. was chaplain of the thirteenth Kansas infantry, and was captured by bushwhackers, and shot, at Cabin creek, Arkansas; Jucy J. died; Leonidas lives on a part of the home farm; Paryntha married John De Witt, and lives in Morrow county; Althina lives at home, unmarried, and cares for her aged father. Mrs. Gardner died in 1869. Ozem Gardner was an original abolitionist, and his house was an asylum for many fugitive slaves. It was a station on the "under-ground railroad," from slavery to freedom. He has assisted more than two hundred fugitives on their way, in all weathers and at all times of day or night. No slave hunters ever came to his house, and no slave once in his care was ever captured. He used to conduct them to Eden, in Delaware county, or to the Quaker settlement; sometimes up Alum creek, to another friendly station.

John Bishop emigrated from Poughkeepsie, New York, to Ohio in 1817, and made a settlement in Blendon township, purchasing land on which now stands the village of Westerville. He brought his family, consisting of wife and children, who were: John, William, Walter, Sarah, Esther, Angeline, and Elizabeth. His children married and settled elsewhere, and his wife died. In old age he came to Sharon and lived a few years, until his death, with his son, William.

William Bishop came to Ohio from Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1818, and became an apprentice to a saddler in Worthington. After learning his trade he married Charlotte Wolcott, of Granville, and opened a saddler's shop in Worthington, where he continued until about 1850, when he commenced keeping hotel in the same place. He continued in the hotel until 1864. His first wife died, and he married Mrs. Nancy Stickney, who survives him. They had one son, Frank W., who is the present postmaster of Worthington, as well as township clerk. His children by his first wife were: Celia, Erville, Edward, Luella, and three who died in infancy.

Ozais Burr came from Bridgeport, Connecticut, to Ohio, in 1818, bringing with him his family, consisting of a wife, eight sons and one daughter. He purchased two hundred and sixty acres of land, a mile north of Worthington, on the pike, from Squire Nourse and another man. There were four cabins on the land, and a partial clearing of some forty-five acres, when he took possession of it. He still further improved it, and built a framed house and barn soon after his arrival. His children were: Philo, who is in the treasury department at Washington city; Jonathan N., who is a physician, at Mount Vernon; Charles E., who owns a farm of one hundred and twenty acres of the old homestead; Erastus, who is an Episcopal clergyman in Portsmouth; George C., who moved to Illinois, where he died; Levi J., who lives in Jackson, Michigan, where he is engaged in the mercantile business; William Henry, who went to the Mexican war and never returned; Catharine, who married Rev. Mr. Ufford, of Delaware, Ohio, and died in Iowa, from cholera; and Philander, who is a merchant in Worthington, Indiana.

Rev. Uriah Heath was assigned to Worthington, by conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1839 and 1840. He was largely instrumental in founding the female seminary of the Methodist church in Ohio, during

FLAVEL TULLER.

The parents of the subject of this sketch were, Bela M. Tuller, born June 19, 1773, and Lydia Holcomb, born June 19, 1776; both natives of Simsburg, Hartford county, Connecticut, where they were raised, and where they were married on the fifth of November, 1794. After marriage they remained in the neighborhood of their home, where they had five children. In the fall of 1806, the family removed to Ohio, and in the latter part of October joined the colony of eastern people at Worthington, near which place they remained until the following March, when Mr. Tuller bought one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in the township of Perry, and some two miles west of Worthington. On this land was a log cabin, a log barn, and a partial clearing of some twenty-five acres. Hard labor was yet to be done to prepare the land for cultivation; but a strong constitution, backed by an iron will, soon forced the mighty forest to give way, and it was not many years ere there was a large clearing and abundant crops growing on the hitherto uncultivated soil. In this log cabin home in the woods were born other children, four in number, making a family of nine members besides the parents. The children were: Flavel, Homer, Flora, Elvira (who died in infancy), Lydia, Holcomb, Achilles, Aurelius, and Elvira, the second.

Flavel Tuller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Simsburg, Connecticut, December 7, 1795, and was nearly eleven years of age at the time the family settled in Ohio. The duties of a man fell to him very early in life, and he soon did his part toward providing for the necessities of the family. The land on which their home was located was on the main road to Sandusky, and as they were soon enabled to raise grain and stock to sell, a ready market was found at their own door, where emigrants were glad of an opportunity to provide themselves with supplies. In 1812, Bela M. Tuller sold a load of flour and agreed to deliver it at Sandusky, where he arrived in safety immediately after the receipt of information that war had been declared with England. As teams were needed to work on the fortifications, he was detained until September, when he became sick and was allowed to return to his home. On his arrival in Delaware he was so ill as to be unable to proceed to his destination, and word was sent to his son, Flavel, who went to him, and conveyed him to his home. He never recovered from the effects of this sickness, and died in 1821.

Flavel Tuller engaged as a teamster, in conveying supplies from Urbana to the advance posts of the army, in the war of 1812, in which service he continued three months. He then returned to his home, where he remained until he became of age, soon after which, with his brother, Homer, he built a distillery on their farm. The first season they run this business they made nothing, but the second season they cleared some fifteen hundred dollars, after which they disposed of the business. The man to whom they sold was unable to pay for the property, and to cancel his debt sold them his farm. Both were hard-working, frugal, and honest young men, and it was not long before they had a reputation for fair dealing, that gave them almost unlimited credit among men of property. As they were able they bought land, until they were possessed of considerable real estate, which increased in value as the country became settled. All was not fair sailing, for they sometimes met with losses; but in the end perseverance gained the day, and they found themselves in the way to secure a competence.

Sometime after disposing of their distillery business, Flavel and Homer Tuller engaged in mercantile business, at Worthington, where they continued some twenty years, when they closed out their stock, and entered into the work of slaughtering and packing pork. They labored at this for some years, when they closed their labors in this direction, and transported two loads of pork and provisions down the river, to the vicinity of Natchez, Mississippi, where the cargo was disposed of.

On the twenty-sixth day of January, 1832, Flavel Tuller was married to Mrs. Lucinda Holcomb, daughter of William Webster. To them were given four children: Franklin F., and Henry Homer (twins), the latter died in infancy; Susan Lucinda, who married H. H. Hall, and now lives in Ashtabula; Henrietta S., married Horace W. Wright, and lives in Worthington. Franklin F., the eldest son, married Eliza J. Foster, by whom he had three children. She died September 15, 1879, at the early age of thirty-four years.

Flavel Tuller has resided in Worthington, where he has managed his various enterprises these many years, and now, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, lives with his son, Franklin F. Mrs. Tuller, wife of Flavel Tuller, died at their home, October 30, 1875.

these years. The last work he did in Worthington was to plant the shade trees in the public square, now the pride of the town. He was a man of progressive ideas, and wished to see improvements carried on. To his great disappointment, just as the seminary was being established, he was removed from his charge to Zanesville, in 1842. In 1862 he was again stationed at Zanesville, and died there from a stroke of apoplexy. At Zenia, in 1831, he was married to Mary Ann Perkins, by whom he had seven children. One of them, Louisa, is the wife of James P. Wright, and lives in Worthington.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first regularly recognized religious society was the Protestant Episcopal, which was organized in the winter of 1803–4. It was incorporated as a church in 1806–7. The first house for public worship was built by the Methodists in 1823. The first marriage took place on the tenth day of February, 1804. The ceremony was performed by Thomas Stephens, esq., of Franklinton, in the log school-house at Worthington. The persons united in marriage were Abner P. Pinney and Miss Polly Morrison, and Levi Pinney and Miss Charlotte Beach. Every person then living in the place was supposed to be present. The first justice of the peace was Ezekiel Brown, who was elected in 1803, while what is now Sharon township was a part of Liberty township. James Kilbourn was the second justice, he, also, being elected before Sharon was set off. The first militia officers were: James Kilbourn, captain; Aaron Strong, lieutenant; Abner C. Pinney, ensign. The first brick house was built by James Kilbourn, in 1804. It is still standing near the main street, on the southwest corner of the public square, and is at present owned and occupied by —— Wells, esq. The first frame house was erected by Ezra Griswold, in 1805. The building of the Protestant Episcopal church was commenced in the fall of 1828, and was completed the following year. The Presbyterian church was built in 1829. The first tavern was kept by Ezra Griswold, on lot seventy-one, in a log cabin, in the year 1803. The first store was kept by Nathan Stewart, in 1804, on lot seventy-one, in the log cabin occupied the preceding year by Ezra Griswold as a tavern, he having removed his tavern to lot number sixty-one. The first distillery was erected, by Nathan Stewart, in 1804, on farm lot number twenty-five. The first temperance society was formed in 1830. The first grist-mill of any importance to the early settlers, or, in fact, to Franklin county, was erected by James Kilbourn, near Worthington, on the Olentangy river, in, or about, 1805. About the same time a Mr. Carpenter erected a mill on the same stream, in what is now Delaware county, but, at that time, was in Franklin. Another mill was built on the Olentangy, near the village of Worthington, in 1807, by Preserved Leonard. This mill was in operation a number of years. The motive power was obtained from Rush brook, by means of a race, and wooden troughs, and was carried a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile, and allowed to fall on an overshot wheel. Mr. Leonard, after running his mill a number of years, sold it to Joab Hoyt, who continued it some time, when it was allowed to go to decay.

Samuel Maynard also built a mill on the Olentangy, at a later date, still farther down the stream. This has been rebuilt and repaired many times since, and is now owned by Jacob Weisenheimer, who does a good run of custom, besides manufacturing and selling flour in Columbus market.

Asahel Benedict had a blacksmith shop in Worthington before 1812. Jabez Fairfield worked with him, and was very expert in shoeing cattle, and when the army marched from Franklinton toward Sandusky, in 1812, the teams remained here a week until they were shod.

Indians frequently traveled through the country from their towns near Sandusky, and often stopped at the houses of the settlers. They were friendly, and did no harm to the people, but many were afraid of them. Some time before the war a report was started that the Indians were on the war path, and were coming to slaughter the settlers. The alarm was caused on the west side of the river at a log rolling. While the men were at work in the woods, the women were gathered at the cabin, and while they were in one room eating supper, a girl prepared to sweep the room they had been sitting in. While doing this, she accidentally knocked down a loaded gun that was standing behind the door. The fall caused it to explode, and the women imagined the Indians were about to massacre them, and raised the alarm, whereupon the settlers made a stampede for the village. Messengers were sent in every direction to warn the settlers. Many stayed during the night at the tavern of Ezra Griswold, and many in the academy building. The next morning a stockade was built around the academy, and the place was fortified as well as it could be on such short notice, while men armed with guns, scythes, pitchforks and such weapons as they had, stood guard about the town. In a few days the excitement subsided, when it was ascertained that there were no Indians within many miles, and the settlers returned to their homes.

Another story is told of the cause of this Indian alarm. A company of militia was encamped at Delaware, and the captain thought to try what stuff his soldiers were composed of. One night he posted the entire company on picket, with instructions to be watchful, as the Indians would probably attack them before morning. Some time about midnight the captain fired a gun, and gave the alarm that the Indians were coming. The pickets did not stop to form the company, but every one broke for his home as fast as possible. It is said that one man ran nine miles through the brush and briars to his home, and when he arrived there, the only article of wearing apparel he had on was a shirt collar. The bushes through which he ran, captured the remainder of his clothing. No one was left in the camp besides the captain and officers who understood the cause of the alarm.

Jedediah Lewis, sr., built a saw-mill on the Olentangy, in 1807. He came with the Granville company, but did not like the location, and remained there but a few months. He run his saw-mill until his death, which occurred when he had been here but nine months.

There was no regular mail to Worthington until 1805. Previous to that time, the mail was brought from Franklinton by a young man, a clerk in a store at Worthington. In the year 1805, the post-office was established in Worthington, and mail was received regularly. The first postmaster was William Robe, who was a man of small stature, but well proportioned; he was well educated, and afterwards became a teacher in the Worthington seminary. He was then appointed to a clerkship in the office of the auditor of State. His death occurred in January, 1823.

JUSTICES.

The following is a list of justices of the peace who have been elected and served in Sharon township: 1803, Ezekiel Brown, elected when what is now Sharon was part of Liberty township; 1805, James Kilbourn, elected when what is now Sharon was part of Liberty township; 1806, Alexander Morrison, jr., in place of Ezekiel Brown, after the organization of Sharon; 1808, Ezra Griswold, in place of James Kilbourn; 1808, Isaac Case, under an order for an additional justice; 1809, Alexander Morrison, jr., re-elected; 1810, Azariah Pinney, in place of Morrison, who was elected judge; 1811, Ezra Griswold, re-elected; 1811, Glass Cochran, in place of Isaac Case; 1811, Reuben Carpenter, in place of Azariah Pinney, deceased; 1814, Recompence Stansberry, in place of Glass Cochran; 1814, Isaac Case, in place of Ezra Griswold; 1814, Cruger Wright, in place of Reuben Carpenter; 1815, Ezra Griswold, in place of Cruger Wright, who was set off to Harrison township; 1817, Stephen Maynard, in place of Isaac Case; 1817, Recompense Stansberry, re-elected; 1818, Ezra Griswold, re-elected; 1819, Arora Buttles, in place of Recompense Stansberry, appointed judge; 1820, Samuel Abbott, in place of Stephen Maynard; 1821, Nathaniel Little, in place of Ezra Griswold; 1822, Arora Buttles, re-elected; 1822, John Goodrich, jr., in place of N. Little, deceased; 1823, Samuel Abbott, re-elected; 1824, R. W. Cowles, in place of Arora Buttles, appointed judge; 1825, John W. Ladd, in place of Goodrich; 1826, Samuel Abbott, re-elected; 1827, R. W. Cowles, re-elected; 1828, John W. Ladd, re-elected; 1829, Stephen Maynard, jr., in place of Abbott; 1830, R. W. Cowles, re-elected; 1831, John W. Ladd, re-elected; 1832, Isaac Case, in place of Maynard; 1833, R. W. Cowles, re-elected; 1834, John W. Ladd, re-elected; 1836, R. W. Cowles, re-elected, and Asaph Allen, elected; 1837, Ira Metcalf, in place of Ladd; 1839, Stephen Maynard and Levi Pinney; 1840, George Taylor, in place of Metcalf; 1842, Stephen Maynard and Philo Burr; 1843, George Taylor, re-elected; 1844, Ezekiel Brown, in place of Maynard, resigned; 1845, Philo Burr, re-elected; 1846, George Taylor, re-elected; 1847, Ezekiel Brown, re-elected; 1848, Philo Burr, re-elected; 1849, George Taylor, re-elected, and Luther Case, in place of Brown; 1851, Philo Burr, re-elected; 1852, George Taylor and Luther Case, re-elected; 1854, I. N. Case, in place of Luther Case, and P. Burr, re-elected; 1855, George Taylor, re-elected, and Stephen Hoyt, in place of P. Burr, removed to Iowa; 1856, Charles E. Burr, in place of Hoyt; 1857, I. N. Case, re-elected; 1858, George Taylor, re-elected; 1860, C. E. Burr and I. N. Case, re-elected; 1861, George Taylor, re-elected; 1863, C. E. Burr and I. N. Case, re-elected; 1864, George Taylor, re-elected; 1866, I. N. Case, re-elected, and G. H. Griswold, elected in place of C. E. Burr; 1867, George Taylor, re-elected; 1869, George H. Griswold, re-elected, and C. E. Burr, in place of I. N. Case.

WORTHINGTON VILLAGE.

The village of Worthington was laid out in May, 1804, by Rev. James Kilbourn, as agent of the Scioto company. It was surveyed and divided into one hundred and sixty-two lots, of which two were reserved, one for school, and one for church purposes. The balance were apportioned among the members of the company, which, at the division of the property, was dissolved. The lots were cleared, and cabins built as suited the needs and the means of the owners. The school-house was at once erected, that the children of the community might at once begin the acquirement of an education.

The village was incorporated by act of the legislature, March 9, 1835, which ordered—"that so much of the township of Sharon, in the county of Franklin, as is comprised in the town of Worthington, as originally established, with the additional streets and lots thereunto annexed, as recorded in said county, be, and the same are hereby erected into a town corporate, to be known by the name of Worthington." The second section of the act provided, "that it shall be lawful for the white male inhabitants of said town, having the qualifications of electors, to meet at the usual place of holding elections in said town, on the second Tuesday in March, next (1836), and elect, by a plurality of votes, by ballot, a mayor, recorder, and five trustees, to serve one year, and until their successors are elected." This act of incorporation was signed by John M. Creed, speaker of the house of representatives, and C. Anthony, speaker of the senate.

An election was held, Tuesday, March 10, 1835, at which the following officers were elected: James Kilbourn, mayor; George H. Griswold, recorder; Samuel Abbott, William Bishop, Ira Metcalf, A. H. Pinney, and William S. Spencer, trustees. After the election, it was discovered that, by mistake, the charter would not go into effect until March, 2, 1836, and consequently the officers elect could not legally perform the duties of their office. The legislature, at their next sesssion (January 26, 1836), passed an amendatory act, ordering that the original act should be in force from and after its passage. The regularly elected council met for business, February 19, 1836, and appointed the following officers: R. W. Cowles, treasurer; Captain Levi Pinney, marshal; Captain Chauncey Barker, street commissioner; Captain Abner Pinney, Captain Dayton Topping, and D. W. Harrington, fire wardens. On March 14, 1846, an ordinance was passed by the council, dividing the town into two wards, and, at the same time, repealing an ordinance, passed February 19, 1836, establishing three wards. March 4, 1871, the two wards, established in 1846, were consolidated, by ordinance. At the regular election, held March 8, 1836, the officers of the preceding year were re-elected. In 1837,

George H. Griswold

In the summer of 1803 Ezra Griswold and his family, consisting, at that time, of his wife, Ruth Roberts Griswold, and six children, joined the band of pioneers, comprising forty families who organized in the eastern States under the name of the Scioto company, and emgirated to the then wilderness of Ohio. The first of the company to reach their destination was the Griswold family, who arrived on the ground, where is now the town of Worthington, October 26, 1803, having left Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, September 15th of the same year. Their journey was made in a wagon drawn by oxen, over almost impassable roads, and through an unbroken forest, and though other members of the colony were provided with teams of horses, such was the condition of the roads that the naturally slowly oxen completed the journey the sooner by several days. Mr. Griswold, after his arrival, opened the first public house in Worthington in 1803. This public house he conducted during the remainder of his life, and at his death, was succeeded by his son, George H. Griswold. Ezra Griswold died October 2, 1822. His wife survived him, and died May 31, 1847.

George Harlow Griswold, son of Ezra and Ruth Griswold, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Simsbury, Connecticut, May 21, 1795. At the time of the removal of the family to Ohio, he was eight years of age. He remained with his parents until he arrived at the age of twenty-five years, when he was married May 21, 1820, to Miss Mila Thompson, daughter of Judge William Thompson, who emigrated with his family from Massachusetts to Worthington in 1803. She was born June 18, 1798. The ceremony of marriage was performed by Bishop Philander Chase, first bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in Ohio. After marriage they settled in his father's house on the northeast corner of the public square, in Worthington, where they ever after lived.

Mr. Griswold, together with each member of the little community, was much interested in the cause of education, and became one of the founders and promoters of the Worthington academy, of which institution he was the treasurer for many years. His business, during his life, was of a varied and general character, in the course of which, and during a scarcity of currency, in the year 1819 he issued his individual currency to a large amount, all of which he afterward fully redeemed. He was also engaged in farming, in addition to the other pursuits he followed, and in the course of a long and active life, accumulated a large property. For many years he was well known as General Griswold, a title obtained from his connection with, and the interest he had in the militia service during the old times of "general muster."

A man possessed of superior mental endowments, he exerted a potent influence over his fellow-men, and early became a prominent and influential citizen. From his well-known character as a correct business man, he was almost constantly the recipient of offices within the gift of the people, and always discharged the duties pertaining to them with ability and fidelity.

Mila Griswold

Both General Griswold and his wife were early members of the Protestant Episcopal church, which Mrs. Griswold joined on the day of her marriage, and of which she was a worthy and consistent member to the day of her death. She was a true woman as well as a true christian, always the same—modest, retiring, gentle, kind, respected and loved by all who knew her. She was the mother of eight children, four of whom, one son and three daughters, are still living. She died in Worthington, February 21, 1871. General Griswold survived her, and died March 9, 1876, at his residence or the residence of his son, W. F. Griswold, with whom he made his home after the death of his wife.

Portraits of George Harlow Griswold and Mrs. Mila Griswold, his wife, accompany this sketch.

R. M. WORTHINGTON.

MRS. R. M. WORTHINGTON.

G. H. Griswold was elected mayor; Flavel Tuller, recorder, Elias Lewis, Nathan Mason, George Taylor, Ansel Mattoon, and Kingsley Ray, trustees. The corporation limits were extended February 29, 1856.

In 1873 the corporation and township, jointly, bought a building from the Worthington school-board, for use as a town-hall. The cost of the building was two thousand five hundred dollars. The upper story was soon afterward sold to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for use as a lodge-hall. The present corporation officers are: Dr. W. W. Bickett, mayor; Dr. O. Johnson, clerk; W. F. Griswold, treasurer; James Beers, marshal; Horatio Wright, William Yonel, S. T. Martin, F. F. Tuller, Dr. T. B. Asbury, and I. N. Wells, council.

POST-OFFICE.

The post-office at Worthington was established in 1805, in which year William Robe was appointed postmaster. He continued in charge until 1815, when Arora Buttles was appointed. Recompense Stansberry was appointed in 1821, and remained in charge of the office until 1841, when R. W. Cowles was appointed. He died the same year, and Recompense Stansberry was re-appointed and continued in the office until his death, in 1843. He was succeeded by George H. Griswold, who administered the office until 1849, when George Taylor took charge of it. He remained in the office until 1853, when George H. Griswold was re-appointed. Charles Martin, jr., was appointed in 1857, and was succeeded by George Taylor in 1861. Since that time there have been several postmasters: Mr. Carpenter, A. S. Wood, Mrs. Sanderson, D. H. Nash, T. B. Randall, T. B. Asbury, and the present incumbent, F. W. Bishop, who was appointed in 1877. A money-order department was established in connection with the office July 1, 1874.

A railroad station was erected on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis railroad, three miles north of Worthington, in 1868, and called Westerville station. The same season a post-office was established at the depot, and was named Flint post-office. A. J. Willoughby was the first postmaster, but Solomon Timmons, as deputy, had charge of the office. H. M. & H. C. Johnson surveyed village lots near the station the same year. A small store was opened at this point, in 1869, by Creighton Eakin. In 1872 H. W. Johnson was appointed postmaster, and engaged in merchandising about the same time. The office has since been kept at his store.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician who practiced medicine in Worthington—Dr. Josiah Topping—came with the first members of the Scioto company in 1803. Dr. Lamb came soon after, and remained until 1806, when his wife died, and he sold his property, removing to Delaware. Dr. James H. Hill came to Worthington about 1810, and practiced medicine until 1818, when he sold his practice to Dr. Daniel Upson. Dr. Wetmore practiced in 1820, and for many years thereafter, until about 1850, when he removed to Columbus. Dr. Kingsley Ray came some time after Dr. Upson, but did not remain in practice here long. He was of the regular old school, and the people of Worthington were favorable to the practice taught in the Medical College, which was the botanic school. This was represented by Drs. Morrow, Jones, Paddock, and others. The present physicians of Worthington are Drs. Asbury, Johnson, Bickett, and Lewis. Dr. George R. Snow came with his father, John Snow, in about 1816, then a young boy. He studied medicine in Worthington, where he commenced practice about 1830. After about ten or twelve years he moved to Columbus, where he practiced some ten years, when he returned to Worthington. In about 1852 he engaged in mercantile business, and remained at this until about 1858, when he failed. He died some ten years later, leaving a widow, one son, and two daughters. He was a prominent and successful physician who stood high in the profession.

WORTHINGTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

In 1811, Colonel James Kilbourn and others formed a stock company, and were incorporated under the above name, Colonel Kilbourn being president and general agent of the company. A tract of land, lying adjoining the village on the southwest, was cleared and improved, and in two or three years the company had a large factory in operation. They manufactured woolen cloth, run a tannery, a shoe shop, cabinet shop, hat shop, blacksmith shop, besides other industries. They had stores in Worthington, Franklinton, and Columbus, and issued their own bank notes, which were in general circulation. A part of the stockholders lived in the east, but invested considerable sums of money in the business. The factory furnished employment for a large number of workmen, who were mostly paid from the stores of the company. In 1819 or 1820 the concern failed, and those who had invested money in it were heavy losers. While in operation, it contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the place, and its downfall forced many of the workmen to change their vocation, or seek homes in some other place. The land on which the old factory stood is now included in the village of Worthington, but no vestige now remains of the works where so many busy hands were employed in that early day.

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Franklin county, was at Worthington, in 1811. It was started by Col. James Kilbourn, who was the first owner, and was called the *Western Intelligencer*. He continued its publication but a short time, when he sold it to other parties, and, in 1814, the office and material were removed to Columbus, where it was published by P. H. Olmsted, Joel Buttles, and Ezra Griswold. Its name was changed to the *Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette*. Since that time it has passed through many hands, and was the original foundation of the *Ohio State Journal*. When published in Worthington, in 1812, it supported James Madison for the presidency. About the year 1818, or 1819, another paper was started in Worthington—the fourth one published in the county. Its projectors were Ezra Griswold, jr., and Caleb Howard. It was called the *Frank-*

lin Chronicle, and was short lived, being discontinued in about two years.

SCHOOLS.

WORTHINGTON ACADEMY.

From the date of the first settlement of Sharon township and the village of Worthington, a great interest was taken in the cause of education, the early settlers coming from a section of the country, where they had received the benefits of good schools. Almost the first building erected was one for use as a school-house, in which a school was commenced the same season. From this beginning the settlers procured from the legislature, on the twentieth day of February, 1808, an act incorporating a school under the name of Worthington Academy. This school was conducted under the above name, with a good degree of success, until the eighth day of February, 1819, when a new charter was obtained, incorporating the school under the name of the

WORTHINGTON COLLEGE.

The services of Rev. Philander Chase, an Episcopal clergyman, who was elected, the previous year, to the bishopric of Ohio, were secured as principal. His episcopal duties soon caused him to withdraw from the college, and for a time his son, Rev. Philander Chase, jr., had charge of it. The trustees of the college were Philander Chase, James Kilbourn, Thomas S. Webb, Chester Griswold, Recompense Stansberry, Chauncey Baker, Stephen Maynard, Ezra Griswold, Benjamin Gardiner, Orris Parish, Lucas Sullivant, and Leonard H. Cowles. At the time of passing the act of incorporation of Worthington college, the act incorporating Worthington academy was repealed. Worthington college was continued as such until about 1832, when a charter was procured incorporating the

REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The first faculty of this college were Drs. T. V. Morrow, president; I. G. Jones and Paddock as professors. The medical college was conducted some ten years, and had a large attendance. The botanic practice was taught and a large number of practitioners were sent out. The college finally came into disrepute among the citizens from the fact that the students did not respect the sanctity of the grave in procuring subjects for dissection. Several times the school was threatened by an indignant people, and about 1842 or 1843 it was discontinued here, and removed to Cincinnati, where it was remodeled and transformed into the present Eclectic Medical college of that city. The old college building was torn down in 1875, and the present fine public school buildings erected in the rear of its site, on the same lot.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

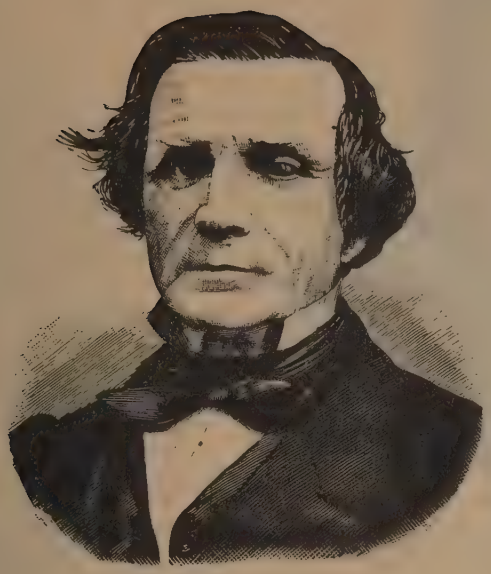
A branch was started in Worthington by Rev. P. S. Ruth, an Episcopal clergyman, for the purpose of preparing youth for the grammar school of Kenyon college. The old hotel property, formerly owned by Col. James Kilbourn, and situated on the southwest corner of the public square, was purchased. The funds for this purchase were partly procured from the accumulation of the old college property, and partly from subscriptions. Mr. Ruth conducted a good school, with a fair number of students, until after the breaking out of the war, when the attendance fell off, and in 1863 the school was abandoned. The building was turned over to the school-board of Worthington public schools, with the rest of the old college property, by special act of the legislature, in 1873. The board soon after sold the building to I. N. Wells, who now occupies it as a residence.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

In 1835 Rev. Jacob Young, a presiding elder in the Methodist Episcopal church, was assigned to the Columbus district. He had long had in his mind the establishment of a female seminary, but had not yet found a community that felt as he did. When he visited Worthington he found the people of whom he was in search, and here he found a lady, Miss Sarepta Marsh, who was well calculated to have the charge of such a school. He was ably seconded by Rev. Uriah Heath, who came on the circuit in 1839, and by Rev. William Herr, of Columbus. A small school was at first started under the care of Miss Marsh. This prospered and was soon moved into the Masonic building. In 1839 Miss Marsh, Uriah Heath, L. L. Hamline, William Herr, and Jacob Young, presented the matter before the conference, which met at Xenia. They had already raised quite a sum of money for the cause, by subscription. The conference looked on the project with favor, and a building was soon erected. Although commenced in 1839, it was not completed until 1841 or 1842. A charter was obtained for this, the first female seminary of the Methodist church in the west. It was continued as a seminary for many years, but was finally given up, as there were many similar institutions of learning in other parts of the State. For a number of years no regular school was kept up, but the hall was rented for institutes and private schools. The building and grounds were finally sold to Messrs. Mitchell and Ogden, for very much less than it cost. A school has been conducted in the old seminary building since 1871, by one of the purchasers.

OHIO CENTRAL NORMAL SCHOOL.

In 1871, Messrs. Mitchell and Ogden purchased the property known as the Worthington Female Seminary, which included three acres of land, and a large four-story brick building, with ample accommodations for one hundred and fifty or two hundred students. A normal school was inaugurated in September, 1871, which, from the start, received a large patronage. The attendance, the first year, was one hundred and eleven; the second year it had increased to one hundred and seventy-eight, with a graduating class of eight. The third year, Professor Mitchell engaged in another profession, and the school was left in charge of Professors Ogden and Lewis. This year the attendance was two hundred and fifteen, with a graduating class of seventeen. In January, 1875, Mr. Lewis withdrew, and Professor Ogden was assisted by Rev. Charles H. Young, rector of the Episcopal church, in Worthington; also, by Miss Carrie Semple, and six members of the senior class, as tutors. The attendance



REV. WILLIAM T. SNOW

Electa Snow

was born at Providence, Rhode Island, January 1, 1803. He was the first child of John Snow and Mary Thurston. When quite a youth, his father moved with his family from Providence to Worthington, Ohio. William T., after acquiring a liberal education, returned to the east, and kept the books of a large cotton factory, owned by a relative, where he applied himself with his accustomed diligence and success to acquire a knowledge of the art of manufacturing textile fabrics. Returning to his home in Worthington, his mind and soul became deeply interested in religion. He was converted, and soon after was ordained a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church. He continued to travel and labor with great success as an itinerant minister in Ohio, Western Virginia, and Michigan, for about twelve years. During this time he had married Elicta, daughter of Captain Gad Chamberlin, of Rome, Michigan. Mr. Snow's delicate constitution gave way under his great exertions and exposures, so that in 1836 he retired to his farm in Oakland county, Michigan. Here his active mind was at work, and he was soon a leading citizen of the county, holding important positions, and representing his county in the legislature. In 1855 he removed with his family to Worthington, Ohio, for the purpose of educating his daughters. His untiring industry would not permit him to remain idle. He soon after engaged in business in Worthington, opening a dry goods and general store, which he continued until September, 1873, when he sold out to B. Crook, and retired from business. Mr. Snow, after giving up the circuit, continued to preach, without compensation, as opportunity offered, while he lived; and was particularly useful, while in Michigan, in preaching to and teaching the Indians. It is related that an old Indian chief, who had been converted under Mr. Snow's ministry, removed some eighty miles into the wilderness. He died there, and his last words commanded his wife to go and tell Elder Snow, that it was "a good die." The faithful wife walked the entire distance to deliver the message from the dying chief.

Mr. Snow died January 16, 1875, at his home in Worthington, Ohio, in great peace, sustained by the faith he professed, leaving his aged wife, a model of piety and benevolence, surviving him. He was the father of ten children. The eldest, Mary, wife of Dr. Carr, of Michigan, died many years ago. Five survive their father—Lida H., wife of John G. McGuffey, of Columbus, Ohio; Julia C., wife of Rev. T. S. Stivers, of Pomeroy, Ohio; Nettie J., wife of C. E. Stivers, of Chattanooga, Tennessee; Susan B., and Jennie D.

The distinguishing features of Mr. Snow's character were a bright, strong, and active mind, industrious and systematic in business; prompt and exact in all business engagements; clear and concise as a pulpit orator, and an exalted trust in providence. He was greatly loved and deeply mourned.

JOHN SNOW.

The subject of this biographical sketch, was born in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, the fifteenth of February, 1780. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Mr. Dodge, of that city, who was engaged in the manufacture of jewelry, where he remained for seven years. After attaining his majority, and completing his term of service, he removed to Newport, in the same State, where he prosecuted the business of manufacturing jewelry for two years. The close application he was required to give to his work injured his health, and he was advised to engage in some less sedentary avocation. He then returned to Providence, where he engaged in the mercantile business, at which he continued until 1817, when he emigrated to Ohio.

He was married, March 22, 1802, to Mary Thurston, a grandniece of E. Wanton, first colonial governor of Rhode Island. To them were born four children, three of whom lived to maturity: William T., who became a respected and honored minister of the Methodist church, and died at Worthington; George R., who became a physician and druggist, and also died in Worthington; and John W., who went to New Orleans, where he died.

John Snow was initiated into the mysteries of free masonry in Mount Vernon lodge, Providence, February 14, 1809. In the second year of his membership, he was elected as master of the lodge, which position he continued to occupy, with honor to himself and great benefit to the craft, until he removed to his new home and the scene of his future labors, in the new State of Ohio. His earliest masonic record after his settlement in Ohio, appears on the minutes of a special meeting of New England Lodge, No. 4, at Worthington, September 29, 1817, where he was registered as a visiting member. Thomas Smith Webb, an early and life-time friend, and his masonic preceptor, was also a member of the same lodge. On the seventh of October, 1818, he was elected as master of New England lodge. It was while he occupied this position that the masonic fraternity of the State availed themselves of his eminent qualifications, and assigned him to the onerous duties of grand master and grand lecturer for the State. In this character, he was required to visit every lodge in the State, inspecting their records, correcting irregularities, and reducing the work and lectures to a system of harmony and order. By a succession of re-elections, he continued to hold the office of master of New England lodge until October 30, 1822, when he made an eloquent address to the lodge on the subject of electing officers, and concluded by declining further service as master of the lodge. Notwithstanding his declination to serve, he was unanimously re-elected; but, positively declining to serve further, James R. Pearce was elected his successor. Subsequently to this time the lodge voted—

"That Brother John Snow, our late worshipful master, has manifested an extraordinary attachment to the principles and institutions of masonry, and zeal for the stability and honor of the order, during the time he has acted as presiding officer of the lodge; and that he is eminently entitled to our gratitude for the masonic knowledge he has diffused among us, and for having originated and prosecuted the undertaking of erecting the Masonic hall in this town."

In 1827, having retired from the chair he had so long occupied in the grand lodge, he again accepted the office of master of New England lodge, which he held continuously until 1832, when he again declined to serve. His masonic zeal was not confined to the duties connected with the lodge, nor was it limited to "ancient craft masonry." He was prominent as a Royal Arch mason, and was the first grand commander of the first encampment of christian knighthood northwest of the Ohio river. He was elected to the office of high priest of Horeb Chapter, No. 3, of Worthington, November 17, 1818, which position he filled with zeal and faithfulness until 1822, when, for the same reasons that he declined office in the lodge, he refused to succeed to the office of high priest of the chapter. He was again elected to the same office in 1827, and served in this connection three successive terms, and during this time was voted, by his companions, a silver cup, as a testimonial to his services in the erection of Masonic hall.

On the fourteenth of March, 1818, Sir John Snow received from M. E. Thomas Smith Webb, deputy-general grand master of the general grand encampment of the United States, a dispensation authorizing him to assemble together, in the town of Worthington, in the State of Ohio, a sufficient and legal number of Knights Templar, Knights of Malta, and of the Red Cross, and open a council and encampment in said town, and therein confer said orders upon such tried and worthy companions of the Royal Arch, as may make application for the same. Accordingly, all knights residing within the distance of forty miles were summoned to convene with him on the fifteenth of March, 1818, at which time and place appeared Sir Thomas S. Webb, from the general grand encampment of the United States, and grand encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island; Sir John Snow, hailing from St. John's encampment, Rhode Island; and Sir Frederick A. Curtis, hailing from ———— encampment, Ireland. On the twentieth of March, 1818, an encampment of Knights Templar was opened, and sundry applicants were admitted to the order.

On the twenty-seventh of January, 1822, the general grand encampment of the United States, Sir Dewitt Clinton presiding, granted to Sir John Snow, and his associates, a charter "to form, open, and hold an encampment of the valiant and magnanimous orders of R. C. K. T., and K. of M., or order of St. John of Jerusalem, by the name, style and title of Mt. Vernon encampment." To this encampment, Sir John Snow was appointed first grand commander, to which office he succeeded until 1830, when the infirmities of age admonished him to retire from the active duties pertaining to the order.

During his declining years Mr. Snow devoted his time to the management of the drug business, which he opened in Worthington, and at which he continued during the remainder of his life, which closed at Worthington, May 16, 1852.*

*The biography of Sir John Snow has been compiled from the printed records of the proceedings of the grand lodge of Ohio, for the year 1853, aided by such additional information as could be obtained from family records.

that year was two hundred and fourteen, with a graduating class of twenty. The course of study embraces a review of the common branches, the higher branches, and the languages. In addition, there is a professional course, embracing the whole doctrine of educational growth and progress. Two new departments have recently been added to the school, viz.: a model school, composed of three grades—primary, intermediate and high school, and a genuine Kindergarten, for the purpose of training teachers, as well as exhibiting the true methods of culture for little children. A normal institute, of five or six weeks, in July and August, of each year, is an important feature of the school. For the year 1879, the school is under the care of John Ogden, A. M., as principal, and W. H. Tibbals, A. M., as assistant principal. The school has been re-organized the present season, by Professor Ogden, who is now the owner of the property.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

From the organization of Worthington there has been in the village a regularly kept public school; even before the State school law was enacted, was this the case. After the passage of that law, a common district school was taught, two or three terms during each year. Soon after 1850, the district was enlarged, and the number of youth became so many, that two teachers were employed. This is the first origin of the Worthington public schools. A two-story brick building was erected in the rear of the Episcopal church lot, for the accommodation of these schools, about the year 1856. On the twenty-third of March, 1861, the upper story of the building was leased to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, for a term of five years, to be used by them as a lodge hall. Previous to 1870, the school board decided that the building was inadequate to the uses of the school, and in 1871 it was sold to the corporation and township. The schools were removed to the old college building, where they were continued some two years. In 1873, the present fine public school building was erected in the rear of the site of the old college building, the land reserved on the formation of the town being turned over to the control of the school board, by act of the legislature, in that year. The trustees received from the sale of the old building, two thousand five hundred dollars, and raised six thousand dollars by means of bonds. A sum of fifteen hundred dollars was also received from the sale of the Kilbourn hotel property, which had previously come into the possession of the school board.

CHURCHES.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Immediately on the arrival of the first of the early settlers, means were provided for all to hear the preaching of the gospel. The first house built after the settlement of the colony, was a log school-house. Colonel James Kilbourn had taken deacon's orders in the Episcopal church, and on him devolved the responsibility of the religious instruction of the community. Regular services were held during the latter part of 1803, and in the year 1804, the first Episcopal church, west of the Allegheny mountains, was organized at Worthington. In 1807 the academy was built, and, the same year, St. John's Episcopal church, at Worthington, was incorporated as such by the State legislature. Rev. James Kilbourn was the officiating minister until 1817, when Rev. Philander Chase came and settled in Worthington. He had taken priest's orders, and, on his arrival, took charge of the parish. He also established several stations in some of the adjoining country. In 1818, the second convention of the Episcopal church in Ohio, was held in Worthington, and, at this time, Rev. Philander Chase was elected the first bishop of the diocese of Ohio. Worthington has the honor of establishing the first Episcopal church in Ohio, and of furnishing the first bishop of the State. When the land belonging to the Scioto company was apportioned to the colonists, a lot of eighty acres was reserved for church purposes. This, with its rents, has always stood as the property of St. John's Episcopal church. The congregation of St. John's occupied a part of the academy building for church purposes until, in 1828, a church building was commenced, which was completed the following year. Bishop Chase remained in charge of the parish of St. John's until 1826, in which year he purchased the land on which Kenyon college now stands, in Gambier, Knox county. He was succeeded in the ministration of the church by Rev. M. T. C. Wing, who had taken deacon's orders. Since that time, a period of fifty-six years, many changes have been made in the rectors of the church, as well as in the congregation, nearly, if not quite, all of whom have found a last resting place in the home of the dead, at the rear of the church. The present rector is the Rev. Charles E. Young, who entered upon the duties connected with St. John's parish in 1875.

METHODIST CHURCH.

As early as 1811, Revs. Mitchell and Sabins held a camp meeting on what was afterwards the factory grounds, in the west extension of Worthington village, at which time a great interest was taken, many making a profession of religion. A class was at once formed, and a church organization effected. Previous to this time, Rev. Martin, a circuit rider, preached at the house of Samuel Beach, a mile south of the village, where he formed a class. The church was not organized until after the camp meeting above mentioned. The second class leader was Joab Hoyt, who was leader from this date, 1811, until his death in 1877. Services were held by Rev. Theodosia Bacon, who came from Connecticut or Massachusetts with the Granville company, in 1807 or 1808. Revs. Messrs. Tivis, Cummings, Swampstead, Swazey and others were among the early preachers. Rev. Mr. Mitchell who conducted the camp meeting, was a very resolute man, and as Methodism was not popular at that time, in the community, the rowdies committed various indignities toward him shearing the mane and tail of his horse, and burning the coat on his back with aquafortis. He was not to be driven away, however, but continued at his duties. The Methodist church building was erected about 1823, and was a small brick house. It was not completed for some time, and the bench used by the

workmen was left in the audience room, and served as a platform for the preacher to stand on. This building was found inadequate for the growth of the church, and in 1870, was torn down, and the present brick church erected in its stead. It was built when the church was under the ministration of Rev. Mr. McClintock. It has a large membership, and has sustained a vigorous Sabbath-school for some sixty years.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

A meeting of persons in Worthington who favored the service of the Presbyterian church, was held June 18, 1816, at the house of Peter Barker, at which time a church organization was effected. There were eleven members present at this meeting, and in a very short time the number was considerably increased. Among the first members, were: John Smith and wife, Mrs. Stanley, Mrs. Cook, Job Case and wife, Daniel Case, wife and daughter, Samuel Balwin and wife, Dr. Kilbourn and wife, Benjamin Chapman and wife, E. Tuller, and Peter Barker. Others who joined later, were: Captain R. Comstock, Dr. Upson, John Abbott, E. Mallory, N. Carpenter, the Youels, Parks, Wilsons, Fullers, Bricketts, and others. The first ruling elders, were: Samuel Baldwin, Job W. Case, and Benjamin Chapman. In 1818 Samuel Abbott and John Youel were elected ruling elders. The meetings of the church were held for several years in private houses, for a time in the upper room of the academy, then in a small brick school-house. On the first of January, 1822, the trustees rented the Masonic hall for a term of six and a half years. On the twelfth of May, 1828, preliminary steps were taken toward the erection of a house of worship, the pastor, Rev. H. Hulburt, visiting the east for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to help forward the work of building. The church was completed April 17, 1830, since which time it has been occupied. Some years since it was remodeled. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn was the first pastor, from February, 1817, to November, 1818. Since its organization the church has had twenty-four pastors and supplies, eight of whom have been installed. The present membership is fifty, under the pastorate of Rev. John L. Gage. A Sabbath-school of about sixty members, is sustained under the superintendence of Dr. Gordon.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

at Flint post-office, in the north part of Sharon township, was organized at the log school-house, about 1829. Rev. Leroy Swampstead, who was then on the Worthington circuit, was one of the first preachers. David and Jacob Young were among the first presiding elders. The first church, a log structure, was erected soon after an organization was perfected, on the farm now owned by Phelps Thompson. The early members were: Moses Carpenter and Naomi, his wife, John Hammon and wife, Harvey Hammond, Jonathan Pinney and Sally, his wife, Ozem Gardner and wife, Simeon Pool and wife, and several others. The log church was used until about 1865 or 1866, when the present frame building was erected, on the north part of Ozem Gardner's farm, at a cost of about twelve hundred dollars. Since that time an addition has been built, at a cost of about four hundred dollars. The church sustains a Sabbath-school of twenty-five or thirty scholars. There are at present about one hundred members in the church.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,

at Flint post-office, in the north part of Sharon township, was organized in 1871. John Potter, who lives in that part of Sharon, was brought up in the Unitarian belief, and did not feel at home in any of the orthodox churches, and in 1872, a meeting of persons in the neighborhood in sympathy with this creed, met at his house, and at other houses in the neighborhood. In April of the same year, they decided to erect a church building, and immediately set about it. Those interested laid the foundation, burned the brick, and did the carpenter work needed. The building was first used in December, 1871, but was not completed until the next June. In September, 1872, it was dedicated. The first members were John Potter, Elizabeth Potter, Jane Potter, Alfred Potter, Anna Thompson, Jesse Thompson, Sadie Burt, George Thompson, Ellen Gardner, and I. N. Case. The present membership of the church is about sixty. Rev. C. L. Lander is the pastor. A Sabbath-school of about seventy-two members is sustained, John Potter being the superintendent. Jesse Thompson was first superintendent of the school.

CEMETERIES.

A cemetery was established at an early day in the rear of the present Episcopal church, which was used for many years, until the ground was nearly all occupied, and the village of Worthington grew in size, and it was deemed best to provide another burial place. There is also a ground connected with the Presbyterian church, which was used many years, but is not now used for burials, unless in exceptional cases. The Methodist church people also had a ground at some distance east of their church edifice. Nearly all the persons buried here have been removed, and the ground is not now used. There is also a family burial ground in the north part of the township, on the Gardner farm.

WALNUT GROVE CEMETERY.

Several meetings of citizens of Worthington were held, in November and December, 1858, and a committee was appointed to examine grounds for use for cemetery purposes, and to make a report as to the terms of purchase of a suitable tract. They reported, in December, in favor of a ground on the land of Mr. Hoyt. The report was favorably considered, and a meeting of the citizens, on the proposed ground, was held January 20, 1859, which was largely attended. At this time the committee perfected arrangements for the purchase, from Mr. Hoyt, of fifty acres of land, at a cost of two thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars, with the view of selling all but ten acres. These grounds are situated within one mile of Worthington, and south from the village, near the east bank of the Olentangy river, and in full view from the pike leading to Columbus. They contain a little more than ten acres of land, and are covered with a growth of young walnut trees, from which the cemetery is appropriately named.

RESIDENCE OF HORACE W. WRIGHT, WORTHINGTON, FRANKLIN CO., O.

Immediately after the purchase of the grounds, the labor of improving them was commenced. The first burial, that of James N. Taylor, took place February 1, 1859. In June, 1861, the corporation of Worthington added some three acres to the cemetery, on the east, which was purchased from Mr. Peck. They also secured a road on the south line of Mr. Peck's land. The grounds have been considerably improved since their purchase, and many bodies have been removed from the old grounds to the new.

SOCIETIES.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

New England Lodge, No. 4, at Worthington, was organized June 28, 1808, under a charter issued by the grand lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, for the State of Connecticut, and dated October, 1803. At the same time a charter was granted for the organization of Erie Lodge, No. 47, in Trumbull county. The lodge at Worthington was designated, in the original charter, as New England Lodge, No. 48, and its charter was to continue in force until one year after the institution of a grand lodge in the State of Ohio. Rev. James Kilbourn was appointed first master of this lodge. No record appears of the formation of this lodge until 1808, at which time Ezra Griswold and James Kilbourn were appointed delegates to visit Chillicothe, and assist in the formation and institution of the grand lodge of Masons in Ohio. Th first officers of New England Lodge, No. 48, were: James Kilbourn, W. M.; Zopher Topping, S. W.; Josiah Topping, J. W.; Ezra Griswold, secretary; Israel Case, treasurer; Stephen Maynard, S. D.; Roswell Wilcox, J. D.; Azariah Pinney, tyler. At the meeting to consider the organization of a grand lodge in Ohio, the delegate from New England lodge, James Kilbourn, was not allowed to sit in the convention, the reason assigned being that the lodge itself had not been formally organized. On June 28, 1808, Thomas Worthington, of Chillicothe, conducted the ceremonies of installation of the officers of New England lodge. During the years 1808 and 1809, the lodge continued to work under the Connecticut grand lodge warrant. In September, 1809, in response to an invitation from the grand lodge of Ohio, it was resolved to unite with them, and in January, 1810, the lodge made returns, and was represented in the grand lodge by Rev. James Kilbourn, then chaplain of New England lodge. In 1814, six years after the formation of the grand lodge of Ohio, this lodge obtained its rank and number—four. Number one was left blank for American Union lodge, which was chartered in 1776; number two was Nova Caesarea lodge, of Cincinnati; No. 3, Erie lodge, of Warren, Trumbull county, and No. 4, New England lodge, of Worthington. Many men of Ohio, eminent in civil life, as well as Masonry, have been members of New England lodge, among them are John Snow, Thomas Smith Webb, both of whom held high offices in the grand lodge and grand chapter of the United States; Chester Griswold, Aaron L. Buttles, Rev. Philander Chase, first Episcopal bishop of Ohio, and many others, who have held important places of trust in the State and nation. In 1820, the Masonic fraternity of Worthington erected a substantial brick hall for lodge purposes, which is still used at this time—1879.

Mt. Vernon Commandery, No. 1, of Columbus, was organized at Worthington, March 15, 1818, under a dispensation issued by the general grand encampment of the United States, March 13, 1818. This commandery was organized by Sir Knight John Snow, from St. John's encampment, Rhode Island, Sir Knight Frederick A. Curtiss, from ——— encampment, Ireland, and Sir Knight Thomas S. Webb, from the general grand encampment of the United States. A charter was granted by the general grand encampment of the United States, September 16, 1819, the Hon. De Witt Clinton then presiding over that body. The first officers under the charter were: John Snow, G. Com.; Chester Griswold, Gen.; James Kilbourn, Capt. Gen.; Joseph Hughs, prelate. At a regular conclave, held on the twenty-second of February, 1844, it was "unanimously resolved to accept the order of the grand encampment, made at its late meeting, at Lancaster, authorizing and empowering this encampment to hold its meetings, a portion of the year, in Columbus." The next meeting was held in Columbus, and has, since that date, been kept in the capital city. No order was ever again issued for the assembling of the encampment at Worthington.

"In looking through its records, it is found that royal arch masons from Indiana, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana, received orders from this commandery. All the grand masters of the grand lodges of Ohio, for nearly fifty years, with one or two exceptions, were knighted at this commandery."

Horeb Chapter, No. 3, of Worthington, was organized under a dispensation from the deputy grand high priest of the grand royal arch chapter, of the State of Maryland and District of Columbia, December 18, 1815. Its first officers were James Kilbourn, H. P.; Chester Griswold, K.; Abner Lord, S.; Solomon Smith, secretary; Moses Byxbee, P. S.; H. Hyre, C. of H.; N. Potter, R. A. C.; A. Buttles, V. Shaw, S. Smith, M. of V. The officers for 1879, were: F. A. Bull, H. P.; Horace W. Wright, K.; S. S. Pinney, scribe; J. P. Wright, treasurer; T. B. Asbury, secretary; George Clark, C. of H.; J. R. Topping, P. S.; W. R. Bartles, R. A. C.; E. Weibling, Charles Clark, R. Osborn, M. of V.; R. N. Richardson, guard.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

Ark Lodge, No. 270, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered by the Grand Lodge of Ohio, February 22, 1855. The charter members were Isaac N. Case, Ansel Mattoon, Isaac Thompson, Almon S. Wood, and James M. Fuson. The lodge was instituted April 16, 1855, by Thomas J. McLain, grand master of the State. It has now a membership of sixty, composed of the best citizens of Sharon township. In 1873 the lodge purchased the upper story of the town hall building for a lodge hall, which is now neatly fitted up and supplied with the proper emblems of the order. It is in a prosperous condition, financially, having a surplus of over one thousand dollars, and no debt. The present officers are Thomas Bonner, N. G.; J. B. Stewart, V. G.; W.

W. Bickett, P. S.; Adolphus Tuller, treasurer; H. W. Wilcox, recording secretary.

OLENTANGY ENCAMPMENT.

Olentangy Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 149, was chartered May 8, 1872, and was instituted May 31st of the same year, by Joseph Dowdall, R. W. grand scribe. The charter members were J. T. Gardner, J. M. Fuson, D. M. White, W. W. Fuson, H. Chambers, J. E. Wright, H. B. Stickney, A. Tuller, A. S. Wood, and J. T. Bowen. The first officers were D. M. White, C. P.; H. B. Stickney, H. P.; H. Chambers, S. W.; W. W. Fuson, S.; J. M. Fuson, treasurer; A. Tuller, J. W. Meetings are held at Lodge hall of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

GRANGE.

Sharon Grange, No. 690, was organized under a dispensation from the State Grange, March 14, 1874. It received its charter July 1st of the same year, at the time having twenty-five members on the roll. The grange rapidly grew until in December, 1875, it had one hundred and six members. Regular meetings are held twice every month, in the town hall. The first officers of the grange were: H. W. Wright, master; Marcus Case, overseer; G. B. Goodrich, lecturer; S. S. Pinney, steward; E. M. Stanley, assistant steward; J. P. Wright, treasurer; J. M. Fuson, secretary; Samuel Watson, chaplain; George Lewis, gate-keeper; Mrs. H. W. Wright, ceres; Mrs. George Lewis, pomona; Mrs. S. R. Holt, flora; Miss Ella Stanley, lady assistant steward. Master for 1879 is Dr. T. B. Asbury; secretary, M. Case.

CELEBRATION.

The first celebration of Independence Day in the new colony took place July 4, 1804. The brush was cleared out from the space now occupied by the public square. and rude seats of logs arranged for the assembled people to sit upon. An address was delivered by Col. James Kilbourn, and a national salute given by falling seventeen large trees, in honor of the seventeen States of the Union, instead of firing so many cannon.

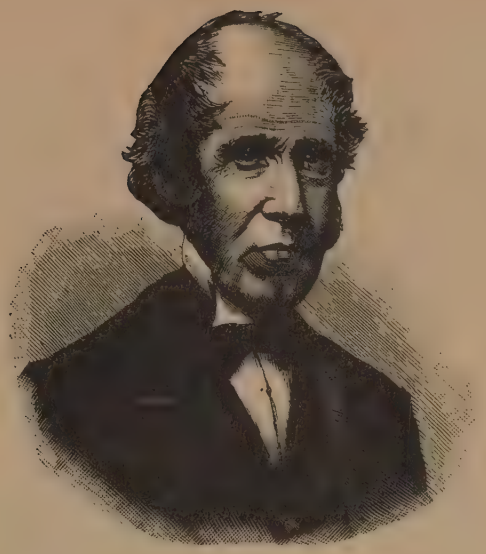
SURVEYOR'S MARKS.

As late as 1832, there was still standing, on the southwest corner of this township, a tree, marked "No. 1, T. 1, R. 19, I. L." (Israel Ludlow), all of which appeared very ancient, though no date appeared. In making a survey in the settlement of a dispute as to lot lines, the fourth day of April, 1834, Ezra Griswold found, at a distance of forty-six rods west from the corner ascertained as the right hand lower corner of this plat of the Scioto company, another corner, or center of township, near which was a tree, marked: "No. 4, T. 2, R. 18., I. L." Another, marked: "No. 3, T. 2, R. 18." Another marked: "No. 2, T. 1, R. 18., I. L." The initials, "I. L.," it is presumed, means Israel Ludlow, who surveyed here, about 1798.

GAME AND FISH.

For many years after the first settlement of the county, the rivers abounded in fish, and the forests were the haunt of a great variety of game. Fish were caught by means of nets, and sometimes with a brush seine, which required from ten to twenty men to handle. Large quantities of excellent fish were caught, there being at that time no obstruction to prevent their coming up all the streams.

Hunting was followed by many from a love for the chase, for purposes of food, and for the protection of the crops. A grand ring or drive hunt was organized before the country became very thickly settled. A day was appointed, and a line formed at Columbus, and extending across the country from the Olentangy river to Alum creek, on the east. Another line was formed near the Delaware county line, when the two parties commenced their march, meeting below Worthington. On the conclusion of the hunt, it was found that five hundred wild turkeys, thirty deer, and several bears had been killed. The wolves escaped to the swamps, and none were brought in. In early times the squirrels became so plenty as to be a positive nuisance, and committing great damage to the corn. A notice was accordingly published in the Columbus *Gazette*, of August 29, 1822, calling for a grand squirrel hunt of all the people in the vicinity, said hunt to continue two or three days. The hunt took place Saturday, August 31, 1822, and when the report of the slaughter was brought in, it figured up to nineteen thousand six hundred and sixty scalps that were produced. Very many of the hunters did not report, and it is impossible to give the exact number that were killed.



ORANGE JOHNSON.

The late Orange Johnson, farmer and banker, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, February 7, 1790. Until the year 1807 he resided with his parents, assisting his father in the cultivation of the farm, and attending school in the winter seasons. In that year he was apprenticed to a comb maker, to learn the trade, and continued in this business in Mansfield, Southington, Berlin, and Utica, New York, until 1814, when he started for Ohio, making his journey upon horseback, and paying his way by the sale of combs. On August 11, 1814, he arrived at Worthington, Ohio, and established the comb business in that place, on a capital of sixteen dollars and fifty cents, the aggregate of all the money he possessed. His first customer, Robert Neil, of the firm of William & Robert Neil, merchants of Urbana, made a wholesale purchase amounting to ten dollars and fifty cents. In order to pack his goods in a merchantable manner, and to show them off to the best advantage, he needed paper and twine, but a thorough search of the town failed in finding those articles. He secured the services of "Mother Fairfield" to spin the twine, and, in the morning, with this and with the paper, which, during the night, he had accidentally discovered, he was enabled to present Mr. Neil with his wholesale purchases in *pro forma* condition. The business, thus commenced, grew rapidly and prosperously.

In 1827, he was appointed a commissioner to open a turnpike to Sandusky, and he was occupied in this labor about ten years. During this period he was engaged in farming and in dealing in real estate, his ventures being judiciously made. He was also appointed, with two other gentlemen, to make the first survey for a railroad to Xenia, and in all the public services to which he was called, he distinguished his labors by intelligence and by energy. For many years he was a director of the old Clinton bank, serving with his firm friend, D. W. Deshler. He was also a director in the Franklin National and State bank, and exhibited excellent qualities as a financier and a manager of responsible monetary institutions.

When Mr. Johnson first reached that section of the State which, for so long a time, was the scene of his active labors, he found it but sparsely settled, its many resources but partially developed, and most of its people comparatively poor. Only a small amount of money was in circulation, and this raised serious obstacles in the path of his business career, which would have discouraged men of less nerve and perseverance. In the face of adverse circumstances he carried on his business interests resolutely, and was able to gradually accumulate a large amount of property. He became a resident of Columbus in 1862, but before that time was prominently engaged in labor, which beneficially affected its permanent prosperity, and, since he became one of its citizens, aided largely in the support of public improvements. He erected the Johnson block and Sessions block and, in many ways, contributed to increase the vital business interests of the city. His foresight, good judgment and energy, rendered him remarkably successful as a mechanic, farmer, manufacturer, contractor, and banker, and, while he acquired a large fortune, it was honorably earned. No man ever questioned his fair dealing and integrity of action, and no man deserved more than he the respect which the public accorded him. He retained his place as a partner in the Commercial bank after he was over fourscore years of age. He had the affection of his family, the warm friendship of associates, the comforts and luxuries of a home of ease, and with advancing years he found increasing, instead of decreasing, contentment. He was married, in August, 1815, to Achsa Maynard. He died November 27, 1876.

His only daughter, Mary Johnson, married F. C. Sessions, banker of Columbus, Ohio, August 18, 1847.

J. W. White

REV. J. W. WHITE,

the subject of this sketch, was born in Palmyra, Maine, November 2, 1813. He was the eldest of the six sons of Deacon John White and Betsey White; three of whom have passed away, while each of the three remaining are ministers of the gospel. Deacon White was a man of large frame, broad intellect, fixed principles, deep piety, and of great hospitality. He was widely known, held many offices both in church and State, and, at eighty-seven years of age, called to his death-bed his children, and his children's children, blessed them, and passed peacefully to the home of the just. His mother, Betsey Jewett, was one of the numerous Quaker Jewetts, of New Hampshire; a woman of culture and great sweetness of disposition. She never struck one of her six sons or three daughters, and, after living happily with her husband for sixty-three years, and seeing well to the affairs of her household, she sweetly passed to a rich reward, at eighty-three years of age, loved and mourned by all who knew her. Her memory, to her children, is as a sweet perfume, lingering around a broken vase.

Mr. White was raised in true New England style. The first lesson taught him was that there were just as many mouths already as the barren soil could fill, and if he ate, his own hands must earn his subsistence. He worked on a farm, or in a boot and shoe shop, in summer, and attended a district school in winter. Fifty years ago, even a New England common school, with its broad seats without backs, mysterious text-books, and cheap, incompetent teachers, was but a sorry place in which to gain knowledge. In boyhood, a love of books became a passion. At fifteen years, he had literally devoured the family library, which consisted of such works as "Baxter's Call," "Edward's Sermons," "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," "Robinson Crusoe," and the writings of John Calvin; while in poetry was "Rouse's Version of the Psalms" and "Watt's Hymns." The first books he ever owned were bought with money resulting from a patch of potatoes raised by working early in the morning and late in the evening. They were a novel by Walter Scott, "Pollok's Course of Time," "Milton's Paradise Lost," and "Blackstone." With these, and a tallow candle, when his day's work was done, he held nightly converse. Scott fired the imagination, Pollok soothed, while the grand numbers of Milton awoke reverence, and Blackstone came in to hold the boy level, and save him from poetic frenzy.

In 1832, Mr. White began to cough, and it was thought best that he leave the farm and engage in a business where he would not be liable to so much exposure; he accordingly entered a store, as clerk. His employer was a man of culture, and kindly aided him in his studies. Here he made rapid progress. During the fall and winter he recited to a college professor, and paid for text books and tutelage by chopping cord-wood, at thirty-seven cents a cord. These were real life struggles, but to him they were what friction is to the diamond—they polished and brought out the lustre within him. Achillean invulnerability can only be possessed by frequent baptism in the seas of difficulty. Veterans are only made upon the battle-field. The truest and grandest manhood is developed by early and heroic struggles.

In 1833, he came to Ohio. While in Granville, Ohio, under the preaching of Rev. Lyman Beecher, of precious memory, he sought the Saviour, and made a public profession of faith in Christ. He proved that He was able to save to the uttermost all who came unto Him. The same year, while attending a protracted meeting, in Newark, he united with the Methodist Episcopal church. In the fall of 1844 he was licensed to exhort, and preached his trial sermon in the Town Street church at Columbus. He was licensed to preach, and was recommended as a suitable person to be received into the traveling connection, by the conference then sitting in Circleville. In five days from the date of his license he had settled his business, equipped himself with saddle-bags, bible, hymn-book, "Watson's Institutes," "Fletcher's Appeal," the "Methodist Discipline," and "Butler's Analogy," and without theological training, had taken up his line of march to the then wild hills of the Hock-hocking, to enter upon his life work. In 1836, he passed creditably an examination in his course of study, and was elected and ordained deacon. In 1838, he had completed his course to the satisfaction of the conference, and was ordained elder.

In June, 1840, he was happily united in marriage with Anna C. Williams, eldest daughter of the late Judge Hosea Williams, of Delaware. Although reared amid luxury, she entered heartily into the arduous and difficult duties of the wife of an itinerant, aiding and cheering her husband, and patiently and heroically sharing his wandering life, and now shares his retirement in their beautiful home.

Thus for forty years has he trod on in the active ministry; seven years on circuits, twenty-two years in city stations, and eleven years on districts as presiding elder. In the fall of 1874, weary from long and active duties of his ministry, he asked and obtained a superannuated relation. He then bought and refitted his first home, which he named "Maple Home," furnished it comfortably, and retired in the quiet village of Worthington.

Their three children, all they have had, are living, happily married, and well settled. We found this aged couple in their beautiful home, cheerful, hopeful, and happy. They have fought and won. Blessed with plenty, surrounded with friends, and being of cheerful and grateful dispositions, very sunny is life's afternoon. For such an evening one can afford to do battle all the live day. The results of such lives may not be measured in time.

HORACE W. WRIGHT.

The subject of this sketch was born in Worthington, Ohio, January 30, 1830, and here he has since lived. In his youth, he attended the schools of his native town, but did not pursue any prescribed course. During the winter of 1849–50, he studied at Kenyon college, Gambier, and on his return worked for his father, on a salary, until the death of the latter, September 3, 1855. Potter Wright, the father of Horace W. Wright, came from Providence, Rhode Island, to Worthington, about the year 1815, in charge of machinery for a cotton-mill, which it was designed to operate in the place. For some reason it was not put in operation, and the owner shipped it to another point. Mr. Wright came to the new country, owing to the glowing descriptions of the prosperity of the community and the grand future in store for the embryo town. He expected to find a thriving village, already in a fair way to become a great city, but was disappointed when he saw it in a crude shape, and yet to be hewn out of the forest. For some time after his arrival, he worked for the Worthington Manufacturing company, on a salary, but eventually withdrew from their employ, before the affairs of the company became hopelessly deranged, and in payment for his services received a house and lot in the village, which afterward became his home, and is now occupied by his daughter, Cynthia. After leaving the service of the company, he erected a shop, and engaged in the manufacture of carding and spinning machinery, and other machinery used in cloth making and cloth dressing. Here he built up a business that extended to many States, and, during his lifetime, accumulated a considerable property, which, at his death, was administered by his son, Horatio, and was divided among his children. His wife was Lovisa, daughter of Moses Maynard, one of the early colonists. To them were born eight children: Horatio, Mason M., Cynthia, James P., Horace W., Henry, George, and Sarah, six of whom are now living, one at Danvilie, and one at Paxton, Illinois, and three sons and one daughter in Worthington. Mr. Wright used, as a motto on the machinery he manufactured, the legend: "Flourish ye western manufacturers."

Horace W. Wright, of whom previous mention is made, engaged in farming, which avocation he has followed during his life. To this he has also added the care of the saw-mill in Worthington, which he has owned and managed during the past five years. On October 29, 1862, he was married to Henrietta S. Tuller, daughter of Flavel Tuller. To them have been born five children—Kate, Frank, Albert, Bernard, and Helen. Three of these, Albert, Kate, and Bernard, were attacked by that dread disease, diphtheria, and all died within one week, on the ninth, tenth, and sixteenth of November, 1876. Mr. Wright has been successful in his business life, and has accumulated a good property as the result of a life conducted under strict principles of integrity. He built his present fine brick dwelling house, a representation of which appears herewith, in 1861.

PLEASANT.

This township, which was formed as early as 1807, is bounded as follows: On the north, by Prairie township; south, by the township of Darby, Pickaway county; east, by Jackson township; and west, by Fairfield and Jefferson townships, Madison county.

The surface is varied. While some portions present an almost level plain, others, especially along Darby creek, are exactly the reverse, being broken and often decidedly hilly. There is, however, but little waste land in the township. The soil along the bottoms is a strong black marl, of great fertility; on the upland it is, for the greater part, clay, and well adapted to the growing of corn and grain crops generally. It is exclusively an agricultural township.

STREAMS.

These are Big and Little Darby, which enter the township near the northwest corner, and form a junction at, or near, Georgesville. From here, the former continues a general southeast course through the township.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in the south part of Pleasant township were two brothers, Thomas and Elijah Chenoweth, natives of Maryland, who removed, with their families, from Pike county, Ohio, to this township, in the fall of 1799. They purchased two hundred acres of land each, in, and north of, the present village of Harrisburgh, and immediately erected, upon their respective purchases, rude log cabins, to shelter them from the inclemency of the long dreary winter now rapidly approaching. The cabin of Elijah stood just at the foot of the hill, near the spring, and a few rods northeast of the site of the present residence of a son, Elijah. The work of improvement was begun at once, and, in time, the Indian neighbors were supplanted by the hardy backwood settlers. The log cabin was exchanged for the substantial mansion, the dense forest gave way before the keen axe of the settler, and, in its stead, were broad acres, rich with their store of waving grain.

Thomas Chenoweth married Cassandra Foster, and lived to enjoy the full fruition of his labors. After his death, his widow and children removed westward. None now live in the township. The children were: John, Benjamin, Thomas, Joseph, Rachel, and Cassandra. Elijah Chenoweth married Rachel Foster. He died, December 5, 1828; his wife died April 17, 1825. The children of this couple were as follows: Joseph, who married Rachel Morgan, and, eventually, moved to Illinois, where he died; Elizabeth, who married John Carr, also died in the west; Lewis, who died in infancy; John F., who married Margaret Ferguson, and now lives in London, Madison county, Ohio; Sarah, who married John Haines, lived for a time in Madison county, where he was elected to the State legislature; after several removals, he settled in Illinois, where he died; Joseph, who married Margaret Heath, was also a member of the State legislature; the greater portion of his life was passed in Pleasant township where he died (Mrs. Sarah Hays, who lives in Darby, Pickaway county, is a daughter of the above); Cassandra, who married John Morgan, and lived many years in Pickaway county, eventually moved west, where she died; Rachel, who married Jesse Wood, also died in the west; Elijah, who married Nancy Chenoweth, now lives on the old homestead, and is the only one of the children now living in the township. To this gentleman, the writer wishes to express his gratitude for material aid in the collection of data for this history.

Benjamin Foster and Samuel Kerr, with their families, settled in this vicinity soon after the Chenoweths. Of these, the writer could learn nothing.

John Biggart, a native of the Emerald Isle, married Margaret Gibson, of Pennsylvania, and located near Harrisburgh, in the year 1800. Some two years later, he purchased the farm farther north, still occupied by his heirs. He was a weaver, but, by the aid of his family, became quite a successful farmer; he died, May 27, 1848; his wife died, April 14, 1862. The children numbered nine, of whom, Mary, Matilda, Charlotte, William, John, and Joshua, are deceased; Samuel, who married Mary R. Roberts, is the only one now living in Pleasant township; Rachel (Mrs. D. Clark), lives in Madison county, and Margaret (Mrs. D. McHenry), lives in Circleville.

John Dyer, was the first settler in the vicinity of Georgesville, formerly known as the forks of the Darby.

Thomas Roberts, a native of Martinsburg, Va., married Susan Poisel, of the same locality, and removed to Ohio a short time prior to the dawning of the present century. He lived for perhaps two years in Darbyville, Pickaway county, and then removed to Pleasant township, locating near the forks of Darby. His log cabin was built on the hill and not far distant from the site of the present substantial residence of Samuel Biggart. After a residence, at this place, of forty years, he removed to West Jefferson, where he died September 29, 1860. His wife died the November following. They had eleven children, of whom but few survived the years of childhood; three only are now living: Nancy, who married Matthew Bonner, and resides in Clark county, Ohio; Mary R., who married Samuel Biggart, and has an elegant home on the old farm; and Edwin R., who has been twice married, and is comfortably situated in Madison county, Ohio.

James Gardner who was, it is believed, the third settler on the forks of Darby, was a Virginian by birth. On arrival in Pleasant township, he purchased the property upon which stands the Dyer mill. This he improved, and here he passed his life, engaged in farming. His first wife was Polly Conwell. The children, the fruits of this marriage, grew to maturity: William, who has been twice married, and now lives in Madison county; Betsey (Mrs. W. Winders), and Nathanial, who married Mahala Walker, is deceased, and his widow (mother of Dr. G. W. Gardner, of Harrisburg), lives near Georgesville. Mrs. James Gardner deceased, and he married Susan Beevers, by whom the following children were born: Michael, James, Mary A., Susan, Vilinda J., Nancy, and Joseph, none of whom are now living in Ohio.

Philip Huffman, who was of German descent, came from Virginia to Ohio in 1802. His wife was Elizabeth Reel, a native of Virginia. The family first located in Ross county. They eventually located in Pickaway county (Monroe), and died there many years since. This couple, contrary to most pioneer families, were blessed with but two children: John and Sidnie. The latter became the wife of Lewis Ballard, and is now dead. John, who was born in Virginia, March 12, 1794, married Sarah Deyo, and, in 1835, settled in Pleasant township, where he still resides, without doubt, the oldest man in the township. His wife died January 10, 1879. His children numbered thirteen, of whom the following are living: Mary (Mrs. T. Barker), Lydia (Mrs. J. Scott), Nimrod, Minerva (Mrs. A. Spangler), Eliza (Mrs. G. Goodson), Margaret (Mrs. R. Alkire), Sarah (Mrs. Spangler), John, and Rachel (Mrs. L. Nutter).

Adam Spangler was an early settler in Franklin county. His wife was Rachel Tanquarry who is now living. Mr. Spangler died March 16, 1878. The children of this couple who live in Pleasant, are Alexander, John, James, Joseph, William, Calvin, Rachel (Mrs. T. Poulson), and Caroline (Mrs. D. Litery). Betsey (Mrs. J. Rush) lives in Pickaway county.

Foster Price was among the earliest settlers in the south part of the township. He died many years since. The children, now living, are Joseph, Benjamin, John, Tamsey, and Kitura.

James Walker, of Virginia, married Millia M. Foster, and settled in Ross county at a very early period. In 1812 he removed to Pleasant township, locating on the farm now occupied by the youngest daughter, Mahala (Mrs. Nathaniel Gardner). Here he engaged in farming, and lived to be over ninety years of age; he died December 6, 1860, and his wife, June 18, 1859. The children, beside Mrs. Gardner, who is the only one living, were William, George, and Sidney.

John McKinley married in Virginia, and came from that State to Pickaway county, in the year 1814, locating in Darbyville, where he died in 1877. He was three times married. His last wife, who survives him, was Mrs. Sophia Williamson. Of the children the following are living, at present, in Franklin or Pickaway: John Welsey, Joseph, Seymour, Russell, William, Harriet (Mrs. P. Morgan), Mary (Mrs. J. Fuller), and Sarah J. (Mrs. A. Thomas). The children dead, are David, who married Elizabeth Chenoweth (his widow lives near Harrisburgh); Susan, who married Jacob Rush, and James, who was a soldier in the Union army of the Rebellion, and was killed in action.

William Cummins was amongst the first settlers in Walnut township, Pickaway county, where he died. Three of his children now live in Franklin county: John who married Mary May, lives in Pleasant township, and is prominently connected with the Mt. Zion United Brethren church; James, who married Margaret Williams, and Edward who married Margaret Henderson, live at Galloway station in Prairie township.

Marmer Duke Story came from Delaware to Pickaway county, in 1815. His wife was Rachel Baggs. In 1837 he removed to Pleasant township, where he purchased a wild farm, and erecting his log cabin in the dense forest, he set about with a will, the removal of the heavy forest; his efforts were successful at his death, which occurred some twenty years since. Much of the lands were in a good state of cultivation. Only one of his children now lives in the township—Joseph who has been thrice married; his present wife was Margaret White. He lives some two and one-half miles southwest of Georgesville. Maamer Duke Story was a soldier in the war of 1812.

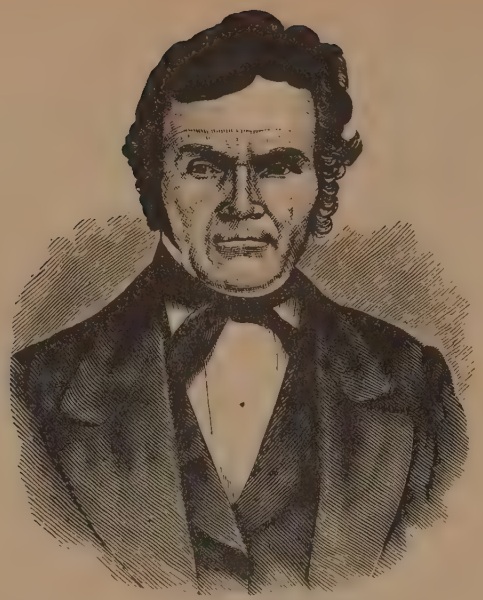
Handy Smith came from Maryland to Monroe township, Pickaway county, in about 1839. He married Sarah Littleton, by whom several children were born. She is now dead. Of the children the following are all farmers, and live in Pleasant township: Josiah O., who married Nancy Lane; Lemuel, who married Lucinda King, and Stanford, who married Nancy Foster.

William L. Foster, of Madison county, married Mary Athey, and in December, 1829, settled in Pleasant township, where they both live at this time. The children are John, Elijah, Nancy, Elizabeth, Emily, Mary, Margaret, William F. and Sarah (twins), and Cynthia J. Seven are now living, and all, with one exception, in Franklin county.

James Bradfield came from Pennsylvania to Pleasant, in 1831. He was single, and was among the first wagonmakers in the township. He married Priscilla Adams, and lives near Georgesville. Of a large family of children, but one is now living—Mary (Mrs. W. Waples), who lives in Darby township, Pickaway county.

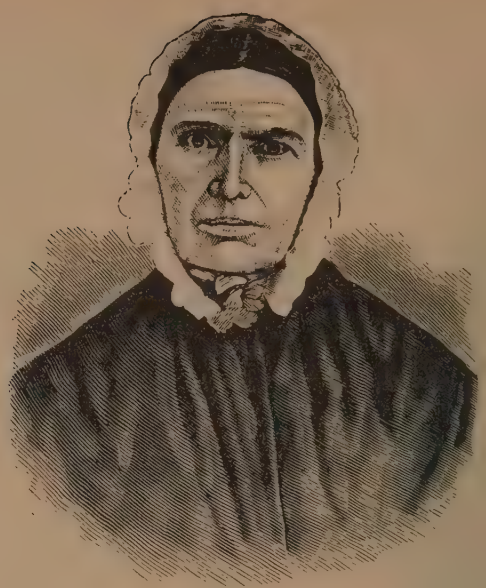
George Francis, married in England, Anna Walter, and in 1836 emigrated to America. Immediately on arrival he came to Columbus, where he lived some eighteen months; after which, he located in what became known as the "Pennsylvania settlement," in Pleasant township. He here engaged in farming, and continued that peaceful vocation until the spring of 1865, when he came to live again in Columbus. His living children are: Frederick F., who married Elizabeth Heath, and lives on the old homestead; and Mary (Mrs. William Poulson). Among other first settlers in this settlement, were James O'Day, Tobias Bulen, James Luckens, St. Clair Adams, Thomas Bourlen, Edward Hays, Jesse Fenton, William Norton, and Timothy Boucher.

R. M. Worthington came from Montgomery county,



Thomas Tipton

CAPTAIN THOMAS TIPTON



MRS. ELIZABETH TIPTON.

was born in Frederick county, Maryland, January, 1792. His father, Sylvester Tipton, was a teacher by profession, and lived in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, but at the time of the birth of the subject of our notice, he was temporarily residing in Frederick county, Maryland. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were of Scotch-Irish extraction, and were worthy descendants of that sterling race of Highlanders whose representative was the famous John Knox, of the Reformation. Sylvester Tipton was a man of very limited means, but had a fair education, and, better than all else, possessed a good name. He was small in stature, but had a good constitution, and lived to a ripe old age, dying at the age of ninety years. His wife was a woman of more than ordinary strength of character. Her maiden name was Mary Starks, a niece of General Starks, of Revolutionary fame. She was tall and dignified in appearance, and being unusually intelligent, occupied a conspicuous place in the communities where she resided. Such were the parents of Thomas Tipton, who was ten years old when they settled in Chillicothe, Ross county. There he obtained his education, in such schools as the times and place afforded. It may be a matter of some interest to the young people of to-day to note, in this connection, what were the facilities for education, and what the qualifications expected of school teachers in those primitive times. The school-house was built of unhewed logs; the floor was made of puncheons, as were the most uncomfortable seats, which were supported, when not on wooden legs, by the ends being passed through between the unchinked logs. The qualifications of the teacher were in harmony with the school-house and other appliances. The certificate stated that the person therein named was "qualified to teach spelling, reading, writing, and ciphering, excluding fractions." At the age of fourteen, young Tipton closed his school days, at which time he could spell most of the words in Webster's spelling book, and write his name, as will be seen by reference to his autograph, which was written at that time. He was united in marriage, December 6, 1813, by Asa Shepard, a justice of the peace, to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson, of Chillicothe, a woman of heroic fortitude which, it is said, never gave way amid all the hardships and privations of their pioneer experience. Her beneficence was limited only by her ability, and the poor and destitute who were the special objects of her care and attention, regarded her with reverential respect and gratitude. Mr. and Mrs. Tipton began their married life in Franklin county, where they purchased, from time to time, one thousand acres of land, and brought the same under cultivation. To build up a home of this sort, from such a forest, with poverty on one hand, distance from market on the other, and malaria everywhere, gives some idea of Captain Tipton and his good wife's energy of character, courage, and determination.

During the war of 1812, Captain Tipton was called into the military service of his country, and responded by at once raising a company, and was with General Harrison at Fort Defiance at the time of Hull's surrender. Captain Tipton, or "Uncle Tommy," as he was familiarly called by his friends and neighbors, possessed a hopeful, buoyant nature, and a kind and benevolent disposition; he would often, at great inconvenience to himself, help those less fortunate than himself, who could render no return but kindly good will and gratitude. He was an ardent friend, and absolutely had no enemies. The young approached him as a father, the aged sought his counsel as a friend in whose motives and judgment they had the utmost confidence. His character was one to be held in pleasant remembrance by all who enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with him, on account of his quiet, unobtrusive manner, and the healthful moral influence he exerted. Perhaps nothing more conclusively proves the pure and upright character of the man than the respect and filial affection of his children for him. While his life was always strictly moral and upright, he was over fifty years of age before he made a profession of religion. In October, 1841, he was called to witness the wonderful consolation of religion in the triumphant death of his daughter, Mary, then the wife of Elijah Chenoweth, jr. This was the first time that death had ever visited his own family circle, and it made a deep impression on his mind. His daughter, shortly before her death, exacted a promise from both father and husband that their names should be enrolled on the church book in place of her own. Shortly after this event Mr. Tipton called his family together, on a Sunday morning, and opened the family devotion with singing two verses of the hymn, beginning:

"And must this body die,
This well-wrought frame decay?"

After which his wife offered up one of those soul-stirring petitions for which she had long been noted in the praying circles of the neighborhood. In the evening of the same day he offered, in the presence of his family, his first prayer—at least his first audible one. The family altar thus established was continued the remainder of their lives, and they enjoyed the consolation of often hearing each of their sons conduct the family devotion. Captain Tipton was a member of the Methodist church, as are all of his children, save one, who is, at this time, a member of no church.

In politics, he was a Republican, and his sons are adherents of the same party. He served as county commissioner of Franklin county for the term of two years—but he was not an aspirant for office, and once declined a nomination for State representative.

He died, of a malarial fever, the thirteenth day of September, 1864, and his wife on the fifth of February of the same year.

Pleasant Ridge farm, known as the "Tipton farm," is on the west side of Darby creek, two miles north of Harrisburg, in Pleasant township, Franklin county, and is now owned by J. H. Chenoweth. The old cabin has been demolished, but the associations connected with it remain in the memory of the children, who, though long since grown to man's estate, speak with peculiar tenderness of the old home, and with the most affectionate veneration of the father and mother who built it in the woods, protected it from savage violence, and brightened it with love and kindly feeling; regarded no trial or sacrifice too great, or labor too severe, to raise their children to a condition better than their own.

Captain Tipton was the father of eleven children: Samuel S., who married Miss Lydia Gantz, is a farmer and stock dealer, and lives in Kansas. Frances married John Taylor, who is also a Kansas farmer; John S. married Miss Tabitha Stump. He resides in Kansas, where he is engaged in farming and the manufacture of agricultural implements. Jonathan married Miss Rebecca Shattuck. He lives in Franklin county, Ohio, and is a farmer. William A., now deceased, married Miss Julia Wilcox. Richard H., married Miss Minerva Buckles, and resides in Darbyville, Pickaway county, Ohio. He is a physician and surgeon of thirty-four years' experience, and is a graduate of Jefferson college, Philadelphia. Dr. Tipton was surgeon of the Ninetieth regiment Ohio volunteer infantry, in the war of the Rebellion, serving with credit for three years. Mary, now deceased, was the wife of Elijah Chenoweth, jr.; Sarah is the wife of George Stump, a farmer living in Kansas; Thomas C. married Miss Miranda Loomis, and is a resident of Williamsport, Pickaway county, Ohio. He is a physician and surgeon of many years' practice. A biography of Dr. Tipton is given elsewhere in this book. Nelson F. married a Miss Elder, of Illinois, who died, leaving him with one child—a daughter. He married, for his second wife, Miss Hayes, of Harrisburg, Ohio. She died, leaving a son as a result of this union. His present wife was a Miss Morgan. He is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a member of the Southern Kansas conference, and is at present stationed at Melvern, Kansas. Hiram C. married Miss Mary Shattuck, and is a farmer of Franklin county, Ohio.

Pennsylvania, in 1837. He was a single man. Making a stop in Pleasant township; he, in 1840, secured a wife, in the person of Miss Ann Stump, whose parents located in the township also in 1837. Mr. Worthington now lives on the Harrisburgh pike. His children are: Jane (Mrs. M. Bradfield), John W., Mary (Mrs. J. White), George, Sarah (Mrs. W. Rush), and Clark, who all live in Franklin county, and the greater portion of them in their native township.

Gideon Walton, whose wife was Rebecca Gilbert, was an early settler in Columbus. He now lives in Pleasant township.

It is folly to think that the foregoing gives the names of all early settlers in the township, worthy of mention. Many came very early, and remained a few years, going still farther west; others, perhaps, lived in the township many years, but have gone and are forgotten. Following are the names of settlers of whom the writer has no particulars. Some are among the very first; others, perhaps, are not: Samuel Kerr, Reuben Chaffin, William D. Adams, John V. Leach, who was an early merchant; John Turner, Charles Hunter, Morris Yates, John Harvey, George Goodson, Simon Cochran, and James Walker.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first white child born in Pleasant township was, without doubt, a daughter, to Elijah and Rachel Chenoweth. The date of this important addition to the pioneer colony was December 9, 1800. The child was named Cassandra. She grew to woman's estate, and became the wife of John Morgan, going to live in Darby township, Pickaway county. Here her husband died. She eventually married Joseph Morgan, and removed to the west, where she died. Among the first marriages in the township was John Chenoweth to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Foster. The date was soon after the present century began. This couple lived for a few years in Pleasant, removing then to Greene county, where they passed the remaining years of their lives. The first burials were on the Chenoweth farm, and not far from the present residence of Elijah Chenoweth. The writer was unable to ascertain who was the first person buried here. The first log houses were constructed by the brothers Chenoweth, in the fall of 1799. The first frame house was doubtless built by Samuel Kerr, early in the settlement. It stood on the farm owned at present by Elijah Chenoweth, jr.

John Biggart erected the pioneer brick house in the township, some two miles from Georgesville, many years since. The pioneer house of entertainment was at Harrisburgh. It was built by John Morgan, and was by him named White Hall. The writer was unable to get the date of its construction. This is at present owned by John P. Bolen, and is known as the United States hotel. Divers persons have played the *role* of host within its walls. Samuel Hill has another hotel at Harrisburgh. Thomas Chenoweth, without doubt, planted the first orchard in this portion of the township. The date was not far from 1800. A small number of these trees are still standing. On March 24, 1837, George Geiger and William Foresman opened the pioneer mercantile establishment in Pleasant township. The goods were displayed in a small building standing in what is now the southwest corner of the village of Harrisburgh. This firm, subsequently, built what is now the post-office row, and here, for years, prosecuted the business of merchandising. Joseph Chenoweth became a partner in the business, buying the interest of William Foresman. The present business at Harrisburgh is: L. W. Sifert, and A. C. Rush & Co., dry goods; F. Chenoweth and Henry Manning, groceries; Dr. H. A. Turner, drugs. There are also a number of small manufactories—shoe shops, wagon shops, etc., and several blacksmith shops. The first post-office was authorized in Pleasant township in 1815, and bore the name of the township. The following year, Georgesville was laid out, and, a short time after, the post-office was changed to that name. Following is a list of the postmasters: Thomas Roberts, William Scott, George Ray, and Thomas Story, who is the present incumbent. Harrisburgh was surveyed by Frederick Cole, under the direction of Joseph Chenoweth, in June, 1836. A few years prior to this, a post-office was established here, called Darby Cross Roads. This now took the name of the village. The succession of postmasters is as follows: John Haines, George Geiger, Abram Buckles, Dr. T. Thompson, Henry Miller, J. W. Goetschius, O. T. Curry, and the present incumbent, R. B. Parks, who was appointed to the office in July, 1861. Of manufactories, the first was a grist-mill, erected by Samuel Dyer, in 1805. This had a numerous ownership. It has been entirely rebuilt, and is now owned by the widow of William Dyer, whose husband built the present mill. Some fifteen years since, Thomas Chenoweth erected a flouring-mill on Darby creek, the second in the township. Numerous saw-mills have been built, generally small affairs.

ORGANIZATION.

Pleasant township, as organized in 1807, embraced many times its present area. In 1815, Jackson township was cut off, and in 1819, Prairie township was formed from this, reducing Pleasant township to its present limits. The records of the township do not date back far enough to be of service to the historian. The officers for 1879 are: F. Francis, M. S. Hays, J. Gardner, trustees; George Francis, clerk; J. B. Chenoweth, treasurer; W. J. Brooks, assessor; Richard Buzzard and E. Philips, constables. Following is the succession of justices of the peace: 1807, Samuel Kerr, John Smith, John Turner, Alexander Blair, Michael Dickey, Samuel Dyer, Reuben Golliday, Jacob Gundy, John Tipton, William Walker, Richard Heath, Henry Shenefelt, Geo. W. Helmick, Zelotes G. Weddle, J. B. Mitchel, Reuben Chaffin, Raper Millard, Henry Walker, John S. Young, J. O. Smith, and the present, S. V. Dalby and George Ray, who were elected in the spring of 1879, and who are strongly Republican.

CHURCHES.

Meetings were early held in the log house of Thomas Chenoweth, by the settlers, who were principally of the Methodist faith. As early as 1810 the Rev. John Col-

lins and James Quinn began a series of meetings at the house of Elijah Chenoweth, which resulted in the formation of a class. This was composed mainly of the following: Benjamin Foster and wife, Thomas and Elijah Chenoweth, their wives and several of the children. Mr. Foster was the leader. Meetings were continued at Mr. Chenoweth's as late as 1842, when, the class having grown to such large proportions, and the attendance increased to such an extent that the accommodations were inadequate, a church edifice was erected. This was of brick; in size, some forty by fifty feet, and cost about one thousand, two hundred dollars. Its location was near where now stands the residence of Dr. Joseph Helmick. This did duty until 1858, when the present meeting-house was built. This is also of brick; forty-one by sixty-one feet in size, and cost two thousand, eight hundred dollars. The present membership of this church is one hundred. The officers are as follows: William B. Chenoweth, W. W. Carson, and Theodore Gantz, leaders; W. W. Carson and E. Chenoweth, stewards; William B., Elijah, and J. Hill Chenoweth, W. W Carson, David Hurst, and T. Gantz, trustees. A Sabbath-school was organized in the old log house. This is still in active operation, and has seventy scholars. S. V. Dalby is its superintendent. The present minister, who is located at Harrisburgh, is Rev. W. H. Sayre.

THE GREEN HILL CHURCH,

which is attached to the Harrisburgh circuit, was formed about ten years since. It has a neat framed church building, and a respectable membership. The Sabbath-school is well attended.

DYER CHAPEL.

The first meetings in the vicinity of Georgesville, were held at the houses of John Biggart and Thomas Roberts, by Rev. James Hoge, of the Presbyterian church, in Franklinton. The date was early in the century. No church of this denomination was ever formed here, to the writer's knowledge. Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church preached at the dwellings of Charles Hunter, George Goodson, Simon Cochran, and James Walker, and also at the school-house in Georgesville. Dyer chapel, a neat wood structure, was erected in 1875, and cost one thousand eight hundred dollars. It is attached to California circuit. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Alexander. The membership numbers fifty. Albert Keyes is class leader, and Joseph H. Gardner, superintendent of Sabbath-school, which has a goodly attendance.

MOUNT ZION UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Meetings were held at the house of John Cummins in about 1860, and the following persons were in due time organized as a church: John Cummins and wife, William Forsyth and wife, Nathan Abbott and wife, and Mr. Long and wife. John Cummins was the leader of this class. Meetings were held at the house of Mr. Cummins, the greater part of the time, until 1864, when the present meeting-house was built. The following are the trustees who were elected at the building of the church, and continued in office: John and Edward Cummins, N. Abbott, William Scott, and William Forsyth. A Sabbath-school was organized soon after the erection of the church, and John Cummins elected its superintendent. Its membership is at present not far from forty. The church membership is now very small, being only thirteen. The following are the ministers who have had charge of this church from its inception: Rev. Mr. Johnson, Daniel Bonebrake, William Waters, Solomon Zeller, George Brown, and Joseph Brown, the present minister, who located here some five years since.

SCHOOLS.

In the summer of 1811, one Thomas Miller taught a term of school in a little log cabin, standing on the farm owned by Samuel Kerr. This was a small school, and was composed of the children of the Chenoweth, Kerr, and Foster families. This is believed to have been the first school in this portion of the township, though of this the writer has not positive knowledge. Schools were taught in this cabin for several years. In 1817 or 1818, a log school-house was built in the southwest corner of what is now Harrisburgh village. One of the earliest teachers in this building was Mrs. Elizabeth Kilpatrick. No frame school-house was built here until about the time the village was laid out. The village school district was organized in 1870, and convened in the building now occupied as a town hall. On May 1, 1875, it was, by vote, decided to erect a suitable school-building. The board consisted of: G. M. Stark, president; Willlam B. Chenoweth, treasurer; A. Poulson, clerk. It remains the same to-day, with one exception: A. Poulson resigned, December 4, 1876, and A. C. Rush, the present clerk, was appointed. He was subsequently elected. The building was completed in 1876. It is of brick; some thirty by sixty feet in size, two stories in height, and cost, complete, five thousand dollars. The school is divided into primary and intermediate departments. The enrollment of scholars is one hundred and thirty-six. The amount paid teachers for the year 1878 was nearly seven hundred dollars. The records of this district are in such a condition that the writer could learn but little from them. In Pleasant township there are thirteen school districts. The board of education is as follows: D. W. Machlin (president), J. W. Worthington, E. W. Young, W. B. Adams, I. F. Miller, John Cummins, N. Jenney, George Hay, J. Boyd, M. Billman, J. B. Story, S. Jackson, and John Price.

PHYSICIANS.

The writer learns that, in 1824, Dr. Lemuel Boyd was practicing in Harrisburgh, but failed to obtain any data of him. Dr. Thomas Thompson located here from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, as early as 1837. Dr. Thompson was an excellent practitioner, and soon acquired a large practice. He died in about 1840, and soon after, George W. Helmick, who was a graduate of Jefferson medical college—class of 1838 and '39, located here; he was of good medical attainments. He was twice married; his death occurred some twenty years since.

The present physicians are: Joseph Helmick, a brother

of the above, and a graduate of the same school; he located in Harrisburgh in 1842; he married Jane Chenoweth, and yet enjoys a lucrative practice.

William J. Bashaw was the next physician to locate at Harrisburgh; he now lives in the country, where he still practices.

G. W. Helmick, jr., graduated at Starling medical college, Columbus. Edward F. Morgan, a graduate of the same school, and George W. Gardner, a graduate of Miami medical college, Cincinnati, Ohio, constitute the medical staff of Harrisburgh. Dr. W. N. Shoemaker is located at Georgesville. He is spoken of as a rising practitioner.

HARRISBURGH.

This village was incorporated in 1851, and an election held, when the following persons were elected: Mayor, Dr. J. Helmick; recorder, Z. G. Weddle; trustees, Henry Miller, J. Chenoweth, O. T. Curry, L. W. Sifert, and Dr. George W. Helmick. The records are so imperfectly kept that the writer is unable to give the succession of officers. The present are: Mayor, J. L. Smith; clerk, S. G. Lyday; trustees, G. M. Stark, J. R. Manning, J. P. Bolen, C. Vieman, O. T. Curry, and C. V. Sheeders.

This village has, at present, quite an efficient cornet band, numbering ten musicians; C. V. Sheeders, leader.

Lodges of Good Templars have, at divers times, had an organization in Harrisburgh village. There are none at present, though the need of thorough temperance work is painfully apparent, at least, to stranger eyes.

Georgesville was laid out many years since. Now there is no vestige of a village on the opposite side of Darby creek; at the railroad station is J. L. Moore's addition or New Georgesville—a little hamlet containing a few houses, general store by J. R. Biggart, and grocery by G. W. May. Dyer chapel is situated in this village.

Biographical Sketches.

J. W. STORY.

MARGARET STORY.

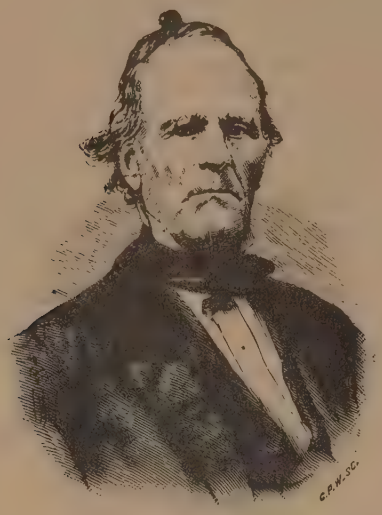
Joseph W. Story was the fourth child of Marmer Duke Story and Rachel Baggs. He was born in Sussex county, Delaware, and came to Ohio with his parents when he was nine years old. The family settled in Pickaway county.

The subject of this sketch settled in this county, on the farm he now owns and occupies, in the year 1834. He has been three times married. His first wife, whom he married in 1832, was Nancy Turner, by whom he had seven children, five of whom are now living: Martha, who married Aaron Lambert, lives in Iowa. John, who married Elizabeth Thomas, lives on the home farm. Thomas, who married Miss Louisa Moore, lives in Georgesville, this county. Sarah, who married Addison Taylor, lives in Nebraska. Dianna, who married Richard Hay, lives in Pleasant township. Matilda, who married Peter Tanner, lives in Madison county, Ohio, and Mary, who married Isaac Tanner, lives in Madison county, Ohio.

His second wife was Susan Nichols, whom he married in the year 1853, and by whom he had two children—a son and daughter. Marmer Duke is single and lives at home. Vergina, the daughter, married Richard Chaffin, and lives in Pleasant township, Franklin county, Ohio.

In 1872 he married his third wife, Margaret White, who is very much his junior, and by whom he has had two children, only one of whom, little Lora, is now living.

In politics, Mr. Story is a Democrat. While he has suffered many losses, financially and otherwise, for the want of an education, no stain of dishonesty has ever tarnished his name. He is now seventy-one years old, and lives at his ease, surrounded by every comfort he desires.



JOSEPH CHENOWETH.

MARGARET CHENOWETH.

Elijah and Rachel (Foster) Chenoweth, natives of Maryland, were early settlers in Kentucky, and about 1795 emigrated to Pike county, and settled near what is now the southern boundary of Ross. They removed, in the fall of 1799, to Pleasant township, Franklin county, being its first pioneers. Elijah Chenoweth was born June 12, 1762, and died December 5, 1828. His wife died April 17, 1825. Their children were: Thomas, John F., Joseph, Rachel, Cassandra, Elizabeth, and Elijah.

Joseph Chenoweth, the subject of this sketch, was born September 6, 1798. He grew to manhood in the home of his parents, where Elijah Chenoweth now lives, and became one of the widely and well known citizens of the county. He began in a humble way, and eventually accumulated great wealth and attained high honors. Early in life, and before he had any means other than a liberal capital of energy and industry, he made a living by driving between his home and Baltimore, carrying provisions east, and then loading his wagon with those articles of merchandise for which there was a demand in the new settlements of Franklin, Pickaway, and Ross counties. He also did considerable teaming between Chillicothe and Franklinton. In later years, his business was farming and stock dealing. He bought and sold great numbers of horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, and was one of the first to drive stock across the country to the eastern market. He was as extensive a dealer as there was in the country. He added to his original farm, and became the possessor of about one thousand six hundred acres of land, the greater part of which, a considerable time before his death, he divided among his children.

Mr. Chenoweth was noted as a man of spotless character, and of many admirable traits. His generosity was one of the leading ones, and he had the life-long kind regard of many to whom, in one way or another, he had given assistance. He was a member of no church, but was most liberal in his support of the cause of religion, and when the Methodist people of the little village of Harrisburg decided to build a church and set about the undertaking, they would have succeeded but poorly had not Mr. Chenoweth come to their assisstance. He made the society a present of the lot upon which the church stands, burned the brick of which it is built, and furnished money very liberally beside. No man in the vicinity ever entertained more ministers than Mr. Chenoweth. His house was always open to them, and was their favorite stopping place. But, for that matter, his "latch string was always out" for everybody. He had an immense circle of friends, and few ever came into the neighborhood in which he dwelt without paying him a visit. He was a very cordial, affable man, and none more enjoyed companionship.

The personal popularity of Mr. Chenoweth, and the uprightness of his character, made him a strong candidate, in 1841, for the legislature of the fortieth general assembly. He was elected on the Whig ticket, as a colleague of Nathaniel Medbury, and served two terms as the representative of Franklin county. In his later years he was a Republican.

Mr. Chenoweth's first wife was Margaret, daughter of Amos Heath, of Pickaway county. Their children were: Rachel C. West, Jane Helmick, Elijah, Joseph, Sarah Hays, William, Elizabeth McKinley, Isabella Sheeters, and Jerry. It is a remarkable fact that there has never been a death in this generation of the family. All of the sons and daughters are living, and all are in Pleasant township except Jerry, who is a resident of Columbus. Mrs. Chenoweth died December 22, 1861, at the age of sixty-five years, four months, and fifteen days. The widowed husband took, as his second wife, Margaret Williams. Mr. Chenoweth died January 9, 1869.

R. M. WORTHINGTON

was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His parents both died when he was quite young, leaving three children, of whom he was the eldest. His brother, Isaac, is a farmer, and lives in Clinton county, Ohio, and his sister, Mrs. Mary A. Harvey, lives in Pleasant township, Franklin county, Ohio.

At the age of twenty, our subject came to Ohio, and began life for himself. His education was limited to a few months in the commonest of common schools, but, fortunately, education, in a business sense at least, is not confined to school advantages. His property accumulations show what a man can do for himself when prompted by a spirit of determination. He is the owner of nearly five hundred acres of land in Pleasant township, with such appointments and appurtenances as do credit to the owner. His losses by fire, and security for friends, have been quite heavy, but have never seriously embarrassed him. A long life of usefulness, of well-directed energy, coupled with a rigid economy and an inflexible determination, is now richly rewarded by a quiet and peaceful old age, surrounded by a thriving family and the fruits of an industrious life. He commenced life for himself in an unbroken forest, and by dint of energy and well-directed effort, has lived to see the wilderness converted into cultivated fields.

He was reared among the Quakers, but was never a member of any church organization. He is a Democrat in politics, and has uniformly acted with that party. He has served as trustee of his township one term, and as supervisor ten or twelve years. He is not a politician nor an office-seeker, and we mention the above as an evidence of the confidence of his neighbors.

He had the good sense to select a companion from his youthful acquaintances. He married Miss Ann Stump, who was also born in Pennsylvania, but came to Ohio in very early life. She is the mother of six children, all of whom are now married and settled in life: Jane,

who married Morris Badfield, lives in Madison county, Ohio; John William, who married Miss Harriet Titus, lives in this township; Mary C., who married Jacob White, lives near her parents; George, who married Miss Sarah Smith, lives in this township; Sarah E., who married William Rush, of Pickaway county; and Clark, who married Miss Josephine Wade, and lives with his parents and carries on the home farm.

Mrs. Worthington is a Methodist in belief, though distance from church, and failing health, prevent her the enjoyment of sanctuary privileges.

MRS. NANCY CHENOWETH.

Elijah Chenoweth is one of that small and fast-contracting circle of early residents whose recollections link together the past and present of local folk-history. He was born in 1806, on the farm where he now lives, and was the ninth child of Elijah and Rachel (Foster) Chenoweth, the pioneers who are spoken of in the foregoing sketch as having made the initial settlement in Pleasant township. He is the only member of the family living, except his brother, John F., of London, Madison county.

Mr. Chenoweth is a splendid example of that rugged development of physical and moral qualities attained through the simple, honest, home-spun manners of life that characterized the early settlers of Ohio. Although he has passed through more than the alloted three score years and ten, he is, to all appearance, hale and hearty—a fine specimen of preservation. He still takes an active part in the management of his large farm and in carrying on general business. He has been for fifty-three years a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, with which, also, all of his family are connected. Politically, he is a Republican, and has acted with that party since its organization.

Mrs. Chenoweth was a native of Clark county, Ohio, and was born in the same year as her husband. Nine children were the fruit of this marriage, six of whom still survive: Thomas, who married Emily Graham, of Ross county, and lives, at present, in Pleasant township, Franklin county; John W., who married Miss Mary E. Graham, and lives in Pickaway county; Joseph H., who married Mary O. Timmons, and lives on the home farm; Elizabeth, who married A. J. Shephard, and lives in Madison county; Sarah J., who married U. C. Gantz, and lives in Jackson township, Franklin county; and Rebecca E., who married W. W. Carson, of Delaware county, who lives with her father and works the home farm.

Mrs. Elijah Chenoweth died in 1874.

MADISON.

Madison, in territorial extent, exceeds any other township in the county, and, with the possible exception of Hamilton, is also the best agriculturally. It is within the tract denominated Congress lands, and was organized as a township in 1809. By an act of the legislature, passed at the session of 1850–51, a range of sections, being a strip one mile wide and six miles long, including the town of Winchester, was taken from Fairfield county and annexed to the east side of Madison, making the township eight miles in extent, north and south, and seven miles east and west, with the exception of the jog in the southeast corner. The township is well improved, the farms and orchards, of moderate size, being generally owned by their occupants, and containing good dwellings, barns and other improvements.

STREAMS.

Madison is among the best watered townships in the county. Big Walnut (or, as now called, Gahanna river) enters the township a short distance west of the center of the north line, and Alum and Black lick creeks in nearly the northwest and northeast corners, respectively. The three streams unite their waters in section seventeen, of the northwest quarter, the stream thence flowing a southerly direction until reaching section twenty, where it turns southwest and flows in that direction into Hamilton township. Little Walnut creek reaches the township just south of Winchester, from Fairfield county, flows thence a generally western course through the south half of the township, until south of Groveport, when it takes a southerly course, flowing into Pickaway county.

PIONEERS AND SETTLERS.

The first settlements in Madison township were commenced as early as 1803 or 1804. One of the earliest of the pioneers was George Tounge, who settled on the run, where Wesley Lawrence now lives. He subsequently removed to Carroll, Fairfield county, and died there.

John Wright, sr., came from Pennsylvania, with his parents, David and Sarah Wright, who settled in Bloom township, Fairfield county. He married Catharine Dildine, and a short time afterward removed to Franklin county, and located on the farm now owned by Jeremiah Kalb; he died there, in 1815, at the age of about thirty-three. His widow subsequently married Joseph Dunnuck, whom she also survived. She finally went to Hancock county, where she died, in 1878, at her daughter's (Mrs. Wiley), at the advanced age of ninety-three. She had, by her first husband, three children, viz.: John, who still resides in Madison, where he was born, in 1805, being one of the first children born in the settlement; David, who lives in Hancock county, and Sarah (Mrs. Wiley), in Wood county. By her second husband, Mrs. Dunnuck had four children, the only survivor of whom is William Dunnuck, attorney-at-law in Columbus.

James Ramsey, a native of Pennsylvania, went to Virginia, when a young man, and there married Ruth Van Meter. They moved to Kentucky, then called the "backwoods," and a few years afterward removed to Ohio, with two children. They settled, and remained for two years, on the Scioto river, in this county, and, about 1805, moved to this township, entering a half section, where Edward's station now is. At first they occupied a rough log cabin; afterwards, a hewed log house, built as early as 1810, which is still standing, and occupied. James Ramsey died in April, 1828, aged sixty-two years, his wife surviving him some ten years. They had a family of twelve children, only two of whom now survive—Nancy, widow of Jacob Andreck, in Lancaster, and Susan, wife Kalita Sallee, near Groveport.

Samuel and Robert Ramsey, the former an elder, and the latter a younger brother of James Ramsey, came out at the same time. Samuel took up a quarter section just north of his brother, James. He remained single until about the age of sixty-two, when he married Mrs. Margaret Karshner, of Hamilton, and lived in this township until his death. Robert Ramsey settled just over the line, in Hamilton, on the bank of Big Walnut, and is further mentioned in the history of that township.

Stauffel Kramer moved in about 1805 or 1806, and located on the run where David Martin now lives. He died there not long after his settlement, and his death was one of the first that occurred among the pioneers. His sons, John, Daniel, and George, married, and resided in the township for a number of years, but finally moved west.

Another family by the name of Kramer—Louis, Philip, John, Michael, Adam, Jacob, and George, all brothers, moved in with their families from Pennsylvania, in 1807. Louis, who was a preacher of the United Brethren church, settled on Little Walnut creek, south of where Canal Winchester now is, and soon after erected a saw and grist-mill there. Philip located in the same vicinity, but afterwards removed to Hancock county. John settled a short distance north of Winchester, and lived in the neighborhood until his death, in 1853. His son, now living in Canal Winchester, was born in this township, in 1808, and assisted in clearing much of the land north of the village. Michael and Adam also settled in Madison, and Jacob and George in Plain township.

In the spring of 1805, George Kalb, sr., and family, consisting of his wife and four children, and his father, John Kalb, emigrated to Ohio from Frederick county,

John Chaney Jr.

Maryland. They remained in Lancaster, Fairfield county, until August of the same year, when they moved to this township. George Kalb located on the northeast quarter of section fourteen, and his father, who resided with him, took up the northwest quarter of section thirteen. The family, the first two years of their settlement in the Madison wilderness, lived in a cabin constructed of puncheons, set up on end, and covered with clapboards. George Kalb, sr., and wife, on coming, got lost in the woods only a short distance from their home, and so dense was the forest in every direction, that they were unable to find their way out, and they consequently had to make a night of it in the woods. George Kalb, sr., was born June 1, 1760, and died March 20, 1836. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary Kiefer, was born June 26, 1774, and died May 9, 1846. Their children were Catharine, John, Margaret, George, Mary, Anna, Elisha, Jeremiah, Susan, Caleb, and Isaac, all now dead except four, viz.: Margaret (now Mrs. Ruse), George, Jeremiah, and Susan (Mrs. Gill), all of whom reside in this township; John Kalb, sr., died in 1815.

Among the earliest and most prominent of the pioneers of Madison were the Stevensons. John Stevenson came from Baltimore, Maryland, as early as 1805, and bought one thousand acres of land, mostly in sections eight and nine. He built his log house on the bank of Black lick creek, in section eight. In his house, some of the earliest meetings were held, as mentioned elsewhere. He was buried in the old burying-ground, on Black lick, the first regular burying place in the township. William Stevenson, a brother of John, came about the same time, with his family, from Baltimore, Maryland. He settled where Irvin Stevenson now lives, and resided there until his death. The family consisted of five daughters and two sons. Joshua occupied the homestead after his father's death. The present wife of Judge Chaney, of Canal Winchester, is a daughter of Joshua Stevenson. The other son, George K. Stevenson, is still living, and a resident of the township. He is now about ninety-two years of age. The daughters were: Sarah, Susan, Jemima, Mary B., and Ann B. Sarah married Zachariah Stevenson, her cousin, and lived most of her married life in Madison, but finally removing west. Susan and Jemima, who became the wives respectively of Robert Bowen and a man by the name of McKelvey, both died in this township. Mary married Samuel Taylor, a tavern-keeper, in Canal Winchester, in an early day. Ann married Nicholas Hopkins, and, after his death, her cousin, Joshua Stevenson, and resided, during the most of her life, in the township, dying April 13, 1873. Her oldest daughter, Mary B. Hopkins—now widow of John L. Stevenson—is a resident of this township.

Charles Rarey settled in Madison township in 1806, removing from Virginia, whence he came from Germany. He settled about two miles south of where Groveport now stands, purchasing the north half of section number four, and the south half of thirty-three. He occupied the farm on which he settled until his death. His children were: John, Adam, Charles, Benjamin, Parker, George, William, Catharine, Elizabeth, and Christina, all now deceased. Catharine became the wife of Philip Pontius; Elizabeth married Thomas Harmon; and Christina married Rev. John Solomon, an early Methodist preacher of Madison; John Rarey removed to Indiana; Charles, Benjamin, William, and Parker, all reside where the family first settled, William occupying the homestead; George lived in Pickaway county; Adam Rarey married Catharine Pontius, and settled where the Rarey mansion now stands, in Groveport. He kept a tavern there in his log house when the road was only marked by blazed trees. He afterwards erected a brick tavern. He was the father of John S. Rarey, the celebrated horse tamer. The mansion referred to was erected by John S. Rarey. Two daughters of Adam Rarey, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Whetsel, now reside near Groveport.

Matthew Taylor, and family, emigrated from Nova Scotia, in 1800, and settled in Chillicothe, where they remained until 1806, when they removed to this county. Mr. Taylor entered several sections of land, and settled near the mouth of Alum creek, in this township. He erected a grist- and saw-mill, a short distance above the mouth of the creek, and continued their operation until his death, in 1812; his wife died the same year. They were buried on their farm, and were the first persons buried in that vicinity. They had a family of eleven children. John A. married Elizabeth McKnight, of Greene county, Ohio; afterwards, came to Columbus, and was an early surveyor, being with General Foos; eventually, he removed to Missouri, where he died, in 1823; his widow returned to Franklin county, and died here. They had three children, the only survivor of whom is Mrs. James Taylor, of Truro township. The other children of Matthew Taylor were: James, Matthew, Elizabeth (Mrs. Wood), David, William, Robert, Samuel, Rebecca May (wife of Edward Elsey), Jeannette (wife of Samuel Crosset), and Isaac. All are now deceased, except, possibly, Robert, who is supposed to be living in Illinois. James was a captain of infantry, and was stationed, with his company, at a block-house in Delaware (now Marion) county, shortly after Hull's surrender; William and Samuel were ministers, the former a Methodist, and the latter a Presbyterian.

Samuel Taylor, a brother of Matthew, removed from Nova Scotia, at the same time, and settled on the farm now owned by Z. Vesey. His children were: Rebecca (Long), Matthew, John, David, Samuel, Elizabeth (Faulkner), James and Eleanor (Griffith). It is said that the average length of life of the Taylor families was over seventy years.

John Swisher and family came to Ohio from Sussex county, New Jersey, in 1805. They first settled in Fairfield county, where they remained until 1807, when they removed to this township. Mr. Swisher located northeast of where Groveport now is, on land belonging to his father-in-law, Frederick Peterson. He afterward changed his location to the school section, where he resided for upwards of forty years, finally removing to near Dublin, this county, where he died. His wife, Mary, died in 1836, and he afterward married Mrs. Shepherd, of Wash-

ington township. There are six children of John Swisher now living, as follows: Jacob, in this township; Thomas, in Crawford county; Frederick, in Groveport; Fama, wife of Absalom Peters, of Walnut township, Pickaway county; Maria (now Mrs. Miner), living in Hamilton township; (she married Michael Plum, and after his death David Miner, who is also deceased), and Mrs. Hoover, in Bucyrus, Ohio.

The Deckers—four brothers, Elias, Esau, Isaac, and John—emigrated to this county from the Shenandoah valley, Virginia. Esau came out first in 1805, making the journey on foot. Before starting on his long journey, he went into the woods, and cut a willow cane which he carried with him. After selecting and entering his land, he stuck his cane into the ground, and returned for his family, with whom he arrived the next year. When he came back, he found the green willow stick had taken root, and was growing. It continued to flourish, and is now a large tree on the land now owned by some of the descendants. Some time previous to his death, he expressed the wish that his coffin be made from the tree, but his sons persuaded him to let it stand. Mr. Decker raised a family of three sons and two daughters, all of whom settled and died in the vicinity of their father's settlement.

Elias Decker came soon after his brother Esau, and bought the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, where he made a home. He served as a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was also in the war of 1812. Before his death he received a pension for his services in defense of his country. In about 1830, he removed to Hancock county, where he died at the age of ninety-nine years. He had nine children—Andrew, Coonrod, Elisha, Agnes, Catharine, Annie, Mary, Effie, and Penelope. All married and settled about here, at first, but after a time, three daughters moved west. The sons all died here, Andrew on the home place. He had four children, two of whom are still living—Elias, on the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, and Elizabeth, in Illinois.

Isaac Decker came out in 1811, and made his location on the southwest quarter of section one where, in 1817, he laid out the town of Middletown, afterwards called Oregon. The town did not improve, and remained but a small settlement. Mr. Decker opened a tavern in his log house at an early day, which he continued some thirty years. He was by trade a shoemaker, in which he was assisted by his wife, who had learned to patch and half-sole shoes. Their patrons paid them in clearing and logging. They raised twelve children, six of whom are living—two sons and two daughters in the northern part of the State; Mrs. Ellen Seymour, and Isaac F. Decker, in this township, the former on Walnut creek, and the latter in Canal Winchester.

John Decker, of the brothers mentioned, settled in Washington township.

William D. Hendren, accompanied by his wife and one child, came to Ohio from near Front Royal, Virginia, in 1806. He entered the east half of section thirty-five, in Madison township, Franklin county, and cleared a part of the land, on which he remained some five years, when he bought a quarter section belonging to Mr. Hushour, and situated a mile and a half northwest of Groveport. There was a small clearing on the land at the time of his purchase, and he continued the work until he had a good farm under cultivation. His children were Thomas C., Louisa, Daniel C., Samuel O., William, Mordecai, Isaac, who died in infancy, Sarah Ann, and Robert. Three of the children died in childhood; the others grew up in the township, and settled there. Samuel O. is the only one of the children now living. After his father's death, Samuel O. bought the interest of his brothers and sisters in the first purchase made by his father, which he now owns. Thomas remained on the old homestead, northwest of Groveport, where he died. His wife and two sons still occupy the property. Another son lives in Minnesota, and one in the northeast part of the State. A son of Daniel Hendren owns a farm near the canal, southwest of Groveport.

William Fleming, and a family by the name of Hesnauer, were early settlers on the Hendren place, but left many years since.

Frederick Peterson came to Madison township in 1807, from Sussex county, New Jersey, and located about a mile and a half northeast of Groveport, where he entered a half section of land. He died some ten years after his settlement, and none of the family are now left.

Thomas Gray was among the early pioneers of Madison township. He came from Maryland, when a young man, and married here Theodosia Huff soon after his arrival. They settled on the place now owned by their son, Alfred Gray—the southeast quarter of section four. He died in December, 1850, aged seventy-three years. His first wife died young, and he afterward married Harriet Hughes. By his first wife he had eight children, and seven by his second. Four of his first wife's children are living, as follows: Rebecca, wife of William Powell, in Missouri; Alfred, who married Rachel M., daughter of Archibald Powell, and lives on the old homestead; Harriet, widow of John Milburn, resides in Jefferson township; Jedediah, lives near Groveport. The children of the second marriage are scattered.

George Smith settled at an early date, on the west side of Walnut creek, in the south part of the township, where he cleared some land and planted an orchard, and had the first apples known in the country. He lived but a few years, and left a widow, Mrs. Abigail Smith, who occupied the place many years after his death.

Billingsly Bull was a very early settler near the present village of Groveport. In 1810 he was a justice of the peace in Madison township. At the present time, none of the family remain in the country, and but little information can be obtained regarding them.

Jacob Weaver owned a small farm, on the second quarter of section twenty-three, at an early day. He removed to Indiana many years ago, with his entire family.

Ezekiel Groom, born in New Jersey, in 1767, and his wife, Rhoda, a native of the same State, born in 1773, removed soon after their marriage, in 1790, from New Jersey, to Hampshire county, Virginia. There they lived until 1804, when they emigrated to Ohio, and took up

"THE VESEY PLACE." RESIDENCE OF Z. VEZEY, GROVEPORT, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO.

their abode in the wilderness, on the waters of Walnut creek, now Pickaway county. Their location was that now occupied by Vause Decker, of whose father (Luke Decker) Mr. Groom rented. In 1807 they removed to this township, and located in section nine, near where the bridge crosses the creek. He died there August 1, 1836, and his wife November 13, 1859. They were both zealous christians, and active members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and were among the original members of the Hopewell class. They had a family of nine children, of whom Thomas, now living in Columbus with his daughter, Mrs. Chamberlain, in his eighty-fifth year, and Mrs. Hosea Britton, of Hilliard, are the only survivors.

Philip Pontius came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, ina bout 1807, and settled with his father on Kinnikinnick creek, near Kingston, Ross county. He married Catharine Rarey, and in 1809 settled on the second quarter of section nine, which he bought and improved. They raised four children: Christine, Charles, Elizabeth, and John. The latter was killed, at the age of eleven years, by the running away of a team of horses, near Delaware, Ohio; Christine was twice married, and died at Lockbourn; Elizabeth first married Dr. Guard, and after his death married Richard Long—she died at Columbus; Charles married Elizabeth Sharp, and owns the home farm, where he was born and raised. Their children live near by—one on the home farm.

John Tallman came from Virginia in 1808, and settled on the property now occupied by his son, Nathan, now among the older inhabitants of the township. Two sons of Nathan Tallman have an agricultural implement store in Canal Winchester.

Abraham Harris was also an early settler in the same vicinity.

John Sharp and wife came from Berks county, Pennsylvania, in 1808, and bought the second quarter in section thirty-three. He afterwards increased his possessions until he owned some four hundred acres of land, which he cleared and improved. His wife was Mary E. Harbine, from Reading, Pennsylvania, by whom he had nine children, all of whom lived to maturity. There were five daughters and four sons, but few of whom are now living. Elizabeth married Charles Pontius, and has spent her married life at the Pontius home, on section nine. The other children of John Sharp, with one or two exceptions, settled in Franklin county, where they remained during their life. Mr. sharp died in 1863, aged eighty-two years. His wife died in 1839, aged fifty-seven.

Samuel Brown, originally from Pennsylvania, came to Ohio when a single man, and in 1809, married in Pickaway county, Margaret Kelley, who came from Pennsylvania to Lancaster, Ohio, with her parents when twelve years of age. Soon after their marriage, they removed to this county, and settled in Madison, where their son, Matthew, now lives, on a quarter section of land. They built a rude log cabin in the woods without a floor, in which they spent the first five years of their married life. Mr. Brown's experience of pioneer life was in strange disproportion to that of his wife. In 1816, while at work in the clearing, he was killed instantly by a falling tree, leaving his wife with three little children. Seven years afterward, she married Oliver Codner, sr., whom she also survived. After her first husband's death Mrs. Brown dreamed that an angel appeared to her and comforted her with the assurance that she would live to be over ninety years of age, and to see her descendants in the fourth generation, which dream was more than fulfilled. She died in the summer of 1879, at the age of nearly ninety-three. She was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 28, 1787. She possessed an excellent physical constitution, and during the early years of her married life, in addition to her household duties, assisted her husband in the work of clearing the land and bringing it under cultivation. Of her three children born of her first husband, two are now living, viz: Matthew, on the old homestead, born June 22, 1811, and Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Powell, now living in Jackson county, Missouri. By her second husband Mrs. Codner had four children.

Emmor Cox settled on number two, section thirty, as early as 1810. He owned the entire quarter section, which he cleared and improved. He had a family, consisting of four sons and five daughters. Mr. Cox and two of his sons died on the property, and at his death it fell into the hands of his son, John Cox, who was a well-known and capable surveyor. He also died on the property, which was then sold. A son of John Cox now lives in the vicinity.

Henry Bunn came to Ohio in about 1810, and located in Ross county, where he remained until 1814, when he settled on land in number two, section six, Madison township, Franklin county, then owned by his wife's father, Mr. Pontius. He afterwards bought the north half of section eight, which land he cleared and improved. His wife was Elizabeth Pontius, to whom he was married in Ross county, and who became the mother of six children: Nancy, Frederick, Mary, Sarah, Henry, and Elizabeth. Henry and Sarah went to Lafayette, Indiana, where they now live; Nancy married Samuel Lautis, and settled in Jackson township; Frederick married Charlotte Rarey, by whom he had eight children—five now living; Nelson H. and Jefferson L., live on the home farm, and the others near by. Mrs. Bunn, now a widow, lives with her son, Jefferson L., on the home farm. Of the two remaining children of Henry Bunn, sr., Mary married Joseph Sharp, and settled in the township, and Elizabeth married Daniel Groom, and died in 1878.

Henry Whitsel, from Maryland, settled near Tarlton, Pickaway county, before 1800. His brothers, Isaac, John, Samuel, and Daniel, settled near him, about the same time. He married Elizabeth Saylor, and, in 1810, removed to Madison township, Franklin county, where he entered land south of Emmor Cox; he died in 1855, leaving several children, most of whom are now living in the west. His son, David, married Elizabeth Rarey, and has lived in the township since his birth, in 1810.

Henry Dildine settled on the southeast quarter of section number two, in the fall of 1810. Harmon Dildine also settled, at an early date, on the southeast quarter of

section three, where he raised his family, consisting of six sons and one daughter. Robert F., his youngest son, now resides near Groveport; a daughter in the village, and another son at Hilliard. Andrew, Daniel, and John Dildine, moved out at the same time as Henry and Harmon.

James McClish moved in at an early date, and located on eighty acres of land, which is now owned by Charles Pontius. A son, William McClish, now lives in Hamilton township.

Samuel Bishop removed to this State, from New Jersey, in 1807. He first settled in Pickaway county, but a few years afterward, came to this township and settled on one hundred and sixty acres, in section four, which he cleared and improved. He afterward sold this farm to Philip Pontius, and moved to the west side of the creek, where he died, about the year 1842. Two of his children are at this time residents of Franklin county, viz.: Mrs. Young, living in Hamilton, and William H., in this township, on the homestead.

Abednego Davis was a very early settler on the third quarter of section twenty-six, which he partially cleared. He sold the property to William Seymour, and moved from the neighborhood.

John Gander came before 1812, and settled on a quarter of section twenty-nine, where he made a clearing and lived twenty or twenty-five years. He raised a family of seven children, several of whom married while living there. They finally sold the property and went to another locality—some to Hardin county.

Jacob Gander was also an early settler at Middletown, and served as justice of the peace in 1825, and again in 1828. None of the family have lived in the township for many years.

Jacob Rhoads and family came from Pennsylvania, and were among the early settlers in Madison township. They located in the northeast part of the township, on Black lick, near where S. Hempy now resides. John, a son of Jacob Rhoads, built a grist- and saw-mill on the creek, both of which were run until about 1844, when they went down. The Rhoads removed to Van Wert county, after selling to a man named Peters.

Simon Helpman came from Pennsylvania in 1840, and located in Violet township, Fairfield county. The part of the township in which he settled, was afterwards set off into Franklin county. He married Eve, daughter of Elias Decker, in 1812, and raised ten children, four of whom are now living: one in Hancock county; one in Indiana; one in Iowa, one, John, in Winchester, where he is engaged in business.

Michael Rohr and wife, and their sons, George and John, with their families, their son-in-law, John Smith and family, and Thomas Rothwell all moved in together from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1816. The company, with one four-horse team and two two-horse teams, left their eastern homes on the fifth day of July, and were some six weeks on the way. Mr. Rohr, sr., bought the whole of section six which had been previously occupied by Henry Bunn, and on which a little improvement had been made. Mr. Rohr, at his death in 1818, divided his land among his three children above named, and some of it is still in possession of his descendants. George Rohr had a family of two sons and two daughters, the daughters dying when quite small. The two sons are still living: John, on a portion of the farm his grandfather originally owned, and William, in Hamilton township. The children of John Rohr, sr., were: Jacob, Charles, Samuel, Michael, John, and Sarah. Charles owns a farm of two hundred and fourteen acres in the eastern part of section six, and resides in the north part of the township, and John near Canal Winchester. Samuel lives in Wisconsin. Michael and Sarah are dead.

John, George, Philemon, Andrew and Cubbidge Needels emigrated to Ohio from Delaware. John and Philemon removed in 1802. John, then single, came down the Ohio river to Louisville in a canoe. He married there, and afterward came to this State, locating in Fairfield county. In 1811 he moved to this township. Philemon came a few years after John, and first settled in Fairfield county. In 1812, or 1813, he took up his residence where Mrs. Eliza Needels now lives, having purchased, in connection with his brothers, John and Andrew, the whole of section nine. He died in 1851. He had a family of thirteen children, of whom all are now dead, except three: Rachel Needels, widow of Thomas Needels, now nearly seventy-seven years of age; Anna, widow of Littleton Gray, both residing in this township; and Mrs. Rebecca Daily, living near Des Moines, Iowa. George Needels settled in Fairfied county, but removed later to Knox county. Cubbidge Needels moved out from Delaware in 1810; resided in Fairfield county two years, when he came to this township and took a lease of some land of his brother, Philemon's. Afterwards he leased a farm on the school section, on which he resided until 1821, when he removed to Plain township. His wife died soon after their removal to Ohio, in November 1810, and he was afterwards again married. He died in 1840.

William Elder settled on the first quarter in section eleven, about 1813 or 1814. He cleared and improved a farm, and built a brick house. His family consisted of three sons and two daughters, none of whom are now living. Mr. Elder's place of nativity was Scotland.

John Kile settled northwest of Groveport at an early day. He bought land which he cleared, and where he made a farm. Some of his descendants now live in the township.

Alexander Cameron came from New Jersey, and bought land in the third quarter of section ten. Here he made a home and raised a family. One of his daughters married Mr. Ramsey; another married Cornelius Black, and now lives in the township. Still another, married William P. Sharp, and died in Hamilton township.

Adam Haveley bought number three, in section three, where he made a home. He was a hard working man, and paid for his purchase by making and selling maple sugar.

Adam Sarber came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in

HENRY C. SWISHER.

MRS. HENRY C. SWISHER.

(PHOTOS. BY BAKER. COLUMBUS. O.)

RESIDENCE OF HENRY C. SWISHER, MADISON TP. FRANKLIN CO. O.

1812, and bought the second quarter of section thirty-three, which he partially cleared and improved. After his death the property was divided among his children, five of whom afterwards went west; one settled in Columbus, one in Winchester, and one in Groveport.

Christian Sarber came in 1818, and located on the first quarter of section three, where he cleared the land and made a farm. In about 1836, he removed to Putnam county. A part of his former land is now owned by Daniel Leigh.

The Daylongs were among the first settlers on the first quarter of section thirty-four, but none of the family are now living in the vicinity.

John Rager came from Pennsylvania to Pickaway county, with his father, who settled on Pickaway plains. While living there he married Catharine Valentine, and in 1814 he settled in Madison township, Franklin county, where he bought the first quarter of section twenty-six, which he improved. He died in Marion county, Indiana. His children were Lanah, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, William, and John. The daughters all married and settled in different parts of the country; William died in Allen county, Indiana; Elizabeth died in Madison township; John married Elizabeth Conkle, by whom he had fourteen children, ten of whom lived to maturity. His wife died in 1857, and he married Mrs. Nancy Rower. They occupy the old home place.

Zebulon S. Leigh came from New Jersey to Ohio in 1817 or '18, accompanied by his brother, Elias. He settled on the farm of Luke Decker, in Madison township, Pickaway county, as a renter, and afterwards rented land of John Welton in Madison township, Franklin county, where he died in 1841. He was married in New Jersey, and left a wife and nine children: Samuel, Phebe, Mary Ann, Matilda, Louisa, Huldah, Charles, John S., and Daniel. Phebe married William English, and settled in Auglaize county. The other children remained in Madison, where three now live—Samuel, Huldah, and Daniel. Mrs. Leigh, with her daughter, Huldah, lives with Samuel, on the southeast corner of section thirty-four. Daniel owns a farm in number one, section ten, which was originally entered by Mr. Pilcher, and was partially cleared by Adam Sarber.

George Seymour, who was one of the early settlers of Madison township, came from Hampshire county, Virginia, in about 1818 or 1820, the date not being exactly known. Immediately after his arrival, he bought the fourth quarter of section twenty-seven, and soon afterwards added to them the second and third quarters of section twenty-six. His son, Moses, inherited number two, and Jesse, number three in section twenty-six; William had number four in section twenty-seven. John had the quarter east of Jesse's, where he died, leaving a widow and three children, one of whom married Andrew Wilson, and now lives on the place. Moses raised eight children, several of whom have died since arriving at maturity. Two live in Groveport. William married, and raised seven children. His widow and three children live on the home farm; the others in the township. Jesse raised eight children, of whom one son, Miner, lives on the home farm, and two others live near by.

William Patterson came from Pennsylvania in about 1820. He bought the west half of section three, where he built a home, and raised a family. He finally removed to Columbus, Indiana, but came back, and died in Madison township. The only one of the family now living here is Thomas Patterson.

James Sandy settled in Ross county in 1821. He remained there but a short time, when he went to Pickaway county, and from there to Washington township, Franklin county, in 1824. He lived there until 1862, when he removed to Madison township, with his son-in-law, Sylvester Crothers, where he died, aged eighty-one years. He was a soldier in the "Virginia Blues," during the war of 1812, and was encamped one winter at Franklinton. His children were: William, Eliza, Philip, Wesley, Uriah, Charlotte, James, Ermine, Erastus, Rebecca, Isacca, Delilah, and Albert. Mrs. Crothers (Delilah), and Mrs. Young (Rebecca), live in Madison; Charlotte lives with her brother, James, on section twenty-five, east of Groveport; Albert lives in Groveport.

Samuel Murphy was an early settler on the southwest quarter of section eight, which he cleared and improved. The place is now owned by his son, Samuel. F. M. Murphy lives on the northwest quarter of the adjoining section, seven.

Peter Long was an early settler in the southwest corner of the township, on section twelve. His son, George, now owns the property.

Wesley Toy came to Pickaway county in about 1826, where he leased land until 1828, when he bought eighty acres acres of land south of Groveport. While there he married, and in 1836 or 1837, he sold his land and bought in Madison township, Pickaway county. He remained there about nine years, when he again sold and returned to Franklin county, in 1848, and purchased a quarter-section of land in section thirty, where he died in 1861. At his death the property was divided between his three sons, and is now owned by his son, Charles, who purchased the interest belonging to the other heirs.

George Edwards came to Madison from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and settled where his son, John, now lives. He died about a year after his settlement, and his widow was subsequently married to Alexander Cameron. Mrs. Daniel Hendren, John, and Stephen S. Edwards, are the children of George Edwards now living. The first two live in this township, and the latter in Marion.

Philip King settled on the farm now occupied by Solomon and Daniel Detwiler, at an early date. He died in 1846. Samuel Detwiler moved on to the farm in 1854, having emigrated from Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1852. He died in 1874.

James B. Evans located in Winchester, in 1832, and engaged, as a tailor, with Thomas Kelley; he was born in western Pennsylvania, and passed his early life there. In 1833, he left Winchester, and engaged in business in Pickerington, where he remained until 1836, when he returned to Winchester, where he served as justice of the peace from 1843 to 1849, being the first magistrate

elected in the village; he was, also, the first postmaster, a telegraph operator on a line from Lancaster to Columbus, in 1849, and the first mayor of Winchester. He was connected with the telegraph-office in Winchester six months, and was then operator at Circleville for two years. He is now the mayor of Winchester, a justice of the peace, and conducts a tailoring business. Mayor Evans has been actively identified with almost every enterprise tending to the general improvement of Winchester, having been, for years, an efficient member of the village government, of the board of education, and other oganizations.

Samuel Gares came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, in May, 1835. For a number of years he kept hotel at Reynoldsburg, where he remained until 1847; he died in Groveport, in 1859. He raised a family of six children, all of whom were born in Pennsylvania, and all of whom are now living—Mrs. Mary Ann Long, Mrs. Catharine Root, and Snyder Gares, in Columbus; A. Bennett Gares, in Indiana; and Mrs. Anna Galbraith, in Bellefontaine, Ohio. Edmund married Mrs. Amelia Rarey, by whom he had four children; she died, and he married Miss Jennie Perrill, a daughter of Hon. A. L. Perrill, of Madison township, Pickaway county, by whom he has one child.

PIONEER TIMES IN MADISON.

It is difficult for the young people of the present day, who see only broad, well-tilled fields, homes of comfort and plenty, surrounded with many evidences of refinement and taste, the country dotted with school-houses and churches, to form anything like an adequate conception of the real conditions of pioneer life. Most of the early settlers had no money on their arrival in the wilderness, and those who were thus supplied were but little better off than those who were not, for the necessities of life were not purchasable. Everything had to be produced from the soil. The necessary capital was strong hands and brave hearts, indomitable energy and perseverance. It required no outlay of capital to build a house. A few hours' work in the woods provided the necessary material, and its construction required no skilled labor. To clear the land and bring it under cultivation required an immense amount of toil and hardship, but, when the work was accomplished, the soil yielded in bountiful measure. The woods abounded with game, especially in deer and wild turkeys, upon which the pioneers mainly relied for their meat. One of the most noted hunters among the early settlers of Madison was John Wright, sr. He was in the forest with his gun almost constantly, during a portion of the year, and kept the little settlement abundantly supplied with turkey and venison. Bears were not numerous, although they roamed through the township to a considerable extent and a number were killed during the first few years of the settlement. They would frequently attack and kill, or carry off, the hogs of the settlers. One Sunday morning a bear killed, only a short distance from his cabin, a hog belonging to John Swisher. Mr. Swisher was absent from home at the time, but his brother, Philip, was at the house, and he and Mrs. Swisher gave chase to the animal, which, after running about a quarter of a mile, ran up a hickory tree, when Swisher shot him. Wolves were numerous and very destructive, rendering the keeping of sheep exceedingly difficult.

One of the privations most keenly felt in those early times was the lack of milling facilities, by which the settler could get his grain ground into flour or meal. Sometimes days would be spent in going to mill and back. In the first settlement of the township the nearest mill was in Ross county—Crouse's mill, on the Kinnickinnick and it was no small undertaking to go that distance through an almost unbroken wilderness, and wait one's turn at the mill. Sometimes trips were made to Chillicothe, to Zanesville, and one of the early settlers, Cubbidge Needels, went to Urbana to mill, and consumed four days in making the trip. Walter Hughes, an early settler on the farm now occupied by John Rohr, jr., a short distance west of Canal Winchester, had a hand-mill, which the settlers were allowed to use, the proprietor requiring toll for the privilege. The mill was a cheap contrivance, consisting of a couple of small stones placed in rig between two or three upright poles. In the upper stone, near the circumference, a pole was inserted, the upper end being fastened to the top of the poles constituting the frame. With the pole thus inserted the stone was propelled by hand, and Jacob Fisher says he has turned the mill for many an hour while his mother dropped in the corn. During the early years of the settlement the produce raised by the settlers was almost without value. There was no home demand, and no means of transporting it to distant markets. Wheat would frequently be hauled to Zanesville, many miles distant, and there exchanged for salt, bushel for bushel. The clothing of the pioneers, for many years, was entirely home made. Almost every farmer raised his own flax, which his good wife spun and wove into cloth, five yards of which would make a full dress for a lady in those simple times. The men frequently wore pants either wholly, or in part, made of buckskin, and they were considered good enough to go to meeting in. The grandfathers and grandmothers of many who are now, as a result of their toil and privation, surrounded by everything necessary to comfort and happiness, lived in cabins, the floor of which consisted of split slabs, called puncheons, with a chimney constructed of sticks and clay mortar, and windows made by cutting out a log, putting sticks perpendicularly in the opening, and covering them with paper greased with bear's oil or hog's lard. The only music which gladdened the ears of the housewife was the busy hum of the spinning-wheel; with a splint broom, made by her husband, she swept the puncheon floor, and a sap-trough answered the purpose of a cradle for her babe, for in those days, particularly, the children did not cease to multiply and replenish the earth. The pioneers who lived through all these experiences and left to us the rich inheritance which we now enjoy, are worthy of grateful and lasting remembrance.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was kept in a log cabin on the farm of the pioneer, George Kalb. Children liv-

ing three miles distant attended this school. One of the earliest teachers was a man by the name of Calhoun. A school-house was shortly afterward built on Black lick, on the school-section. Among the first teachers of this school was William Arnold and William Purdy. The latter is remembered by some of his pupils who are still living—Jacob Swisher, George Needels and others—as being kept out of doors on one occasion until he would treat them. The treatment, however, which the scholars in those simple times usually received at the hands of the school-master, was o a radically different nature from that which, on this occasion, they extorted from the pedagogue, William Purdy. One of the earliest schools was kept in a log house, on Walnut creek, on the farm now owned by John Seymour. The teacher was an elderly man by the name of Fletcher. A school-house was also built at an early date on the farm of Jacob Algire, the first teacher of which was George K. Stevenson, son of William Stevenson, the pioneer. These school-houses were after the style of that early period, namely: "Dutch back" fire-place, puncheon floor and clap-board roof, and some of them even enjoyed the luxury of greased paper for windows. A school was taught in the west part of the township, on the McClish land (section four), in 1818, by Noah Bishop, in a log cabin, in which there was no floor. A school was taught a little further east, at a still later date, by Alexander Cameron. The youngest scholars, instead of an elegantly illustrated primer, had a single leaf from such spelling books as were then in use, which was pasted on a board, or piece of wood, and having handles, which they held in their hands. Dr. Wiley kept a school in section thirty-six, in 1817 or 1818. The first school, of any account, in the southern part of the township, was taught by Stewart Corner, near the old Hopewell church. Dr. Wiley was one of the first physicians to settle in the township, locating in the southern part. He came about 1816, or 1817, and, it is said, practiced with success, although not a regular physician.

CHURCHES.

The Methodists were the first to institute religious services in the township. They held meetings at the house of John Stevenson, one of the most active and prominent members of the church, as early as 1806. Meetings were held regularly at his house, John Kile's and other places for a number of years, when about 1820, a hewed log meeting-house was built near Mr. Stevenson's on Black lick creek. The first camp meeting was held in the same vicinity. The name of the original members of the Stevenson class, the writer is unable to give. The society was very prosperous, and embraced a large membership. The following are only few of the early members whose names can now be remembered, viz: John Stevenson and wife, Richard Stevenson and wife, Zachariah Stevenson and wife, Richard Derrick and wife, Philip Hooper and wife, Jacob Algire and wife, John Algire and wife, George Powell and wife, Archibald Powell and wife, and Philemon Needeles and wife. But few of these joined at the time of the organization of the class. Revs. John Bigelow, Charles Waddell, and John W. Powers were prominent among the early preachers on this circuit. About 1840 the old meeting-house was abandoned, and a frame house built about a mile further west, near the site of the present brick church, called Asbury chapel. The frame meeting-house was used until December, 1872, when the present building was completed. This is a very neat and commodious house, costing about seven thousand dollars. The membership of the church is about seventy-five. Rev. A. C. Kelley, resident at Canal Winchester, is pastor. The trustees are Matthew Brown, Thomas Patterson, William Bullen, and Henderson Miller. The church has a large Sabbath-school, of which Madison Bennett is superintendent.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

of Canal Winchester was organized in 1839, under the ministrations of Rev. Mr. Wagenhals, as David's congregation. Previous to this time, members of the congregation had attended services at Zion's church, in Bloom township, Fairfield county. Soon after the organization of the new congregation, a union church edifice was built, in connection with the Reformed church of Winchester, which building is still used conjointly by the two congregations. The church, since its organization, has been under the pastorate of Revs. Messrs. Wagenhals, Wernle, Eirich, and Mochel, and is, at present, cared for by Rev. H. J. Schuh.

HOPEWELL CHURCH.

There are some incidents, connected with the origin of this old society, of an exceedingly interesting character. In 1804, Ezekiel Groom and family, as elsewhere stated, removed from Hampshire county, Virginia, to Madison township, now Pickaway county, and settled on Walnut creek, building their cabin where Vause Decker now lives. After about three weeks spent in settling his family and putting in his spring crop, Mr. Groom started out in search of Methodists. About nine miles distant, a little south of where Bloomfield now stands, in Pickaway county, he found a settler by the name of Bishop, who had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in Virginia. The next morning, which was the Sabbath, Groom and Bishop set out for the old village of Toby Town, near the present site of Royalton, Fairfield county, where they had heard there were Methodists living. When near the place, they fell in with two men, who, on inquiry, informed them they were Methodists, and on their way to class-meeting. These men were Broad Cole and Jeremiah Williams. Groom and Bishop attended the meeting, after which they returned to their homes. Mr. Groom, wishing to attend the meetings regularly, and believing there must be a nearer way than that which he and Bishop had traveled, which was eighteen miles in extent one way, he and his neighbor, William Bush, set out in search of it. They called at an Indian camp in the neighborhood, and inquired of the Indian, Billy Wyandot, the distance in a direct line through the wilderness to Toby Town. The Indian held up his eight fingers, signifying eight miles. Billy was employed to pilot them through. Groom took his axe, and Bush and the Indian their guns, and started. Groom blazed the

way as they went, and cut out a path as they returned, thus providing a short route to meeting. Soon after this, the well-known pioneer Methodist preacher, Rev. James Quinn, was appointed to the Hockhocking circuit, and made Toby Town one of his regular preaching places. Soon after he came, Mr. Groom conducted the preacher, by way of his new road, from Toby Town to the house of William Harper, near where Lockbourn now is, where he organized the first class on Walnut creek. Mr. Quinn organized, in 1805, at the cabin of Ezekiel Groom, the Hopewell society, which was then, and until a church was erected, called the Groom class. The little band was composed of nine persons, as follows: Ezekiel Groom, his wife, Rhoda, and their two daughters, Mary and Sarah; William Bush and wife, Nancy; and Mrs. Nancy Burton and daughters, Lucy and Betsey. Meetings were held at Mr. Groom's log house—with the exception of about two years, when they were held at Jeremiah White's—until the erection of the old Hopewell meeting-house, which was a frame, and stood about a quarter of a mile up the creek from the present church, where the old graveyard still is. In 1844, the society built, on the Pickaway county line, the house now in use. Among the early preachers (after Mr. Quinn) who rode this circuit, which was then Scioto circuit, were the Revs. Messrs. Benjamin Lakin, Lotsspeech, Axley, and William Swazey. Of this church, Mr. Thomas Groom, son of the pioneer settler and Methodist, Ezekiel Groom, and now nearly eighty-five years of age, was a member for sixty-three years, having joined in 1816, and only a few months since took a letter to unite with the church in Columbus, where he now resides. Mr. Groom was also a class-leader of the church for over fifty years. The church now numbers about sixty members, consisting of two classes, of which Charles Pontius and John F. Rainier are the leaders. This is now the Groveport circuit, and the pastor is Rev. J. M. Rife, appointed in the fall of 1879. The Sabbath-school was organized in 1823 or 1824, of which George W. Glaze was the first superintendent, and continued as such until 1835, when he removed to Indiana. His successors have been: Alexander Cameron, until 1843; Father Rainier, two or three years; Jeremiah White, five years, with the exception of one year, during which William Pyle officiated. From that time, until 1860, the office was filled by Charles Pontius and Henry Long, followed by D. R. Groom. The present superintendent is F. G. Pontius.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

of Groveport, is the offspring of the Hopewell church, and was organized in 1836 or 1837. A one-story brick building was erected, which remained in use until the year 1851, when it was removed, and the present neat and commodious edifice was built. The present membership is one hundred and eighty, the class being considerably the largest on this—the Groveport circuit. The pastor is Rev. J. M. Rife, appointed in the fall of 1879

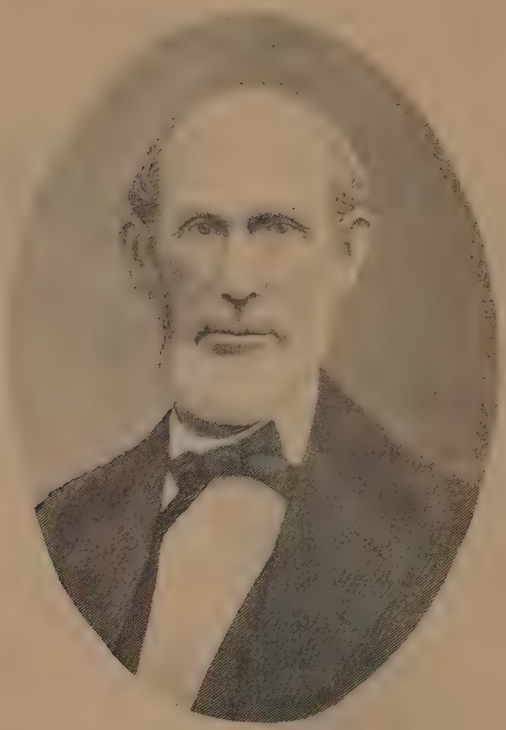
THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

in Canal Winchester, was organized, as a class, in 1837, in the United Brethren church, which was occupied by the Methodists, once in two weeks, until 1850. The early members were: Michael Ebright (who was the first class-leader) and wife, Joseph Wright and wife, Elizabeth Hathaway, Nancy Hathaway, and others—about nine members in all. The church was on Worthington circuit, in 1838. In the fall of 1839, the circuit was divided, and this appointment was then embraced in the Lithopolis circuit. It was afterwards set off into Pickerington circuit, then Groveport circuit, and now Winchester circuit. Since 1839, Lithopolis circuit has been divided so as to form three circuits. It is not now known who was the circuit preacher when the church was organized, but in the fall of that year (1837), Revs. James Gilruth and Andrew Murphy were on the circuit. In 1850, the congregation built a good brick church, on West street. In 1878, an addition of ten feet was built to the front of the church, and a tower was erected. The church was also generally repaired, and new windows were put in. Rev. A. C. Kelley is the pastor for 1879–80. The present membership of the church is seventy-five or eighty. A Sabbath-school has been sustained since the first organization of the church. Until 1850 it was held as a union Sabbath-school, in connection with the United Brethren, but since the building of their own church, has been conducted independently. The average attendance is seventy-five, and the school is superintended by R. R. Mills, principal of the village schools.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH,

in Canal Winchester, was first organized in 1813 or 1815. Meetings were held at private houses, and at the old log school-house, until 1833, in which year the quarterly conference met at the house of David Kramer, and it was decided to erect a frame church. Among the early members were Ludwick Kramer, Francis Clymer, John Bower, James Drake, William Roads, Adam Kramer, John Kramer, David Kramer, John Coleman, Reuben Dove, Elias Smoltz, John Russell, P. Elder, and others. In 1834, the quarterly conference was held in Winchester meeting-house, which had been completed in 1833. In that year Rev. William Handy was the presiding elder, and Rev. Joshua Montgomery, preacher in charge. The conference was known as Scioto conference, on Lancaster circuit. On August 6, 1834, the circuit was divided, and was called Winchester circuit. For some years after the erection of the church building, the Methodists occupied it a part of the time. In 1850, the old frame church was removed, and in 1851 a substantial brick church was erected on the same ground. In 1877 the congregation erected a neat brick parsonage for the use of their pastor. The present membership of the church is sixty-six. A Sabbath-school of over one hundred members, is conducted under the superintendence of John Helpman, who has always been one of the leading and most energetic members of the church.

A United Brethren church was organized in Groveport in the winter of 1856. The same year, a brick building was erected on Front street, at a cost of about fourteen hundred dollars, and in September it was dedicated. Among the early members, and those instrumental in



George Needels.

erecting the church building, were John Helpman, George Nye, B. H. Kearns, John Kramer, Henry Kramer, Ervin Moore, James G. Howell, and others. Services were kept up at this church until about 1869, when the congregation became so small through removals and deaths, that the organization was suffered to go down, and in 1870 or 1871, the building was sold to the Roman Catholics. Rev. Mr. Fisher was the last preacher that ministered to the congregation, which at one time consisted of some fifty members.

TRURO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized by Rev. Dr. Hoge in 1820. The organization consisted of the Taylor, McComb, Long, Patterson, and Chester families. A frame meeting-house was subsequently erected, the ground for which, including a grave-yard—the whole consisting of about three acres—was given by William Patterson. The first burial in the grave-yard was his daughter, Jane Patterson. A strange incident is connected with that event. When the question of laying out the burying-ground was being considered, the young lady urged her father not to delay the matter lest some one in the neighborhood should die in the meantime and be buried elsewhere. In less than a week from that time she herself was entered in the new burying-ground. In 1835 the frame church was replaced by the brick one, which is still standing. The Truro church was once quite prosperous—one of the strongest in the Presbytery. From several causes it gradually declined, and for a number of years there has been no organization. The successive pastors of the church, have been: Revs. Matthew Taylor, Abner Leonard, Elias Vandeman, John M. Fulton, J. D. Smith, John Scott, John Arthur, Andrew Barr, and W. Maynard.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Groveport was organized, and the building erected, in 1854. The original members of the society, were: Samuel Sharp and wife, Perry Dildine and wife, Mr. Beggs and wife, William Henderson, Abram Sharp, Mrs. Patience Sharp, William Paul, Mrs. Eliza Ann Ferguson, Damaris R. Champe, Jane and Sarah Wright. The first ruling elders chosen, were: Samuel Sharp, Perry Dildine, and Mr. Beggs. Rev. Mr. Wilson was the first pastor, and after him successively, as follows: Rev. Messrs. Maynard, Irvin, Schofield (after whom the church was without a pastor for two years), Creath, Stevenson, Reynolds, Kingery, and Downs.

A Baptist church was organized in this township over fifty years ago. The early meetings were held at John Swisher's and William D. Hendren's, two of its leading members. A small frame church was subsequently erected near where the toll-gate, west of Groveport, now is. The society finally split, on account of a difference in doctrinal views, and the larger portion of the church withdrew, and afterwards built a frame church (still standing) in Groveport. Nothing now remains of either society.

THE REFORMED CHURCH,

of Canal Winchester, was organized in a school-house, a mile south of the town, in 1836. Meetings were held at the school-house for a period of six months, after which they were held at private houses, in Winchester, until 1840, when the members of the congregation, in connection with the members of the Lutheran church, built a union church. The Reformed church was organized by Rev. George Weiss, who preached for them a number of years. He was succeeded by his son, Rev. I. S. Weiss, and he by Rev. James Heffley, now editor of the Winchester *Times*. Rev. Eli Keller followed Mr. Heffley, and, in 1874, he was succeeded by Rev. S. P. Mauger, who has had charge nearly six years. Among the first members were: Samuel Loucks and Chistine, his wife, John Small and wife, George Dietz, and John Shrock and wife. There are now about one hundred and twenty-five members, and a Sabbath-school with an average attendance of one hundred, of which George T. Bareis is superintendent.

THE MENNONITE CHURCH,

near David Martin's, was formed about the year 1845. George Hoffman and wife, and Abraham Lehman and wife, were the first members. The meetings of the society were held at the dwellings of the members until about 1850, when the small frame house, now in use, was erected. Rev. John Good, who lived in Fairfield county, was the first regular preacher. Rev. John Breneman was the first resident preacher. Rev. Jacob Bowman now ministers to the congregation, which numbers about twenty members.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH

was organized in 1871, in which year the congregation purchased the building erected by the United Brethren church, at that place. Ten families are now connected with the church, which has a membership of fifty-five or sixty. Revs. N. A. Gallagher, L. P. McKeirnan, F. J. Campbell, H. Anderson, T. J. Lane, and others, have conducted services here since its organization.

There is no history given of the Lutheran church at Canal Winchester, because of the failure of the pastor to furnish the sketch, as requested.

The first burying-ground in the township, regularly laid out as such, it is believed, was the Hopewell church grave-yard, near the site of the first meeting-house. There are several burial-places in the township, one of which deserves special mention. This is the beautiful Union Grove cemetery, near Canal Winchester. It was established under the general law of the State, providing for the incorporation of cemetery associations, passed February 24, 1878. The first meeting held for the purpose of forming an association, was held in the public reading room, at Canal Winchester, on the evening of November 19, 1877. At this meeting the articles of association were adopted, and the following persons elected as trustees to serve one year, viz: Philip Game, E. B. Decker, O. P. Chaney, J. S. Lehman, and P. E. Ehrenhart. On the fourth of December, following, the trustees held a meeting and elected Philip Game, president; E. B. Decker, treasurer; and James Heffley, secretary. The cemetery consists of thirteen acres, and was purchased by the association from Tallman. The grounds were laid out during the summer of 1878, and on the sixth

day of September, were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.

The first grist-mills erected in the eastern part of the county, were those of Matthew Taylor, sr., and John Sharp, located in this township, the former on Alum creek, near its mouth, and the later farther down, on Walnut creek, where the Lancaster pike now crosses it. They were built about the year 1806, or 1807, and not a vestige of them now remain. The Taylor mills were destroyed by fire. A saw and a grist-mill were built on Little Walnut, south of Winchester, at an early date, by Louis Kramer, and a like enterprise engaged in by John Rhoads, on Black lick, in the northeast part of the township. Besides the grist-mills mentioned in connection with the villages of Winchester and Groveport, are the large and excellent Empire mills, on the canal, west of Winchester. They were erected by Judge Chaney and son, O. P. Chaney, in 1851–2, and were so constructed that whenever there should be an insufficiency of water, steam power could be employed. The Messrs. Chaney, a number of years after, sold to Joseph Rosenfeld, sr., who subsequently failed, and the property was purchased, at assignee's sale, by Samuel Bartlit. The present owner of the mill is Charles B. Cowan, to whom they were given by his uncle, Mr. Bartlit.

A carding and fulling factory was built at lock number nineteen, on the canal, in 1833 by Isaac and George Cowden, and John B. Thompson. It consisted of two carding-machines and a fulling-mill. Judge Chaney bought the interest of the Cowdens, and John M. Shock bought Thompson's. In 1851 Mr. Shock sold to Judge Chaney, who moved the machinery down to lock twenty-one, where he erected another building and added to the machinery. The property continued in operation until within a year or two.

Thomas Rathmell, who moved in with the Rohrs in 1816, was one of the first blacksmiths in the township. He first kept his shop in the Rohr settlement, but a few years after, removed to the Groveport pike, where he carried on the business many years. Benjamin Rarey established a tannery on his farm, in section four, about 1820. Ezekiel Groom was the pioneer cooper of Madison, and was a useful mechanic to the infant settlement, manufacturing the necessary wooden articles so much in use in the early times.

The pioneer taverns of Madison were kept by Isaac Decker and Adam Rarey. Decker opened a tavern in his log house, in the old village of Middleton, at a very early date, and kept it for many years. Rarey built a log tavern, where Z. Vesey now lives. as early as 1812, and before the road was opened. He afterwards erected a brick tavern.

The early elections in the township were held at the old tavern of Adam Rarey, where the residence of Z. Vesey now stands. The first records have not been preserved, and the writer was unable to obtain the name of the first township officers elected. The present township officers are as follows: Clerk, C. Black, jr.; trustees, Moses Seymour, Elias Decker and William Sims; treasurer, J. F. Kile; constables, William Shrock and B. C. Sims; justices of the peace, James B. Evans, of Canal Winchester, and Leonard Sarber.

About the year 1824 or '5 George H. Stevenson constructed a flat-boat on Big Walnut, which he loaded with flour and pork at Sharp's mill, and Daniel Ross and others took the cargo to New Orleans. Ross died there of yellow fever. This was the first and only trip of the kind made down Big Walnut.

VILLAGES.

In the year 1817, the now almost vanished town of Oregon was laid out by Isaac Decker. It was first called Middletown, but in 1830 or 1831, the name was changed to Oregon. The first post-office in the township was established there in 1829, with Dr. Thomas Hersey as postmaster. He held the office until 1833, when he resigned, and Isaac D. Decker, was appointed. When the post-office at Groveport was established, in 1844, that at Oregon was discontinued.

Canal Winchester is a well-built, stirring little town, of about one thousand inhabitants, situated on the east line of the township. The town was laid out on the east side of High street, south of the canal, by Reuben Dove, in the year 1826, or 1827. A short time afterward, John Coleman laid out a number of lots on the opposite side of the street, and subsequently an addition was made on West street by David Dixon. Other additions have since been made. Henry Dove, the father of Reuben, was the original owner of the land on which the town is located, having entered a quarter section in 1806 or 1807. The town was originally named Winchester, after Winchester, Virginia, from the vicinity of which the Dove family had emigrated. The word "canal" was added to distinguish it from other places in the State of the name of Winchester. The village was embraced within the bounds of Fairfield county until 1851, when, by the annexation of six sections to the east side of Madison township, it was thrown into Franklin county.

The first store was opened by Jacob L. Vance, a contractor on the canal. He kept a small stock of goods, suitable for the demands of the laborers in his employ, in a log house south of the canal.

In 1832 Jacob Carty and Israel Julian started a store, which was afterwards continued by Carty alone for many years. David Dixon brought in a stock of goods, and opened a store about 1832, and in 1839 John F. and Samuel Bartlit commenced in trade. Samuel Bartlit, after a few years, bought out his brother, and continued the business alone until the fall of 1856, when he sold to his nephew, Samuel Pond, who died in August, 1857. In the fall of that year, Christian and David Gayman established a store, and have continued in merchandise from that time to the present, with substantial success. The Gaymans, five brothers—Daniel, David, Christian, Israel, and Moses—came to Canal Winchester in 1843, and they are all now residents of the town. Tallman, Allen & Co., afterwards Tallman, Speak & Co., was at one time a mercantile firm of Canal Winchester, and they erected, about 1852, the building now occupied by

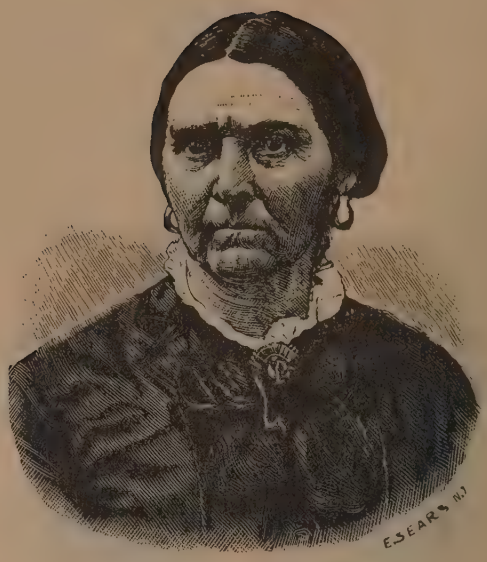
JOHN McGUFFEY

MRS. PAMALIA McGUFFEY.

was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, August 26, 1810. His father, John McGuffey, came to Madison township in 1803, from Limestone, Kentucky, and his mother, Elizabeth Sworden, from Virginia, in 1805. He is descended on his father's side from the McGuffeys and McDowells, who came out from Scotland in 1745–6, and settled in the mountains of Pennsylvania, and from there removed to Kentucky, immediately after the war of the Revolution. At the time of his birth, in 1810, there were but few families in the township, the Indians being more numerous than the whites, and all the wild animals that were common to the forest before the advent of the white man, were still abundant and troublesome. The streams were full of drifts, and no bridges or highways. Mills and other conveniences were scarce. The subject of this sketch endured all the privations and hardships that were the common lot of the children of poor people at that early day, and grew up in the midst of the wilds of the magnificent forests of that fertile region, with but little opportunity for obtaining the learning of the schools, but having the great book of nature about him, which he carefully studied, and which expanded and strengthened his naturally strong and vigorous mind. From the age of nine years he had to rely entirely upon himself for his support. Being strong, intelligent, and willing, he found abundant employment; and by the use of hickory bark, for a light at night, while others slept, he acquired sufficient knowledge of the common branches of education, so that at seventeen years of age he engaged during the winter season in teaching school. During the spring, summer, and autumn he would take jobs of clearing and work in the woods. At nineteen years of age he was married to Pamalia, daughter of Richard Courtright, esq. This was the great good fortune of his life. His young wife was one of the most beautiful, modest, industrious, and lovable of maidens, and two years his junior, and of a very superior family of Holland Dutch. The young couple at once engaged in farming leased lands, with great success. The husband spent his evenings and leisure hours in reading aloud to his wife from good books and papers, while the good wife busied herself with the household cares. They had born to them eleven children, eight of whom grew to man-and womanhood, and to whom they were enabled to give the advantages of academic and collegiate educations. By integrity, industry, and economy, from tenants they became owners of thousands of acres of land in Franklin and other counties in Ohio. They lived together, as man and wife, for nearly forty years, when on the thirteenth of September, 1869, the dear wife and mother passed to her last rest. Mr. McGuffey, now in his seventieth year, is a vigorous, intelligent, strong man. While he has acquired a large landed estate, he has not neglected the cultivation of his mind by the study of mathematics, astronomy, philosophy, chemistry, and other branches of natural science, and the careful study of ancient and modern history and current events. He is really, although a quiet farmer, one of the learned men of his time. He has given great attention to the subject of underdraining and the reclaiming of wet and low lands. Indeed, he is a pioneer in this mode of improvement, having commenced in 1839. He has given much thought and had large experience in both surface and underdraining. He has long advocated that it is the duty of the State and local authorities to organize such a system of drainage as would prevent all water from becoming stagnant, thereby making all land productive, and thus removing all miasms, which have been man's greatest enemy, from our beautiful State.

From his childhood, until he arrived at the age of thirty years, he was intimately associated with grandparents who had taken a prominent and active part in all the stirring scenes, and had vivid recollections of all the incidents and hardships of pioneer life in Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, and Ohio, from 1770. They were strong, brave, and hopeful people, knowing no fear, and shrinking from no difficulties. Descended from such parentage, and under such influences, he naturally sought great and difficult undertakings, and is best satisfied when he has on hand some enterprise taxing to his utmost extent his mental and physical abilities. His latest great enterprise was to deepen and widen the bed of the Scioto river, in Hardin county, Ohio, thereby reclaiming many thousands of acres of very rich soil, which, to be successful, his clear mind saw must be done by a slow and gradual process. For twenty years he has devoted his time, his thoughts, and large sums of money to his favorite undertaking, until now he can pasture five thousand head of cattle, and he confidently expects to see three hundred thousand bushels of corn produced annually upon his lands, and that in future generations that which he has reclaimed from the waste of waters shall make homes for and sustain five hundred families.

JOHN BLACKWOOD.



MRS. JOHN BLACKWOOD.

THE BLACKWOOD FAMILY.

The estate of Hollywood, in county Down, near Belfast, Ireland, and known as the Blackwood estate, being an entailed property, fell to the eldest son of the family, and the youngest son, as is always the case where an estate is entailed, was left the alternative of becoming a clergyman in the established church, or of entering the military or naval service of the government. The younger son of the Blackwood family, in 1736, entered the English navy and embarked as an officer under Commodore Anson, in a voyage of discovery and conquest around the world. Previous to this he was married, and he left behind a wife and two sons, James and Robert, with no provision for their support other than his pay as an officer in the navy. The voyage was a successful one, and from his prize money, added to his pay, he was able to support his family. These prizes were taken from among the Spanish fleet and merchantmen, and from enforced contributions levied, as was then the custom, on seaports and cities captured. He again sailed, under Commodore Drake, and on the return of the ship from a seven years' voyage, as they were entering the port of Carrickfergus, Ireland, whence they sailed, he was struck from the bulwarks by the main boom, and sent to a watery grave.

The widow of this brave officer, with her sons, James and Robert Blackwood, were left almost destitute, while the son of the heir to the estate became a wealthy member of the Irish parliament, and on June 7, 1800, for his energy in supporting the Act of Union, was created a peer of the realm. The heir to the title and estate of Blackwood is now Lord Dufferin, late governor general of Canada.

The two sons of the naval officer, James and Robert Blackwood, were apprenticed to the linen manufacturing business, in which James became very expert in the making of fine work. Robert followed plain weaving, and after a time invented a machine for warping the linen, which worked to perfection. He took a farm and bought yarn at the markets. He also had seven looms in his house, and became quite an entensive linen manufacturer. After engaging in business he married Miss McCullen, by whom he had fourteen children. His wife died, and in the course of time he married Ellen Berry, by whom he had four children; one died while young, and the others emigrated to the United States, where they now live. Jane married Neil Shannon, and with him settled in Canada in 1833, and in 1838 they came to Franklin county, and located in Lockbourne. James came to the United States in about 1865, bringing his wife at the same time. They settled near Eddyville, Iowa, on land given his wife by deed. John Blackwood was born in county Antrim, at Crossmary, in Ireland, June 27, 1815. His parents lived three miles from the sea-port of Carrickfergus, a walled city. He obtained a limited education at the free schools of the time, and when sixteen years of age, in company with a neighbor boy, Hugh Semple, influenced by the glowing accounts they heard of America, sailed for the land they wished to see and know. They left Belfast May 12, 1832, and arrived in Baltimore, Maryland, Jnly 3, of the same year. For some time they wandered the country over, making a temporary home at Pittsburgh. Their intention was to settle in Ohio, of which State they had heard glowing accounts before leaving their native country. During the winter of 1832-3 they worked on the construction of the National road, through the State, under the superintendence of General Scott, Commodore Stockton and Colonel Brewerton, the engineers. Mr. Blackwood was promoted to the place of a foreman in the work, at which he continued until the work was completed to Jefferson, and the work was suspended by the government in 1835.

After leaving his work for the government he secured a school in the neighborhood wherein he now lives. While teaching school he met, and married, Christine Smith, a daughter of Jacob Smith, who was a very early settler in Pickaway county. After marriage he taught school during the winter season, and worked at house-building and carpenter work during the summer, continuing the latter business for about forty years. In 1841 he bought a farm of one hundred and seven acres, part in the southeast corner of Madison township, Franklin county, and a part across the line in Fairfield county. They settled on this farm, where they have since lived, with the exception of five years spent in Lithopolis, Fairfield county. Mr. Blackwood invented a corn planter in 1855, and the time spent in Lithopolis was devoted to the manufacture of this machine, in connection with other agricultural implements, and conducting a blacksmith shop. Though never an apprentice to any trade, he has great ingenuity, and has applied it in many directions. Since he came to this country he has been a close student and observer, and has acquired a good understanding of all subjects that attract general attention.

The children of John and Christine Blackwood were: Reuben, born July 29, 1839, who married Jennie E. Welton, May 22, 1862, and now conducts a hardware and stove business in Lithopolis; James M., born February 6, 1841, who married Barbara Whaley, September 2, 1862, and who is now postmaster, and owns a grocery store in Lithopolis; Sarah A., born July 20, 1843, who married Henry M. Brown, June 23, 1863, and now lives in Iowa; Jacob Smith, born March 16, 1845, who married Maggie L. Glick, September 24, 1868, and they now live near Columbus, Indiana, where they were married; Mary Christine, born August 24, 1847, and who died June 12, 1848; Pauline, born May 28, 1849, who married Samuel W. Woods, near Montmouth, Illinois, February 6, 1868, and have since removed to Cass county, Iowa, where they now live; Samuel W., born July 30, 1851, who now lives at home; Henry Caleb, born July 4, 1853, who is now a salesman in Osborn's carpet store, in Columbus; Marion Elizabeth, born September 5, 1855, who married John L. Green, August 31, 1876, and who now lives in Lithopolis.

the dry goods store of Spielman Bros., who began here under the name of Weisman & Spielman, in the spring of 1872.

A post-office was established in the year 1841, and James B. Evans, the present mayor and justice of the peace of the village, was appointed the first postmaster. The office was kept in a frame building on Waterloo street, which is now used for a dwelling. Mr. Evans held the office nine years when he resigned, and removed from the town. His successors have been Dr. J. B. Potter, Peter Koag, David Gayman, and the present incumbent, J. K. Miller. Mayor Evans was the first justice of the peace in Canal Winchester, and he has been identified with the town in some official capacity, almost continuously, since his location here in 1832.

The first tavern in the village was opened in a two-story frame building on what is now Columbus street, near the site of the present residence of John H. Spielman. It was opened by Peter C. Benadum, soon after the town was laid out. The next tavern was kept in the frame building, just south of the canal, by Samuel Taylor. A tavern, part frame and part log, was built on the lot now owned by the corporation, of which Ira Mason was the first proprietor. The Commercial hotel, now conducted by J. M. Schoch, was erected about the year 1852, by Peter Koag. The Merchants hotel was built in 1871, by Isaac Ebright, and kept by him some three years, when he sold to Jonathan Boyer, who leased it to Aaron Feustermaker. L. W. Boyer, the present proprietor, purchased the property in 1877. In 1876 Mr. F. Leonard made considerable additions to his one-story frame dwelling, and in February, 1879, opened it as a hotel. It is known as the Leonard house.

Canal Winchester has always been an important point with respect to its grain business. The first warehouse erected was a log structure, built in 1833 or 1834, just north of the basin. In 1837, Hathaway & Glendening put up a frame warehouse, east of the basin, and in 1847 or 1848, Samuel Bartlit erected a large building, near the site of the old log warehouse. These buildings, then belonging to O. P. Chaney, were destroyed by fire, June 2, 1878. This was the most extensive fire the village has ever sustained. As early as 1834 or 1835, Carty & Rogers built a frame warehouse, where the large elevator now stands, just west of the bridge, which said elevator was erected about the year 1841. The present grist-mill of Whitehurst, Lehman & Carty was built in 1868, and the large and excellent elevators of O. P. Chaney in 1878.

A prominent early business man of the village was Hiel Brockway, who ran a daily line of packets from Lockbourn to Cleveland, with his headquarters at Canal Winchester. He erected the old yellow warehouse, south of the canal. Brockway finally removed to Brockport, New York, where he died. A large portion of his property here was subsequently purchased by Mr. Bartlit.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the village was held in a frame building, which stood on the site of the present residence, formerly a school-house, of J. S. Stevenson. The frame building was replaced, about 1848, by a one-story brick school-house, which was used until 1862, when it was sold, and afterwards converted into a dwelling. It is now occupied by Mr. Stevenson, as before stated.

The town constituted the eighteenth school district of Madison township, until April, 1868, when a school was organized under the Union school law. The first school board elected was composed of the following members: James H. Somerville, and James B. Evans, elected for three years; Dr. A. A. Short, and Christian Gayman, for two years; C. P. Rees, and M. Allen, for one year. Somerville was chosen president of the board; Evans, secretary, and Gayman, treasurer. The present school building was erected in 1861, but has since been remodeled and additions made. The cost, with the grounds, was about eight thousand dollars. The successive principals of the school have been as follows: D. T. Clover, one year; G. W. Buck, one year; J. W. Rutledge, one year; James Heffley, two years; Frank M. Kumler, two years; L. R. Powell, one year; J. F. Maxwell, one week; W. C. Campbell, two terms; David O. Brien, the unexpired term of that year, 1876; and P. R. Mills, the present principal, who was employed in 1877. The school, in the various departments contains, at present writing, two hundred and fifty pupils. The present members of the school board are: John Helpman, president; A. Starr, clerk; W. T. Conklin, treasurer; O. P. Chaney, J. K. Miller, and A. A. Short.

PHYSICIANS.

The oldest physician in the village is Dr. J. B. Potter, who located here in 1838, and has continued in practice until the present, with the exception of the years from 1861 to 1865, during which he was in the army. Dr. A. A. Short has been engaged in the practice of his profession in Canal Winchester since 1856. He came from Vermont, to Ohio, in 1849, and was subsequently connected with the infirmary hospital, in Columbus, for two years. After practicing alone in this village for three years, he formed, in 1859, a partnership with Dr. Potter, which continued until 1874, except during the four years that Dr. Potter was in the army. The other physicians of the village, at the present time, are Dr. A. Starr and Dr. V. A. Valentine. Among the doctors who have, at one time or another, been located here, we have the names of Drs. Chapin, S. H. Potter, Titus, L. A. Pierce, J. B. Pierce, Langworthy, Blake, and Clemens.

INCORPORATION.

At the session of 1865–6 the town was incorporated, and at the first borough election a corporate government was organized as follows: James B. Evans, mayor; C. W. Speak, recorder; John Chaney, sr., R. Trine, John Helpman, E. B. Decker, and M. C. Whitehurst, trustees. John Helpman was, at this time, justice of the peace. The present officers of the village are the following: James B. Evans, mayor; T. F. Ungemach, clerk; W. M. Game, I. L. Decker, John W. Griffith, John R. Clement, H. H. Dibble, trustees; and John Gehm, treasurer. Mayor Evans has been at the head of the village govern-

ment since his first election in 1866, with the exception of four years, during which John Helpman, J. S. Stevenson, and Charles B. Cowan, successively filled the position.

SOCIETIES.

LEE LODGE,

No. 386, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Winchester, was chartered May 14, 1867. The charter members were C. W. Speaks, C. P. Kees, J. W. Griffith, J. B. Evans, J. D. Potter, Jesse Brandt, R. H. Mason, and J. H. Cannon. The first officers were: C. P. Rees, N. G.; J. W. Griffith, V. G.; J. B. Potter, secretary; and James B. Evans, treasurer. The present officers are: S. C. Swonger, N. G.; J. E. Smith, V. G.; Philip Game, R. S.; J. W. Griffith, P. S.; and J. B. Evans, treasurer. For a time the upper story of the present post-office building was rented as a lodge hall. In 1868, the lodge built a second story to the store room of C. P. Rees, and fitted it for permanent use as a lodge hall. There are, at this time, about seventy-five members of the order belonging to this lodge.

FRANKLIN ENCAMPMENT,

No. 142, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered May 3, 1871, and was instituted June 14th, of the same year. The charter members were J. B. Potter, C. P. Rees, J. B. Evans, J. W. Hische, J. W. Griffith, P. E. Ehrenhart, and R. H. Mason. The first officers were: J. B. Evans, H. P.; J. B. Potter, C. P.; C. P. Rees, S. W.; J. W. Griffith, J. W. The encampment meets in the Odd Fellows' hall. Present officers (1879) are: J. B. Evans, H. P.; William Game, C. P.; J. E. Smith, S. W.; Adam Weber, J. W.; John Griffith, secretary; Peter Ehrenhart, treasurer.

DAUGHTERS OF REBECKAH.

A charter was granted for the institution of a lodge of the Daughters of Rebeckah, in connection with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, May 15, 1879. The lodge is Bethel Lodge, No. 117. The officers are: J. B. Evans, N. G.; Mrs. P. Game, V. G.; Mrs. James Heffley, F. S.; Miss Mary Hische, R. S.; Mrs. Peter Ehrenhart, treasurer. Meetings are held at Odd Fellows' hall.

MADISON GRANGE,

No. 194, was chartered in November, 1873. The charter members were G. W. Miller, J. P. Kalb, John Beggs, John Lehman, John Courtright, George Rusche, B. Stemen, John Bishop, and others. The first officers were J. P. Kalb, M.; John Lehman, O.; John Begg, L.; John Bishop, secretary; Isaac Lehman, treasurer. The first meetings were held in S. Bartlit's building, south of the canal, where the organization was perfected. In 1874 a two-story building was erected near the railroad, the upper portion of which is now used as a grange hall, and the lower as a paint shop. The lower part, was for some two years, used as an armory, by the Winchester guards. The present officers of the grange are James Kalb, M.; John Lehman, O.; R. J. Tussing, L.; Elijah Kramer, S.; O. R. Miller, A. S.; A. Baughman, C.; Isaac Lehman, treasurer; Daniel Detwiler, secretary; Benjamin Shoemaker, G.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

A company of militia was organized under the laws authorizing the formation of the Ohio National Guard, March 2, 1878. It was, at first, known as the Winchester guards, and was assigned as Company N, 14th O. N. G. The officers elected on the organization of the company, were Philip Game, captain; Brice Taylor, first lieutenant; William Schrock, second lieutenant; all of whom hold their commissions at this time. While in camp in 1879, the name of the company was changed from the Winchester Guards to the Potter Light Guards.

In 1869 the first train of cars ran through Winchester, over the Hocking Valley road. The town had, however, as early as 1849, a telegraph line, extending from Columbus to Lancaster, the first operator of the office here being Squire Evans.

The town has a weekly paper—the Winchester *Times*—which made its first appearance March 16, 1871, as a prohibition paper, with Major J. W. Stinchcomb as editor. In the summer of 1872 it was purchased by C. M. Gould, who published it as a Democratic paper until November, 1876, when it passed into the hands of J. Heffley, one of its present proprietors. It is now published by Heffley & Gayman, as an independent paper, and has a good patronage.

In addition to the enterprises already referred to, the village contains three churches (spoken of more fully under the head of churches), and the various business places common to a place of its size and prosperity. What the town, at present, particularly needs is a good bank.

GROVEPORT.

The beginning of Groveport dates back to 1833. In that year Jacob B. West came and leased some land on the canal from Adam Rarey, and erected the old warehouse, still standing, near the bridge, and also a store building at the west end, in which, in the spring of 1834, he opened a stock of goods. In September, 1843, he laid out that part of the town lying west of the street running past the Methodist church, and named his town "Wert's Grove." Subsequently, in February, 1844, that portion of the town lying east of said street was laid out by William H. Rarey, to which he gave the name of "Rarey's Port." Messrs. Wert and Rarey were each ambitious of perpetuating his own name, in connection with the town. In 1844, Mr. Wert secured the establishment of a post-office, under the name of Wert's Grove, with himself as postmaster, but Mr. Rarey was a prominent business man in the town, and the name of Rarey's Port was perhaps more extensively known than that of Wert's Grove. Letters were frequently received through the post-office thus directed. The desirability of a common name soon became manifest to the citizens, and a public meeting was finally held for the purpose of making a choice, when a compromise was effected by discarding the personal part of the two names and retaining the latter part of both, and hence the town came to be called Groveport. Mr. Wert continued in business until 1847, or 1848, and did much toward building up the town which he had founded. He was engaged in merchan-

Truly Yours
H. L. Chaney, M. D

H. L. CHANEY, M. D.

By Dr. R. M. Denig.

There is nothing, perhaps, which so clearly indicates the character and intelligence of a community as its ability to discriminate between charlatanry and pretension in the medical profession and solid, real merit. Nor is there anything which tends more to strengthen and develop the native resources of a physician, and prompt him to arm and equip himself with the vast resources of his profession than this confidence of which we speak, when extended to him by the thinking and influential part of the community, in which he has chosen to practice his ministration.

In this respect Dr. H. L. Chaney has been singularly fortunate. It has fallen to the lot of few physicians, in rural districts, to enjoy a more unbounded and entire confidence than has been granted him by his extensive and intelligent *clientelle*. Nor has this confidence been misplaced, or without its effect upon its worthy recipient; it has stimulated him to ceaseless activity, to intense and exhaustive study, and unrelaxing exertions to meet the severe demand made on his time and services.

We offer, then, no apology for giving in the records and history of this county a brief notice of one who has responded so nobly to the claims of an arduous and honorable profession, and ever exerted an elevating influence in social life. The history of a county or State is made up of the history of its individual members, and none are more worthy of a notice in its pages than the high-toned, honorable physician, who has attained a well-merited and extensive reputation.

Dr. H. L. Chaney, son of John and Mary Chaney, was born August 20, 1820, in Fairfield county, Ohio. He assisted his father on the farm during the summer, and in the winter he enjoyed the advantages and privileges of the district school. This, with a subsequent two and a half years spent at the academy of Greenfield—supplemented by one year as teacher in the district school, embraces all the facilities he enjoyed for acquiring a preliminary education. Limited, however, as were these opportunities, the doctor entered upon his professional studies with as much preparation as the ordinary run of medical students, and with an ardent love for, and enthusiastic devotion to, the calling he had chosen.

His preceptor was the amiable and accomplished Dr. George E. Eels, late of Lithopolis, whose urbanity of manner, widely extended knowledge, as well as ability and skill, will long be remembered both by his professional brethren and the community in which he resided.

During the three years spent in the office of Dr. Eels, part of which time he was able to take a considerable share in the practice, Dr. Chaney attended two full and two preliminary courses of lectures at Ohio Medical college, Cincinnati, and graduated with honor in February, 1847.

In the summer of the same year, he commenced practice in Lockbourne, Franklin county, and in March, 1848, he was married to Miss Mary Mook, daughter of Thomas Mook, esq., of New York city, and shortly after, removed to his present place of residence, Groveport.

This was the doctor's second marriage—his first wife, Miss Mary Cunningham, to whom he was wedded before commencing the study of medicine, having died during the first year of their wedded life, and leaving no children. Four of his second wife's children are living.

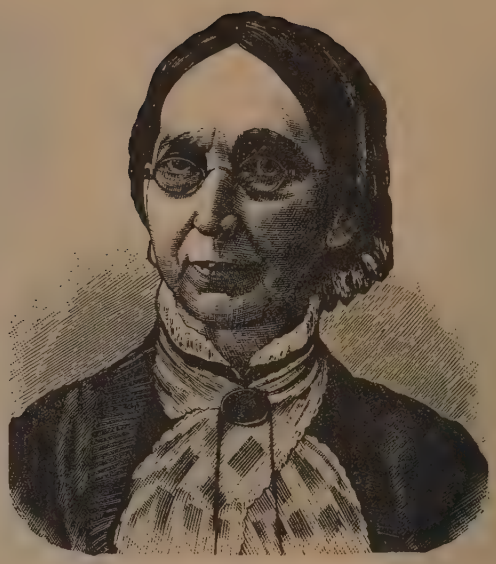
In politics, as in medicine, the doctor's position has always been sharply defined—Democratic to the core. In 1858 he was chosen a member of the State legislature, and served two sessions. Although his constituents would have had no difficulty in again returning him as a member, or giving him any office in the county he may have desired, his political aspirations seem to have culminated, and he returned to his first love—his profession, resuming its duties with increased energy and zeal.

Dr. Chaney was a member of the old State Medical convention, when the present State Medical society which grew out of it, was organized, and has been an active member of the latter ever since. He is also a member of the Columbus Academy of Medicine, and of the Columbus Pathological society.

For the past two or three years the doctor's impaired health has greatly impeded his performance of active duty, and yet under all his afflictions, and knowing but too well the gravity of his troubles, his mind has always been clear, and his judgment sound, and even with his wasted strength, his indomitable will has enabled him to perform an amount of active labor, from which many a sound and healthy city doctor would shrink.

Baker, Photo.

Charles Pontius



MRS. E. PONTIUS.

THE PONTIUS FAMILY.

Frederick Pontius was born April 4, 1759, in Buffalo valley, Northumberland county (now Union county), Pennsylvania, where in course of time he married, and raised a family of four children, as follows: John, born December 10, 1782, who died February 27, 1837; Philip, born January 24, 1784, who died May 28, 1845; Catharine, who married Adam Rarey, in Ross county, and in 1808 settled in Madison township, Franklin county; Elizabeth, who married Henry Bunn, in Ross county, and settled in Madison township, near her sister, where she died in August, 1860. The wife of Frederic Pontius died in their home in Pennsylvania, and he afterwards married Catharine Reedy. In 1807 the family emigrated to Ross county, Ohio, arriving in July of that year, and immediately settling on a large tract of land purchased the preceding year by Frederick Pontius, who came to Ohio for that purpose.

Philip Pontius was twenty-two years of age when he came with the family to Ohio. He had obtained a limited education in the German language in the schools of his Pennsylvania home, but possessed no knowledge of the English language, which, however, he learned to speak fluently during his later years. He was married, in 1809, to Catharine Rarey, who was born in Virginia, December 25, 1778. Her father, Charles Rarey, was of German birth, and emigrated to Virginia in a very early day, whence he came to Ross county very early, and from there to Madison township in 1806. On his first arrival in America he was sold as a servant to serve until able to pay the sum required as passage money. This he earned in a short time, besides accumulating enough to enable him to make a visit to his native land. After his return to this country he was married to Margaret Wolf, by whom he had ten children, Catharine being the second. Immediately after marriage Philip Pontius and wife came to Madison township, Franklin county, in the winter or spring of 1807, where they settled on a lot of eighty acres, in section thirty-two. They lived on this lot several years when it was exchanged for other land on the northwest quarter of section nine, on which they located in about 1811. Here he built a hewed log house of one room, and entered upon the labor of making a permanent home in the forest, and here, with the help of the children born to him, he cleared during his lifetime, one hundred and sixty acres of land. During the early part of the war of 1812 he teamed supplies to headquarters of the army at Franklinton, and while thus engaged was free from the draft which called out most of the able bodied settlers. His life was spent in redeeming a naturally fertile soil from the vast forest which covered it, and truly did he and his wife perform pioneer labors in the wilderness, often working at burning brush and log-heaps until far into the night in order to prepare ground where they could raise grain and vegetables for the sustenance of themselves and their little ones. Their house was the home of itinerant Metheodist preachers, who visited every section of the country, and no one, however humble or degraded, was turned from their door. Both early became identified with the Methodist Episcopal church, and both exemplified the true teachings of christianity in their lives and work. Mr. Pontius died May 28, 1845. His wife died November 2, 1854.

The children of Philip and Catharine Pontius were: Christine, born November 27, 1809, who married Abraham S. Rainier, and settled with him on the line of Franklin and Pickaway counties, their home being in the latter. He died leaving two children, and she married Josiah Hulva, whom she also survived, and died in Lockbourne, June 2, 1842. Charles, who was born April 19, 1812, passed his youthful days at the usual avocations of the time, and aided much in the labor of clearing the land and cultivating the crops. His education was obtained at the subscription schools, at that time the only place for obtaining an education. He was married, September 19, 1833, to Elizabeth Sharp, a daughter of John Sharp, who settled in Madison township in 1808. She was born August 1, 1811. Her father, John Sharp, was born in Heidelberg township, Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1781, and was married January 31, 1808, to Mary Elizabeth Harbine, who was born in Barn township, the same county, May 3, 1782. They raised a family of nine children, as follows: Mary C., Elizabeth, Samuel, Joseph, John, Ann, Catharine, Abraham, and Huldah, three of whom are now living—Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Pontius), Samuel, and Abraham. The other children of Philip Pontius were: Elizabeth, born in 1814, who married Dr. B. F. Guard and settled in Pickaway county, near Lockbourne, where she died, and John, born in 1816, who died from injuries, caused by a runaway team, when but eleven years of age. Charles Pontius became a member of Hopewell Methodist Episcopal church in 1834. His wife had joined the Truro Presbyterian church in 1831, previous to their marriage, and retained that connection a number of years. She then joined Hopewell church, of which both have remained consistent, useful and efficient members to the present time. Mr. Pontius has for the past forty years been leader of one of the two classes in the church, and before that time was one of the stewards about two years. He has always been a liberal supporter of the church, and has ever been ready to assist a needy congregation in the effort to built a church home. In his business habits he has been careful and methodical, and, assisted by his wife, by economy and hard labor, has secured a comfortable competence for their declining years. The children born to Charles and Elizabeth Pontius were: Franklin G., born June 8, 1836, who married Mary E. Rainier, and lives on the southwest quarter of section five; Philip, born March 27, 1840, who married Anna A. Perrill, and lives on the farm adjoining his brother, Franklin; John, born August 14, 1842, and died November 12, 1842; Charles L., born May 1, 1845, who married Fannie C. Perrill, and lives at the old Pontius homestead.

dising, grain, and largely in pork-packing. One year he killed thirty-five thousand head of hogs. He died at Groveport in the spring of 1850, and left to his family a fine property. William H. Rarey and James Cooken established the second store in the village, in the building in which Mr. Wert first opened his. They carried on business together for a number of years, finally taking into the firm John Courtright. Cooken subsequently sold to his partners, and removed to Columbus. The Eberlys (now of Columbus), with A. C. Headley, and William and Salem Darnell were among the early and leading merchants of Groveport for several years. After Mr. Wert, the successive postmasters have been the following named gentlemen, viz: Edward Garres, A. C. Headley, Samuel Sharp, John L. Champ, Henry Long, and Cornelius Black, jr., (the present incumbent), appointed in 1878. The first tavern in Groveport was the Campbell hotel, built by John Campbell in 1838–9, and kept by him as a public house for twelve years. The present dwelling of Mrs. William Peer was built for, and opened as, a hotel by Alexander Fleming, about the year 1845.

The Railroad House, of M. Corbett, was built in 1869.

Rarey's grist-mill was erected, in 1871, by Rosenfield, Seymour & Co., and the old saw-mill, on the canal, was built by Moses Zinn, about 1848 or 1849.

The village was incorporated at the session of 1846–7, and the following village officers were elected in the spring of 1847, viz: A. Shoemaker, mayor; Samuel Sharp, E. M. Dutton, J. F. Bywaters, C. J. Stevenson, and William Mitchell, councilmen; A. Clark, recorder, and William James, marshal. Since, Mr. Shoemaker, Henry Long, Z. P. Thompson, E. W. Edwards, Jeremiah White, Z. P. Thompson, N. Steel, L. Sarber, W. W. Kile, Henry Long, George Adel, F. M. Senter, and Robert A. Shaw, (present incumbent), have officiated as mayors, in the order named.

THE PHYSICIANS

of Groveport, at the present writing, are: Drs. Cheney, Smith, Saylor, Morden, and McCollom. The oldest of these, in point of practice, is the first named—Dr. Hugh L. Cheney. Dr. Cheney read medicine with the well-known Dr. George E. Eels, of Lithopolis, and graduated at the Ohio medical college, Cincinnati, in 1847. He practiced in Lockbourn ten months, and, in 1848, settled in Groveport, where he has since followed his profession with signal success. Dr. Smith and Dr. Saylor have also been residents of Groveport for many years, and have built up a good practice. Of the physicians who formerly resided in this village, we have the names of Drs. Abel Clark, Joseph Bywaters, and —— Bolen.

SOCIETIES.

GORDIAN LODGE,

No. 205, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Groveport, was chartered in 1851. The applicants for the charter were, George McCormick, Edmund Garres, Jacob Lowe, G. L. Smith, and G. P. Champ. The first officers were: George McCormick, N. G.; Jacob Lowe, V. G.; E. Garres, P. S.; E. L. Smith, R. S.; G. P. Champ, treasurer. In 1864, many of the members having removed to other places, the charter was surrendered. Application was made for a new charter in 1873, which was granted, with the same name and number as the first. The meetings of the first lodge were held in the west end of the Union school building, in the second story. After receiving the new charter, meetings were held in an old frame building, in the lower end of town, until 1876, when the township and village built a hall in the village. The Odd Fellows and Masons, together, built a third story to the building, which gives each a good hall, costing about eleven hundred dollars. The officers under the new charter, were: S. M. Bright, N. G.; S. A. Peters, V. G.; J. P. Arnold, R. S.; C. F. Needels, P. S.; G. L. Smith, treasurer. The officers for 1879, are: A. M. Rarey, N. G.; Albert Young, V. G.; J. P. Arnold, P. S.; C. Black, treasurer; O. R. Mansfield, R. S.; John F. Kile, C. F. Needels, and Benjamin Rees, trustees.

GROVEPORT LODGE,

No. 240, Free and Accepted Masons, received its charter May 4, 1853. The charter members were C. J. Stevenson, A. Clark, Charles Pontius, J. White, D. Sarber, Jonathan Watson, D. C. Shockley, and S. A. Darnell. The following were appointed officers: C. J. Stevenson, master; A. Clark, S. W.; Charles Pontius, J. W. The first meetings were held in the Union school-house, and after a time in an upper room of a building opposite the present hall. Meetings were afterwards held over Limbert's grocery. In 1876, the members of the fraternity completed a fine hall in the third story of the town hall, at a cost of about eleven hundred dollars, and now own their lodge room, it being fully paid for. They have been working as best they could until this debt could be paid, and now that they are clear, they will furnish and fit up their hall in good order. The officers in 1879, are: P. C. Tussing, W. M.; J. P. Arnold, S. W.; A. L. Brooke, J. W.; J. C. Hannum, treasurer; F. S. Rarey, secretary; William Simms, S. D.; C. P. Long, J. D.; M. Codner, tyler.

Groveport has now a population of about seven hundred, but the town is not thriving; in fact, for many years, it has been on the decline. This is due, principally, to the failure, years ago, of some of its principal business men. Merchandising, pork packing, the produce and grain business were formerly largely carried on, in which a great deal of capital was employed, and the aggregate liabilities of the failures were enormous for a little town to sustain. The town is pleasantly situated, and contains many pleasant dwellings.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL BARTLIT.

grain dealer and substantial business man of Canal Winchester, is the son of Elihu and Betsey Bartlit, and was born in Jay, Essex county, New York, November 16, 1811. His parents died when he was young—his mother in 1816, and his father in 1824. He lived with his oldest brother, John F., until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Keesville, in Essex county, and attended school. A short time afterward he was elected constable, and subsequently was appointed deputy sheriff of the county. Next we find him a clerk in a hotel in Albany, for about a year, when he joined his brother, John F., and family, in 1837, on their way to Ohio. They located in Kirkersville, Licking county, Ohio, where the brothers opened a store, which they continued about a year, removing thence to Reynoldsburg, Franklin county, Ohio, then a growing little town. They remained in trade there, however, only a few months, when they sold their goods and came, in the spring of 1839, to Canal Winchester. They immediately afterward opened, with a miscellaneous stock of goods, in a one-story frame building, on the site of the present dry goods store of the Messrs. Gayman. They soon afterward changed their location to the tow-path side of the canal, in order to catch the boat trade, occupying the small, red building which used to stand where the Commercial hotel now does. Merchandizing was carried on, in those days, almost entirely by barter and trade, and the Bartlit brothers exchanged their goods with the farmers for produce, pork, butter, eggs, etc., which, in turn, they sold to the boatmen for the same price in cash. Samuel would sleep in the rear part of the store, and when the boatman came along, as he did, in the night, he would arouse him by tapping on the window, and receive whatever of produce had been taken into the store during the day. The brothers continued in trade together until 1844, when John F. sold his interest to his brother, and removed to Waterloo, and subsequently to Columbus, where he was engaged in banking. In 1850 Samuel Bartlit erected the building now occupied by the Gayman brothers, and continued there in trade until September, 1856, when he sold out to his nephew, Samuel Pond. During all this time Mr. Bartlit was engaged in the grain and produce business, which gradually grew in proportions, and he erected, in 1847, a large warehouse (since burned down) on the north side of the canal.

Mr. Bartlit has given but little attention to outside speculation, but the result of the few ventures he has made in this direction, attests the soundness of his judgment. In 1856 he purchased some real estate in the eastern part of Columbus, and the same year a tract of land of nine hundred acres on Big Darby, in this county, for seven thousand seven hundred dollars. At the time of this purchase he had not seen the land, but the investment proved highly profitable, as did the other also.

Mr. Bartlit was largely instrumental in securing, in 1851, the annexation to Madison township of one tier of sections in Fairfield county, by which the village of Canal Winchester was thrown into Franklin county.

In 1853 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for State senator from Franklin and Pickaway counties. He was nominated, as he himself says, not because of any special merit or qualifications, but rather because of his availability. His election over so strong an opponent as P. B. Wilcox, the Whig candidate, and overcoming an adverse majority, was a handsome compliment to his personal popularity and strength. His two years' term in the senate was alike creditable to himself and to his constituents.

Mr. Bartlit was a pronounced Union man during the war of the rebellion, but he continued to act with the Democratic party until the nomination of Vallandigham for governor, in 1863, when he left it, voted for Brough, and has since been a staunch Republican.

As a successful business man, Mr. Bartlit's career furnishes an instructive lesson. With little to begin with, save a liberal capital of pluck and energy, he has, by industry and the observance of sound business principles, amassed a fine property and established an honorable reputation.

Mr. Bartlit has never married. On the death of David M. Cowan, the husband of his half-sister, Amanda, in 1850, Mr. Bartlit brought the mother and her two children, Charles and David—the youngest less than a year old—to his home. The mother married again, in 1868, but the boys have always remained with their uncle, who has been to them all that a father could be to his children. Charles was given a collegiate education, graduating at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio, in 1868. He is proprietor of the Empire mills, near Winchester, and has practical supervision of his uncle's business.

In the following sketch of Mrs. Pollay, sister of Mr. Bartlit, is given a genealogy of the family, so far as it can be ascertained.

MRS. ELIZABETH B. POLLAY.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES.

Elihu Bartlit, son of Rev. Moses and Lydia Bartlit, of Middletown, Connecticut, was born March 6, 1743. He graduated at Yale college in 1764, and married, August 7, 1771, Statira, daughter of Deacon Timothy and Mary Meigs, who was born September 14, 1741. They were the parents of three children, namely: Lydia, Elihu, and Miner. Elihu, the father of the subject of the present notice and of Samuel Bartlit—a sketch of whom appears above—was born on Sunday, March 26, 1775, and married, in 1801, Betsey Foot, and died June 1, 1824. Betsey Foot, who was born in Arlington, Vermont, December 25, 1778, and died May 4, 1816, was the second of eleven children of John Foot and Ruth Searl. They were born, respectively, July 14, 1754, and October 9, 1756; were joined in wedlock in 1775; and died respectively, June 16, 1826, and January 29, 1846. John Foot was the son of George Foot, of Stratford, Connecticut, who was born in 1721; the son of Jehiel Foot, of Stratford, Connecticut, who was born in 1687; the son of Daniel Foot, of Stratford, Connecticut, who was born in 1652; the son of Nathaniel Foot, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, who was born in 1620—the eldest child of Nathaniel Foot, "the settler," who emigrated from England in the year 1633, and settled in Connecticut.

Elizabeth Bartlit, the subject of this sketch, was born in Jay, Essex county, New York, December 1, 1806. She possessed a naturally strong inclination for the attainment of an education, which was gratified by the study of such branches as the common and public schools of the time afforded. When only sixteen years of age, she began teaching in the public schools of Greenwich, New York. She subsequently taught at various places in her native State, and, at intervals, attended several institutions of learning, spending one term, in 1834, at a seminary in Clinton, New York. The following year she went to Michigan, and engaged at teaching in the public schools of the town of Branch, then the county seat of Branch county, of that State. In 1838—March 1st—she was united in marriage to Lewis Pollay, of Branch, Michigan, who died, November 22d, of the same year. After her husband's death, Mrs. Pollay returned to her former avocation, teaching in Coldwater, Michigan, from 1841 to 1851, when she came to Ohio and took up her residence with her brother, Samuel Bartlit, in Canal Winchester. In 1853 she was appointed matron of the Central lunatic asylum, of Columbus, Ohio, in which position she served with efficiency two years. Returning to Canal Winchester, she taught in the schools of that place one year, when she permanently retired from the discharge of public duties.

Mrs. Pollay is a lady of unusual energy of character and vigor of mind, and is honored and respected for her moral worth by a wide circle of friends. She has been a member of Westminster Presbyterian church since 1853. Mrs. Pollay is the mother of one child—Eliza Maria—born December 6, 1838, who was married, October 1, 1863, to Charles H. Town, colonel of the First Michigan cavalry, and died October 26, 1873. Colonel Town died in May, 1865. Mrs. Town was a lady of thorough scholarship, and was the first principal of the female department in the high school of Detroit, Michigan.

GEORGE NEEDELS.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kent county, Delaware, October 26, 1806. His grandparents, Thomas and Rebecca (Cubbidge) Needels, came from England, and settled in the above named county and State. They had a large family of children, of whom Cubbidge, the father of the subject of this notice, was the fifth son. He was born in 1785, and married, in Delaware, Rebecca Cook, and emigrated to Ohio in 1810. His wife died a few weeks after their settlement in Madison township, and about two years afterward he was married to Sarah Harris, and, in 1821, removed to Plain township. He died in 1840. By his first marriage he had three children—two sons, and a daughter, who died when eighteen months or two years old. Thomas, the elder of the two sons, born September 21, 1805, married his cousin, Rachel

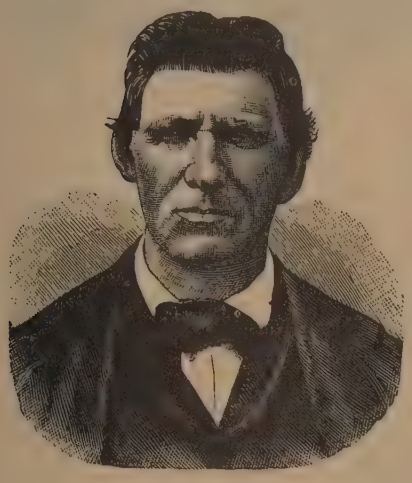
Sam'l Bartlett

Elizabeth O. Pollay

Needels, and died February 25, 1861. His widow is still living, and is now seventy-six years of age.

George Needels the younger son, and the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm with his father until he was twenty-one, when he went to Morrow county, and hired to a farmer, whom he assisted in clearing up a farm, remaining one year. He then returned to this county, and worked a farm, in connection with his brother, in Madison township, for about a year, when he concluded to engage in some other pursuit. He had no means, but he believed he could do something that would be more remunerative than to work by the month, for eight dollars per month—the wages usually received by farm laborers at that time. He went to Cincinnati, and engaged in selling books, keeping a stand on the river, and selling to passengers on the boats, and to others, the popular books of the day. He was quite successful in this venture, and during the three years that he was engaged in it (when he left the city on account of the prevalence of cholera), he accumulated enough money to buy eighty acres of land in Madison township, this county. Since then Mr. Needels has been engaged in farming, in which, also, he has met with complete success. He has, at various times, added to his original purchase, and now owns a large amount of first-rate and well-improved land. His life has been an actively industrious one, attending strictly to his chosen occupation, the results of which are of the most substantial and desirable character.

While not a member of any church, he is liberal with his means in the support of religious societies, and was one of the largest contributors to the erection of Asbury chapel. Mr. Needels is unmarried.



FREDERICK BUNN.

CHARLOTTE BUNN.

THE BUNN FAMILY.

Henry and Elizabeth A. Bunn were married in Ross county, where they settled in 1807. He was originally from Virginia, and his wife from Pennsylvania. Their first child, Frederick A. Bunn, was born in Ross county, November 12, 1812. When he was two or three years of age, his parents removed to Franklin county, and settled on the northwest corner of section six, in Madison township, where they remained two or three years, after which they bought one hundred and sixty acres of land on the west bank of Walnut creek, in section eight of the same township. The farm on which they settled is at this time owned by Nelson H. Bunn.

Frederick Bunn obtained a fair education at the schools then taught in the neighborhood, and passed his boyhood and youth in the usual avocations of the sons of the early pioneers—chopping and deadening timber, clearing the land, and planting the crops in their season.

On May 30, 1841, he was united in marriage to Charlotte Rarey, a daughter of Benjamin Rarey, who was an early settler in Madison township, where he located in 1808. She was born November 27, 1817. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bunn settled in the house occupied by his parents, who moved into the house next south of their original home. Henry Bunn died there in May, 1848, and after his death his widow came to live with her son, Frederick, where she died in August, 1860.

To Frederick and Charlotte Bunn were born eight children, as follows: Louis, born July 19, 1842, who married Sarah Jones, and lives on the west bank of the Scioto river, in Jackson township—a representation of his home appears in connection with the history of that township; Mary, born September 12, 1843, who married Joseph Wright, and died December 10, 1868; Jefferson L., born June 5, 1848, who lives on the bank of Walnut creek, in Madison township; Nelson H., born November 10, 1851, who married Sarah Pauline Culp, and lives on the old homestead; Elizabeth, born May 7, 1854, who married William Moore, and lives in Pickaway county; an infant was born March 7, 1858, and died soon after birth; Sarah, born August 31, 1859, who died October 6, 1859; and Catharine, born July 5, 1861, who lives at home with her mother and brother, Jefferson L., on the west bank of Walnut creek.

Frederick Bunn died October 27, 1871, aged nearly fifty-nine years. He was a good farmer and a careful business man. Besides attending to his farm work he dealt quite extensively in stock, and during his life accumulated quite a property, which he disposed of by will before his death. To his sons he gave his landed property, and to his wife and daughters an equivalent in money.

Henry Bunn, the father of Frederick Bunn, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was taken prisoner at the time of Hull's surrender of Detroit. When the prisoners were exchanged, by some mishap, he was left on board one of the enemy's vessels, but being possessed of a good voice and strong lungs, he managed to make the fact known, and a boat returned after him.

Portraits of Frederick Bunn, and Charlotte Bunn, his wife, appear in connection with this sketch of the family.

JEREMIAH KALB,

son of George and Mary (Kiefer) Kalb, was the eighth child in a family of eleven, and was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, only a short distance from where he now lives, April 4, 1811. His parents, and his grandfather, John Kalb, came to Madison township from Frederick county, Maryland, in the year 1805, and made a settlement in section fourteen, on the farm now owned by George Kalb, jr. His father died there in 1836, and his mother in 1846.

The subject of this brief biography remained upon the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when his father, giving him two hundred dollars with which to purchase land, he walked all the way to Hancock county, and entered one hundred and sixty acres. He subsequently made a number of trips out to his purchase and back, and always went on foot. His father finally persuaded him to buy a farm at home On the tenth day of April, 1826, he was united in marriage to Mahala

daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth Shoemaker, born December 18, 1809. Her parents removed to Madison township from New Jersey, in 1811, and settled on the farm where Jacob Baughman now lives. Her mother died there, but her father afterward removed to Hancock county, Ohio, and was subsequently married three times. He died in 1858.

The subject of this sketch, after his marriage, located where he has ever since resided. His wife died April 26, 1876, leaving to him two daughters, to wit: Mary Jane, born May 30, 1837, who married Thomas Begg, and now resides in Putnam county, Ohio; and Sarah Elizabeth, born August 1, 1839, who is the wife of Jacob L. Bowman, of Madison township.

Mr. Kalb is a prominent member of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal church of Madison, and contributed liberally to the erection of the new church. He has been a trustee of the church ever since his first connection with it—a period of about thirty years.

SAMUEL HEMPY.

Peter and Rebecca Hempy, the parents of the subject of this sketch, were natives of Maryland, whence they emigrated to Lancaster, Fairfield county, Ohio, in the year 1808. The father, although he resided on a farm, was a millwright by trade. He died in the year 1840, and the mother about ten years afterward.

Samuel was born during the residence of his parents on a farm near Lancaster, on the first day of January, 1817. He remained on the farm until he was old enough to tend the saw- and grist-mill of his father, when he was thus employed until he was about twenty-one years of age, at which time his father sold the mills (which are located on Hockhocking river, west of Lancaster), and removed, in 1838, to a farm in the northwestern part of Fairfield county. He there commenced the erection of a mill, but shortly afterward Samuel rented his father's farm for two years, during which he married Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Susan Feasel, of Fairfield county, who was born December 24, 1823. He lived for two years more on another farm which he rented in the same county, when he purchased a farm in Mercer county, Ohio, to which he removed, and which he occupied something over two years, when he returned to Franklin county and rented, of Henry Dildine, a farm about a mile west of where he now lives. This place he occupied about four years, when, in 1851, he bought the farm on which he now resides. Soon after the death of his wife, which occurred August 24, 1853, he sold the farm and bought a small place, but about a year afterward he bought back the farm, and has continued to occupy it until the present.

August 13, 1855, he married Elizabeth Deal, daughter of Elias and Rebecca Deal, of Violet township, Fairfield county, Ohio, who was born December 7, 1838.

By his first wife Mr. Hempy has had six children, as follows: Infant son, born July 4, 1841, who died soon afterward; William Henry, born August 5, 1842, who died in the army at Nashville, July 16, 1862; Samantha Jane, born December 12, 1844, who died August 24, 1845; Oliver P., born September 7, 1846, who died April 3, 1864; Sarah Ann, born October 2, 1848, who married G. W. Burman, and died in Hardin county, Ohio, December 28, 1867; and Minerva J., born October 1, 1851, who is the wife of William Ororark, and resides in Hardin county.

The children of the second marriage are as follows: John C. F., born September 10, 1856; Mary C., born February 22, 1858, who is the wife of Uriah Francisco, and resides on a portion of the farm; George L., born April 22, 1859; Samuel A., born December 31, 1860; Ida B., born October 2, 1862; Lilly F., born February 2, 1865, who died March 9th, of the same year; Frank E., born February 9, 1866; Maggie Luella, born March 15, 1868, Olive Rebecca, born March 28, 1870; and Nora May, born August 3, 1874.

Mr. Hempy has followed the business of milling, with more or less regularity, until within the last two years. He run a mill in Hardin county two years, and has been engaged in milling in the vicinity in which he lives for over twenty years.

S. O. HENDREN.

The father of Samuel O. Hendren was William D. Hendren, born March 21, 1776, in Shenandoah county (now Warren county), Virginia. He was of Irish descent, his father having been a native of the north of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States, and, during the Revolutionary war, espoused the cause of American independence, and served as an officer in the Continental army. William D. Hendren passed his early life in Virginia, where he married. His first wife died, as did the only child they had, and, on January 12, 1805, he married Mrs. Nancy Booker, a widow with one daughter. The maiden name of his second wife was Nancy Cloud, the daughter of a wealthy farmer, who owned several plantations on the Shenandoah river, in Shenandoah county. She was born January 15, 1787. A short time after her marriage with Mr. Hendren, they removed to Ohio, arriving in 1806, and here they settled on land given her by her father, in Madison township, Franklin county. They located on section thirty-five, where they built a log cabin, and entered upon pioneer life in the woods. Both were hard workers, and in time they had a good farm cleared and under cultivation. As they prospered, other purchases of land were made, until they were possessed of some five hundred acres. In this home, in the woods, were born ten children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, while two died in infancy. Those who lived were: Thomas, Daniel, Samuel O., William, Robert, Louisa, Sarah Ann, and Rebecca.

William D. Hendren died February 3, 1826. His wife survived him, and died in January, 1849.

Samuel O. Hendren, the third son of William D. and Nancy Hendren, was born in Madison township Franklin county, September 29, 1812. The early part of his life was spent with his father and brothers in cultivating the farm and clearing the land. During his boyhood he obtained an ordinary education in the common schools of the day, and when he arrived at manhood's estate, having a thirst for more knowledge than could be obtained in his immediate vicinity, he attended Granville college for some time, but did not pursue a collegiate course. He afterwards studied at Blendon academy, and in Columbus. Though not a graduate from any collegiate institution, by close application and a lifetime spent in acquiring information on various subjects, he is possessed of a more than ordinary education, and is conversant with most subjects of general interest. He has never been a politician or place-seeker, but has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his friends and neighbors, who have elected him to a place on the township school board, on which he has served many years. When quite a young man, and during the time when teachers were examined by a local school board, he was appointed one of the examiners, as one well qualified for the position. He became one of the original stockholders in the Groveport and Lancaster turnpike, and held the office of director many years, and also for a considerable length of time served as president of the company.

His brother, William Hendren, studied medicine, and became a very skilful and distinguished physician. He practiced his profession in Delaware many years, and was elected to the State legislature from that county, in which he served during the years 1853 and 1854. He afterwards moved to Arkansas, where he built up an extensive practice. He was a graduate of one of the Cincinnati medical colleges.

After the death of William D. Hendren, sr., in 1826, his estate was placed in the hands of an administrator, who managed it until the death of his widow, in 1849, when a deed of partition was granted, and the property was divided among the heirs. Soon after the division, Samuel O. Hendren purchased the rights of the other heirs, and became sole owner of the homestead.

He was married, July 9, 1846, to Helen Morris, who was born in Hamilton county, New York, May 8, 1816. To them were born five children, but one of whom—W. A. Hendren—grew to manhood. He remains at the old home with his father.

Mrs. Hendren died February 23, 1876, aged nearly sixty years. A portrait of Samuel O. Hendren, now in the sixty-eighth year of his age, appears in connection with this sketch of his life.

GEORGE W. NEEDELS.

Thomas and Rachel Needels, the parents of the subject of this notice, were natives of the State of Delaware, and were among the early pioneers of Madison, as noted elsewhere in the history of the township. He was born September 21, 1805, and died February 25, 1861. She was born April 16, 1803, and is still living in the same vicinity, in Madison, where she settled with her parents so many years ago.

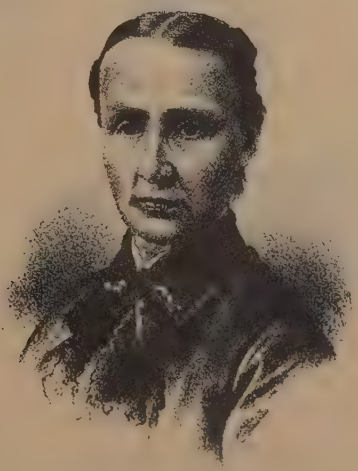
The subject of this sketch was the third in a family of seven children, and was born February 14, 1832. He was brought up on the farm, and enjoyed such advantages for the acquirement of education as the common schools of his neighborhood afforded, until he was about fourteen years of age, when he attended Central college, in Blendon township. He was married, January 10, 1854, to Miss Eliza A. Gray, daughter of

JEREMIAH KALB.

MAHALA KALB.

Sam'l O. Hendren

SAMUEL HEMPY.

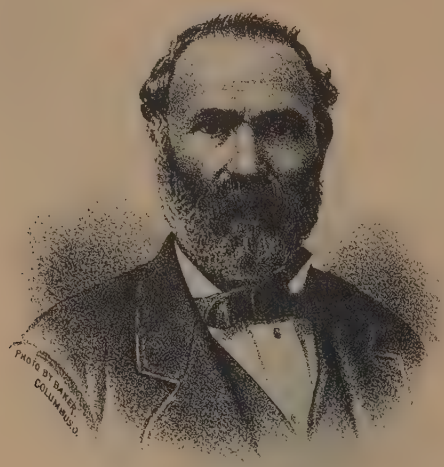


MRS. SAMUEL HEMPY.

(PHOTOS BY TRIMMER, WINCHESTER, O.)

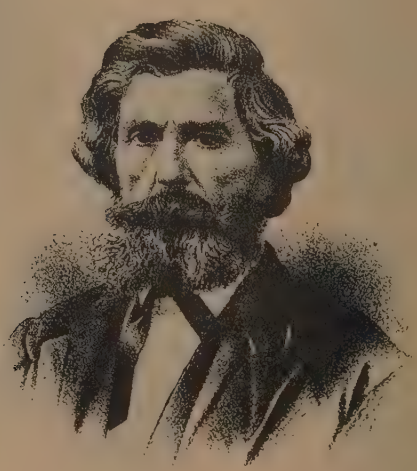
J. P. ARNOLD.

MRS. J. P. ARNOLD.



JAMES SANDY.

GEO. W. NEEDELS.



JNO. ROHR, JR.

PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD, COLUMBUS, O.

Thomas and Mary Gray, who was born in Truro township, this county, March 20, 1832. Mr. Needels located on the farm where his family now reside, which he received from his father, and by his industry and enterprise was making it one of the most desirable farms in the township, when his life was cut short by accident. On the twelfth day of February, 1874, while attempting to dismount from a horse, his foot caught in the stirrup, the animal became frightened, and, running, dragged Mr. Needels around the barnyard and kicked him in the side and breast. Two of his ribs were broken, one of which penetrated his right lung. The accident occurred on Monday evening, and he died Wednesday morning, February 14th. His untimely death was deplored by the entire community in which he resided, as he was a valued citizen, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

The children of George W. and Eliza Needels are three in number, as follows: Mary Bell, born July 4, 1857, who is now the wife of Benjamin Bowman, of Madison; Laura Alice, born December 17, 1859; and Thomas Stanton, born August 9, 1862.

JOHN ROHR, JR.,

son of John and Margaret Rohr, was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, April 2, 1818. His parents emigrated to Ohio from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1816, with a family of two children—Jacob and Charles. The father died March 1, 1831. While at work in a sugar grove, a short distance southwest of Canal Winchester, a storm came up towards evening, and he started for his home. He had not proceeded far when a tree was blown down by the storm, directly in his path, one of the limbs striking him on the head and fracturing his skull. He succeeding in reaching the house, but died the same night. Mrs. Rohr died in August, 1839. Their children were: Jacob, Charles, John, Samuel, Michael, two sons who died in infancy, and Sarah. The first four are the only survivors.

After the death of his father, the subject of this sketch lived with his uncle, George Rohr, until he was of age, and subsequently worked out. He rented a farm for four years, and, in 1854, he purchased, in Darby township, Pickaway county, a farm of one hundred and eight acres, which he occupied until 1870, when he sold and moved to Columbus, where he resided one year. He then, in March, 1871, purchased and moved to the farm he now occupies, comprising about one hundred and twenty-six acres.

Mr. Rohr was married March 30, 1851, to Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Catharine Stimmel, who was born December 26, 1820. Her parents were among the pioneers of Hamilton township. They emigrated from Hampshire connty, Virginia, in 1810, making the journey on a couple of pack horses, with two children, one of whom was only about a year old.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rohr have been born the following children: Huldah Catharine, born May 2, 1853; Clarinda Elizabeth, born September 21, 1855; and Floretta, born April 11, 1860. Clarinda married Joseph S. Lehman, and now resides in Putnam county. She has three children: Huldah O., John R., and Clauda E., aged respectively, six, four, and three years.

JAMES SANDY.

James Sandy, sr., the son of William and Ermine Sandy, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, April 16, 1788, his parents being of Scotch descent. Here he was raised, and soon after the declaration of war with Great Britain, in 1812, he joined the "Virginia Blues," and while a member of that organization, was quartered, during one winter, in the town of Franklinton. At that time the ground now occupied by the State house was covered with its native forest. After his return to Virginia, sometime in the year of 1813, he was married to Miss Delilah Dulin, daughter of William and Charlotte Dulin, who was born February 1, 1797. To them were born eight sons and four daughters.

In 1821 he moved, with his family, to Ohio, and in 1825 settled in Washington township, Franklin county, where he resided until 1862, since which time, and until his death, October 20, 1864, he has lived with his children in Madison township. His wife died November 15, 1837, at the age of forty years.

Mr. Sandy was an ardent lover of his country, a true patriot, and a faithful soldier. He felt, and often expressed, the most earnest solicitude for the success of the war for the preservation of our government during the late Rebellion. For many years he was a member of the Christian church, and at his death was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. The last few years of his life were mostly devoted to the reading of the holy scriptures, in which he took great delight.

James Sandy, jr., the subject of this sketch, was the fourth son of James and Delilah Sandy, and was born in Norwich township, Franklin county, December 16, 1826. He remained on the farm with his father until he was eighteen years of age, and then went to Pickaway county, where he worked on a farm a year, after which he went to Ross county, where he also remained a year. He then returned to Groveport, in this county, where he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked eleven years. He then moved on a farm east of Groveport, where he has since resided, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He was married in Groveport, February 28, 1848, to Sarah Shoemaker, who was born November 5, 1831. The result of this union was one son, William Henry, born February 1, 1849. Mrs. Sandy died June 6, 1850, aged nineteen years.

He married, for his second wife, Sarah Ditzler, March 4, 1851. She was born March 6, 1829. To them have been born two children: Seabury, born April 7, 1852, who died October 20, 1853; and Genora, born May 10, 1854, who died December 14, 1856.

William Henry, the eldest son of James Sandy, married Annie Hare, September 9, 1869. Their children are: Luada, born April 19, 1871, and Hattie, born December 8, 1877, in Osage county, Kansas.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Sandy became a member of the National Guard, and when Governor Brough issued his call for forty thousand troops to take the field, he accompanied his regiment, and served in the Virginia campaign under General Butler, in 1864.

Mr. Sandy is a man with strong convictions of right, of perseverance, energy, and of strict integrity. He is one of the leading Republicans of his township, and joins the lead in all public enterprises for the benefit of the township. He became a member of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1857, and has since lived a consistent christian life.

HENRY C. SWISHER.

In the year 1805, John Swisher and family, of Sussex county, New Jersey, emigrated to Ohio, and in 1807 settled in Madison township, Franklin county. His wife, who, before marriage, was Mary Peterson, died in 1836, and he again married, a Mrs. Shepherd, of Washington township, and lived near Dublin until his death.

Jacob, the oldest child of John and Mary Swisher, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, July 5, 1803. He married, for his first wife, Eliza Scothorn, and resided on the school section until her death, which occurred about a year after her marriage. A few years subsequently he was again married, to Anah, daughter of Philemon Needels, when he settled on the farm where he now lives, and resided there until 1842. He then removed to the place now occupied by John Anderson, which farm he cleared up and improved. He finally, after a short residence in Groveport, moved back to the farm he had previously occupied, and on which he now resides. Besides that of farming, Mr. Swisher's principal occupation has been the buying and selling of live stock. At an early period of his business career he commenced buying hogs, which he would fatten and drive to the eastern markets. He has walked to Baltimore and back on such trips a number of times, and for several years made an annual journey. In 1840 or 1841 he combined with his live stock business that of pork packing, in connection with other gentlemen, in Groveport. This branch of the business, however, proving unprofitable, it was afterward abandoned.

His second wife died in September, 1862. They had a family of nine children, of whom Henry C., the subject of this sketch, is the oldest. He was born in Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, January 8, 1837, and married, December 18, 1866, Jennie Nau, daughter of Jacob and Mary Arch Nau, of Madison township. She was born October 15, 1844, in Hancock county, Ohio. Her mother died in 1856, and her father is still living on a portion of the Swisher farm. The subject of this sketch has been engaged principally in agricultural pursuits, and is among the energetic and successful farmers of his township. For seven years he cultivated a farm in the school section, taking a lease for nine years. He purchased the farm on which he now lives, and to which he has recently added, in the spring of 1866, and built his residence, a view of which is given elsewhere, about five years since. Mr. Swisher has also been to a considerable extent engaged in the shipment of live stock to the east, which he has uniformly found a profitable business.

To Mr. and Mrs. Swisher have been born the following named children: Ella M., born November 2, 1867, in Crawford county, Ohio, where the parents resided the first year after their marriage; Charles C., born February 19, 1869; Walter, born December 25, 1870, who died January 9, 1871; Edgar A., born January 23, 1872; Anah A., born December 16, 1873; and Florence, born December 13, 1878.

THE ARNOLD FAMILY.

The ancestry of this family is traced back to Stephen Arnold, who was born in 1695, and his wife Rachel, who was born in 1700. They moved from New England, where they resided at the time of their marriage, to Morristown, New Jersey, in 1729.

Samuel, son of Stephen and Rachel Arnold, was born November 5, 1727, and was married to Phebe Ford in 1748. They located in Washington valley, where six children were born to them, as follows: Jacob, John, Hannah, Samuel, Phebe, and Anna.

Jacob Arnold was born December 14, 1749, and on the breaking out of the war of the Revolution, entered with spirit into the contest for the cause of freedom. He became captain of a light-horse company, and was frequently detailed as escort to Governor Livingston and his privy council in the journeys they were often forced to make from place to place, as the approach of the enemy compelled retreat to safer quarters. In January, 1777, after the battles of Trenton and Princeton, General Washington led his army to Morristown for winter quarters. His own headquarters were at what was sometimes called "Freeman's tavern," and at others, "Arnold's tavern." Captain Arnold was its proprietor, and Washington was his guest from early in January until into June. The troops were quartered in Madison, Chatham, Hanover, Whippany, and other places near Morristown. This old tavern was standing until within a few years, when it was destroyed by fire.

Captain Jacob Arnold received an honorable discharge from service, at the close of the war, from General Washington, and was afterwards made lieutenant-colonel of the province of New Jersey, in 1793. Previous to this, in 1783, he was elected sheriff of Morris county, and served three successive terms. He was married to Elizabeth Tuttle, in 1771, and by her had nine children—Hannah, Samuel, Sarah, Gertrude, Jacob, Abraham, Jacob (second), Charles, and Eliza Maria. His wife died, and, in 1807, he married Sarah H. Nixon, by whom he had seven children.

Charles Arnold, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Arnold, was born September 29, 1788. He married Elizabeth Wolf, daughter of Thomas Wolf, who was born August 20, 1788, and about the year 1818 emigrated, with their small family to the then wilderness of Ohio. The box of the wagon in which they traveled was made their home until a cabin could be built. With good health, but with no capital, other than his hands, with which to gain a living for himself and family, he entered upon the hardships and privations of a pioneer's life, under which the feeble constitution of his wife sank until she died, April 2, 1823, leaving behind her eight children, the youngest but fifteen months old. These children were: Jane H., Abraham B., Margaret, Charles, Stephen, Jacob, Harriet, and Victor. With untiring energy and industry, Mr. Arnold was enabled to provide for his family and keep them together after the death of his wife, and, in 1824, he was a second time married, to Mrs. Elizabeth Farber. He was an active member of the Presbyterian church, and died in the arms of his youngest son, at Galena, Ohio, in 1851, at the age of sixty-three years.

Jacob Arnold, son of Charles Arnold, was born in Licking county, April 21, 1818. He was married to Orrilla Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith, September 8, 1840, and the following year moved to Franklin county. To them were born five children, of whom but two are now living—John M. and James P. John is unmarried and lives in Kansas.

James P. Arnold was born November 10, 1844, and was married to Corella S. Goodrich, daughter of Emerson Goodrich, September 3, 1869. They have two children—Horace G., born October 15, 1871, and Amy F., born November 13, 1872. He is now living with his family, on the farm bequeathed him by his father, by will, January 1, 1870. He has a beautiful home, situated about a mile and a half west of the village of Groveport, in Madison township, Franklin county. Jacob Arnold, his father, died March 19, 1870.

JOSEPH B. POTTER, M. D.,

of Canal Winchester, Ohio, son of John B. and Nancy (Morse) Potter, was born in Courtlandville, Courtland county, New York, November 12, 1815. His mother died when he was three years of age, and his father, who was a Baptist minister, in 1835. When eleven or twelve years of age, young Potter was sent to school at an academy in Canandaigua, New York, where he remained for six years. He then attended an academy at Rochester, New York, where he continued three years. His health having at that time become somewhat impaired, he went South, with a view to restoring it, and remained some three or four years. He then returned North, and was subsequently, for about a year, employed in the construction of the Michigan Central railroad. In 1838 he came to Canal Winchester, where his uncle, Stephen H. Potter, was engaged in the practic of medicine. Having, as opportunity offered, previously read medicine, he formed a copartnership with his uncle, which continued until 1840. He afterward practiced in partnership with Dr. James Langworthy until 1843, and then alone for a year or two. He then attended lectures at the medical department of the Western Reserve college, Cleveland, and was graduated in 1845 or 1846. He resumed his practice in Canal Winchester, and was afterward in partnership, successively, with Dr. Isaac H. Titus, Dr. Robert G. McLane, and Dr. A. A. Short, until 1861, when he went into the army. Dr. Potter entered the service as surgeon of the Thirtieth Ohio volunteer infantry, the original commander of which was Colonel Hugh Ewing. The regiment was in West Virginia until 1862, and afterwards with Pope in East Virginia, taking part in the second battle of Bull Run. The history of this gallant regiment need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say, that in nearly all of the great battles of the war—South Mountain, Antietam, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge—it took a conspicuous part, and was with Sherman in his illustrious march to the sea. At the siege of Vicksburg, Dr. Potter was on the operating staff for a few months, and then in charge of the field hospital of the Second division of the Fifteenth army corps. While at Black river, Mississippi, he was ordered to take charge of the Second division of the Fifteenth corps, as surgeon-in-chief of the division, in which position he continued until May, 1865, when he was made acting medical director of the Fifteenth army corps. This position he held until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service.

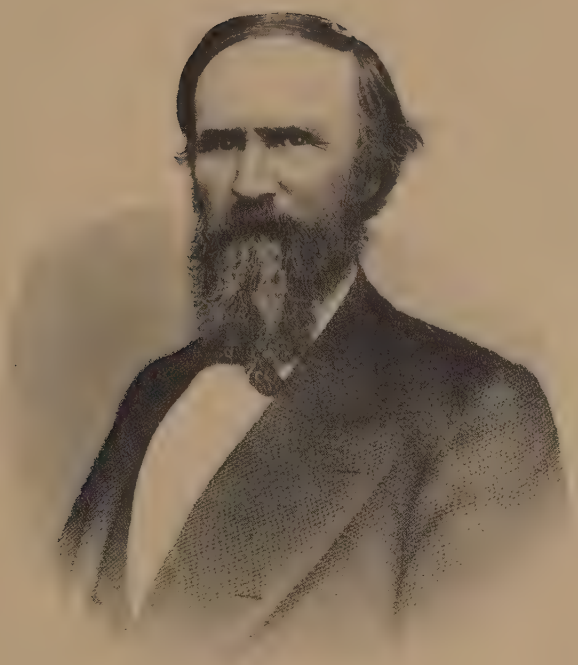
At the close of his army service, Dr. Potter returned to Canal Winchester, and resumed the practice of his profession, in partnership with Dr. Short, until 1874, and since then alone. He has always held a prominent place among the medical profession of Franklin county, and has an extensive and lucrative practice.

November 11, 1840, he was married to Emily D. Holly, of Canal Winchester, formerly of Vermont.

Z. VESEY,

son of John and Elizabeth Vesey, was born in Pickaway township, Pickaway county, Ohio, November 30, 1823. His parents emigrated from Sussex county, Delaware, and settled on the lower plains of the above named township, and died there—the mother in 1831, and the father in 1836. After the death of his parents, the subject of this sketch went to live with his uncle, Gideon Vesey, in Fayette county, Ohio, with whom he remained about three years. He then removed to Illinois, with his brother-in-law, Hamilton Waples, but remained only about a year, when he returned to his native township, and commenced working for Abraham Swisher, whose daughter—then Mrs. Catharine Frame—he married, August 11, 1842. He resided in Pickaway about a year after his marriage, when he removed to Franklin county, and located on a farm in Truro township. He soon, however, returned to Pickaway, and remained two years, when he again settled in Truro, on the same farm on which he had previously located, and resided there for sixteen or seventeen years. During the war he resided in Columbus, after which he returned to Truro, where he carried on farming, extensively, for some seven years. In the fall of 1874 he purchased, for twenty-four thousand dollars, the farm and elegant mansion, at Groveport, of John S. Rarey, the famous horse tamer, to which he removed in the spring of 1875, and where he now resides.

Mr. Vesey's life has been one of unusual activity. He started in business for himself with the fixed purpose of "doing something," to use his own words, and not, Micawber-like, of waiting for something to "turn up." He had but sixty-five dollars in money, but he possessed what was much more valuable and indispensable to his success—a clear head and an ample stock of what may be termed clear grit. He received potential aid from his father-in-law, who helped him, with his name, to obtain whatever credit he desired; but by promptly meeting every obligation contracted, he was soon enabled to dispense with such assistance. During the first four years of his business career he was unable to accumulate any property, but during the next ten years his gains aggregated over forty thousand dollars. From that time forward, until within the last four years, his accumulation of property was rapid. He owned, at one time, thirteen hundred acres of land, besides a great deal of other property. During the period mentioned, however—years



D. B. Potter M.D.

of general business disaster—Mr. Vesey, like almost every man who has been engaged in business on a large scale, has suffered an occasional reverse of fortune. His principal occupation has been that of farming, although he has also dealt extensively in live stock.

Mr. Vesey was a large stockholder in the old Central bank, of Columbus (now Fourth National), and was elected vice-president of the institution in December, 1875. On the death of Captain Nathaniel Merion, in 1877, he was elected his successor, as president of the bank, which position he filled until April 1, 1879, when the bank was reorganized as the Fourth National.

His wife died January 15, 1878, and on September 3d, of the same year, he married Mrs. Lizzie Mason, of Fairfield county, immediately after which they visited the Pacific coast, spending several weeks in California. Mrs. Vesey is the daughter of Henry and Nancy Cosgrove, and was born in Cosgrove Hall, Pennsylvania (a village of which her father was the proprietor), April 9, 1843. She came to Ohio with her parents when five years of age, and after she was nine years old, was raised by her sister, Mrs. John Coal, of Columbus. In 1866 she was united in marriage to Elijah E. Mason, who died on his farm, near Lancaster, Ohio, January 19, 1876. Mrs. Vesey has two children—Frank and Johnnie—aged, respectively, twelve and eight years.

Mr. Vesey is the father of five children, all by his first marriage, viz.: Mary (now Mrs. Carson), living in Truro township; Abigail (Mrs. Sharp), in Woodson county, Kansas; Irene, at home; Snyder A., and Laura (Mrs. Thompson), in Truro.

HON. JOHN CHANEY, SR.

Few men have occupied more public stations, or have filled them with more satisfaction to the public, than has the subject of this sketch. In remarkable health and vigor, for one of his advanced age, Judge John Chaney bids fair to fill a century—an age so uncommon that the psalmist allotted but seventy years as the limit of man on earth.

Judge Chaney was born in Washington county, Maryland, January 12, 1790. When he was but four years old, his father removed, with his family, to Bedford county, Pennsylvania. When the father died, John was fourteen years of age. His only brother died soon after, leaving the mother and two sisters to be supported. His father, like all the family, was of a truthful and kind nature. Becoming security for friends, the fine farm of the family, together with the stock, etc., was sold to pay debts not his own. For six years the support of the family devolved upon John, who was scarcely yet in his teens, and he sustained the burden ungrudgingly and manfully. The marriage of his sisters took it from his shoulders, and, in 1810—nearly seventy years ago—young Chaney came West, and, for a time, worked on the land situated on the Ohio canal, in Fairfield county, now the village of Waterloo. Thence he went to Pickaway county, where he labored for nearly two years, when his health failed, and he returned to the old home in Pennsylvania. In 1815, with recruited health, he returned to Fairfield county, and settled in Bloom township, where he has made his home ever since, near what is now Canal Winchester. Afterwards, in order to straighten the lines between Fairfield and Franklin counties, a strip of land, including a tier of sections, was taken from Fairfield and attached to Franklin, which brought Judge Chaney within the latter, his farm being upon one of the sections transferred.

In 1816 Judge Chaney was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ann Lafere, and built, for a residence, a log cabin, fifteen feet square, with puncheon floor, clapboard roof, mud chimney, and other characteristics of the primitive dwellings of that period. Here the honeymoon of the newly-married couple was passed. When not at work upon his clearing, the young settler toiled for others, splitting rails or chopping cordwood. For the former he got fifty cents a hundred; and for the latter, twenty-five cents a cord, or one bushel of wheat, or two bushels of corn, then reckoned at twenty-five cents—the value of a full day's work by a good hand. Soon after his marriage, he brought his mother west, to live with him. Subsequently, while on a visit to her daughters in Pennsylvania, she died. His life was similar to that of all early settlers in Ohio, until the State began her works of internal improvement. Not long after his marriage, he became the purchaser of a small grist-mill. In 1821 he was dubbed "'Squire Chaney," on account of his election as justice of the peace for Bloom township, in which office, by successive re-elections, he served nine years. He also served, continuously, as township trustee, for twenty-three years. In the fall of 1828 he was chosen to the house of representatives in the Ohio legislature, and was re-elected in each of the next two years. For a time he held the position of paymaster in the State militia, and became, successively, major and colonel of a regiment. In the spring of 1831 he was elected, by the legislature, associate judge for Fairfield county. The next year he was place on the Jackson electoral ticket, and cast his vote in favor of the hero of New Orleans for his second term in the presidency.

The member of congress for the Fairfield district, in 1828, was elected as a Jackson man, and re-elected in 1830. During his second term, however, he favored the United States bank, voting to pass a bill, desired by the bank, over Jackson's veto. The Jackson men refused him a renomination, and Judge Chaney was made the Democratic nominee. The bank men nominated, as their candidate, the late member, whom they had bitterly opposed at two successive elections. Judge Chaney was elected, and served faithfully, for three successive terms, declining a renomination for a fourth term. During his third canvass, he was challenged to a public discussion in Morgan county—the district consisted of Fairfield, Hocking, Perry, and Morgan counties—but won so triumphant a victory as to largely increase his vote in that county, and he was never afterward challenged to a public discussion. His good common sense, his knowledge of facts, and the plain, sensible manner in which he tore his opponent's charges to pieces, made him a host of true friends. The reputation of Judge Chaney in congress, was that of an excellent member. He enjoyed the love and confidence of his political friends, and likewise, the entire respect of his political adversaries. Among the great questions upon which he was called to act while in congress, was the repeal of the celebrated "specie circular," issued by General Jackson. The bankers were buying up, for speculative purposes, vast tracts of the public lands, and paying for them in notes of their own bank, such notes, in many cases, being taken to the land office in sheets, signed there, and paid to the receiver as money. The treasury was thus being filled with notes of a doubtful character; and the circular was issued to prevent anything but specie being received for the lands of the United States. The panic among the bankers was terrible, and every effort possible was made to induce congress to have the circular rescinded. Many members elected as Jacksonians yielded to the clamor, and the bill was only defeated by a few votes. Judge Chaney, faithful among the faithless, stood firm. The circular was not repealed; so when the banks failed the treasury had but few of their worthless rags on hand, and many of those who voted at the dictation of the bankers, felt as if they would gladly repent in sackcloth and ashes, to atone for their folly.

Another question, deemed at the time of momentous importance, not only in congress, but by the people of all the States, was settled while Judge Chaney was a member; in its settlement he bore a leading part. The *Cherokees* held a large reservation in Georgia; they adopted a tribal organization, with their own code of laws. The State government rebelled at this, claiming that Georgia laws alone should prevail on the reservation. The commisson of a murder in the Cherokee country brought matters to a crises. The State authorities seized the offender, and tried him in the State courts, where he was sentenced to death. The case was brought before the United States court, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued; but the Executive of Georgia refused to produce the prisoner, and ordered the decision of the State court to be enforced. The man was hanged, to remove the cause of complaint, and settle the vexed question of jurisdiction. A treaty was made by the United States with the *Cherokees*, in which, for a certain sum of money and lands west of the Mississippi river, the reservation was ceded to the general government. Georgia claimed the land. It was not only valuable, but had been much improved; there were on it fine farms and residences, school-houses, etc., hence the struggle to get it. The question had to be settled by congress. After a short debate, it was referred to the House committee on judiciary affairs, of which Judge Chaney was a member, and Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, was chairman, the former was absent, by reason of sickness in his family, when the committee met, and as the six remaining members were equally divided in opinion, no report could be made. He had, however, carefully examined the question, and on his return was ready to act, voting in the committee with those who held that the treaty was right and valid. His views prevailed there and in the House, where a bill was introduced authorizing the government to sell the lands, and, after some bluster and threats, all parties acquiesced, and the lands were sold, and the great Cherokee question was settled at once and forever.

A finer specimen of a man than Judge Chaney, in his younger days, was hard to find. There was a good-natured rivalry at Washington, between the New York delegation, and that from Ohio, on this subject, the New Yorkers claiming the palm for the Hon. Francis Granger, of that State, while the western members, one and all, asserted that in this particular the Empire State could not compare with the west. A Wash-

ington newspaper had an editorial on the subject, in which the statement was made that, while men might differ, to a woman the softer sex would vote for Judge Chaney.

Leaving congress at the close of the session, in 1839, Judge Chaney claimed retirement as his just due; but his old neighbors and friends, in 1842, elected him once more to the lower house of the Ohio legislature, over which body he was called to preside as speaker. Two years afterwards he was chosen to the State senate, and was again a member of the house in 1855. In the convention which drafted the present State constitution, he was an active and honored member. He has held more different public offices, probably, than any other man in Ohio, and filled them well. And yet it is a fact, borne out by the united testimony of his friends and neighbors, that he never asked a single office at the hands of his party or his friends. Yet, when office was tendered him, he felt that he could not decline. He had more honest pride in the good opinion of his neighbors and constituents than in office-holding; and, in all the heated contests through which he passed, his integrity, his word, and honor, were never impugned. His private character was pure beyond reproach; his public character had no taint of corruption in it, and as he has lived, so will he die: an honest, God-loving man, fearing to do evil, and striving to do good.

Judge Chaney was thrice married. His first wife, Mary Ann Lapere, died in February, 1823, leaving four children. In November, 1824, he was remarried, this time being united to Miss Elizabeth Miller, who died in January, 1836, leaving five sons and two daughters. In December, 1860, he married Mrs. Mary Stephenson, who is still living. Most of his children survive—his daughters well married; his sons fine business men. Among the latter, are O. P. Chaney, a grain merchant, doing an extensive business at Canal Winchester, and Dr. H. L. Chaney, an excellent physician, in large practice, at Groveport.

DANIEL LEIGH.

MRS. DANIEL LEIGH.

THE LEIGH FAMILY.

Daniel Leigh, a native of New Jersey, born in 1756, emigrated to Madison township, Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1823, where he died a few years after his settlement. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. He was the father of six children: Zebulon S., Charles, Watrous, Elisha, Sarah, and Eliza—all now deceased except Watrous, a wealthy farmer now living in Lynn county, Iowa, aged about eighty-six years. Charles died in Madison township, Pickaway county, soon after the death of his father. Elisha died in Illinois. Sarah, wife of Samuel Savage, remained in New Jersey. Eliza became the wife of Captain Buzzenbarger, and settled in Indiana.

Zebulon Stout Leigh, the oldest of the family, was born in Allentown, New Jersey, in the year 1790. He learned the saddler's trade of his father, but not liking it, he chose the life of a farmer, which he afterward followed. He married, in New Jersey, Amy Laning, and removed to Madison township, Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1818. His wife was the daughter of Samuel Reed Laning, who emigrated to the same township from Trenton, New Jersey, with his family in 1819. They were five weeks in making the journey from Philadelphia to Decker's mill, on Little Walnut creek, where they permanently settled.

Mr. Laning died about two years after his arrival. His wife, whose maiden name was Huldah Pierson, survived him some eighteen years.

Zebulon Leigh settled on Walnut creek, in the Decker neighborhood, where he lived several years; then moved to Madison township, Franklin county, Ohio, and located on the farm of John Welton, where he died in 1841. His widow is yet living, and is one of the oldest inhabitants of the township, being nearly eighty-eight years of age. They were the parents of nine children, to wit: Samuel, Phebe (afterwards Mrs. English), Mary Ann, Matilda, Huldah, Louisa, Charles, John S., and Daniel. All are now dead except Samuel, Huldah, and Daniel, who reside in Madison township, Franklin county.

Daniel, whose portrait appears, with that of his wife, herewith, was born March 1, 1834, and married, December 29, 1867, Margaret E. Copland, daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (English) Copland, of Auglaize county, Ohio. She was born October 6, 1841. To them have been born three children, namely: Joseph S., born November 1, 1870; Mary Amanda, born April 14, 1873; and Olin Copland, born February 25, 1876.

TRURO.

The surface of this township is generally level. The principal stream is Big Walnut creek, or, more properly, Gahanna river, which flows southwardly, through the central portion of the township. Black lick creek, a branch of the Gahanna, runs in a southeasterly direction through the eastern part.

SETTLEMENT.*

The first settlements in the township were made in the year 1805. Among those who moved into the Truro woods, in that year, were John and Charles Medford, from Pennsylvania, and Thomas Palmer, from Maine. The Medfords settled in the southwest corner of the township, on Alum creek. They subsequently sold out to Daniel Ross. Thomas Palmer was the owner of the land on which John Edgar and family located in 1806—on Black lick creek, a short distance north of Reynoldsburg. Palmer was then a single man, but afterwards he married, and lived in the township until his death.

John Edgar, of whom mention has been made, came from Pennsylvania. His eldest son is now a resident of Jefferson township.

In 1806, John Lynch, originally from Pennsylvania, removed to this township from Lancaster, Ohio, where, with his wife, Mercy, he had settled in 1799 or 1800. He settled at the north end of what is called Sprague's Hill. He served a few months in the war of 1812. He was the father of six children, namely: Jonathan, John, Cornelius, Daniel, William, and Mercy. Daniel lived and died in Sandusky. Cornelius removed to Indiana, and William to Illinois. Mercy married a Mr. Boyd, and now lives in Illinois. Jonathan is supposed to have lost his life in the Seminole Indian war, as he was never heard from after he entered the service. John, about the year 1820, married Nancy Scott, and resided in the township until 1850, when he went to California, where he died, in 1863. His son, John H. Lynch, is now living in Reynoldsburg, where he is engaged in the marble business. He is also a justice of the peace of the village, in which position he has served for several years.

The same year Benjamin Cornell moved in from Virginia. They located just east of Walnut creek, on the National road. Benjamin sold out to Captain John Hanson, in 1812 or '13, and removed to Urbana. The widow of William Cornell still resides in the township.

Matthew Long, from Nova Scotia, also joined the settlement in 1806. He located in section twenty-two, and subsequently erected a saw-mill and a grist-mill, which he operated until 1825, when he died. He left a wife and four sons. Robert, Edward, and George were raised by David Taylor, and Henry by A. Vinton Taylor. Henry Long is now engaged in business in Groveport, and Edward and George reside in Portland, Oregon. Robert is deceased. John Long, a brother of Matthew, was also a pioneer of Truro.

Prominent among the pioneers of the township were the Taylors. Robert Taylor, of Truro, Nova Sciotia, having entered or purchased lands in this township, removed with his family in the fall of 1806, to Chillicothe. He resided there until the spring of 1809, when he came and settled on Walnut creek, having, the previous summer, erected his dwelling—the first framed house in the township. The old structure is still standing, and is in a pretty good state of preservation. Robert Taylor died in 1828. His children were Abiather Vinton, Elizabeth, and Margaret (both of whom married into the Long family), Lydia (who married her cousin, Matthew), Jane (afterward Mrs. Thompson), James W., David, and Susan, who married Gilbert Green. The only survivors are David and Mrs. Green, the former residing in Columbus, and the latter, who is now a widow in Truro.

William McIntire, now living a short distance from Reynoldsburg, has been a resident of the township since 1808 or 1809. His father came from Virginia, with his family, in the above year, and settled on the old Hebron road, where William Ashton now lives. He had a large family of children, of whom eight are yet living. William, the oldest, married, for his first wife, Mary Frazer, who died, of cholera, in 1834. In 1840 he was again married, to Sarah Longshore, who died in the year 1857. He has three surviving children, and two deceased. Mr. McIntire purchased the first lot in Reynoldsburg after the town was laid out.

In 1810 or 1811, Zachariah Paul removed to this township, from Virginia, and located on Walnut creek, about a mile and a half south of the National road, where he resided until his death. Two sons and a daughter (Mrs. Stigler, in Mifflin township), are now living. The oldest son, John, died, in 1879, on the homestead. His widow now resides in Columbus.

About this time William Thompson came from Pennsylvania, and settled just below Paul. In 1820 he sold to William McComb, of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and removed to Indiana.

Capt. John Hanson came to Ohio, from Virginia, with his wife and two children, about the year 1806. In 1812 he bought out Benjamin Cornell, on the National road, just east of Walnut creek. Capt. Hanson was born, in Virginia, in 1799, and died, in Reynoldsburg, in 1861. His widow—second wife—now lives in that village.

* For the facts concerning many of the early settlers herein mentioned, the writer has relied upon the recollections of Mr. David Taylor, now of Columbus, but one of the earliest pioneers of Truro township.

In 1812 Daniel Ross and his sons, James, Alexander, Hugh, Daniel, Fulton, and Edward, removed to this township, from Nova Scotia. The father died in Truro, but the sons finally moved out of the county.

Richard Rhoads, with his family, which consisted of his wife and three children, came to Ohio from Pennsylvania in 1807. He remained four years in Bloomfield, Pickaway county, when, in 1811, he moved to Truro, and settled on the place on which his son, Lambert, now lives. He died in 1851, at the age of seventy years. His wife died in 1870, at the age of ninety-three. They raised nine children, as follows: Margaret (Mrs. Johnson), and Philip, who live in Reynoldsburg; Lambert P., who married Sarah Cornell, and lives on the old homestead; Elizabeth, who remains unmarried, and lives with her brother, Lambert; Isaac, deceased; John, who was killed on the railroad at Pataskla, Licking county, in 1873; Richard, who also resides in Reynoldsburg; Mary (Mrs. Doren), who lives in Iowa; and Matthew H., deceased. The family is remarkable for longevity—the ages of the six surviving children agregate four hundred and twenty-four years, or an average of nearly seventy-one years.

David and Nancy Graham, of Reynoldsburg, are among the oldest residents of the township—being aged, respectively, sevent-nine and seventy-six—and were also among its early pioneers. Mrs. Graham came with her parents, James and Margaret Graham, from Washington county, New York, in 1811. Her father bought from John Logan one hundred acres of land, just east of where Reynoldsburg now stands, and resided there until his death, August 7, 1835, the mother having died previously. Mr. Graham came to Truro when seventeen years of age, in the year 1817. His father, George Graham, settled about a mile north of where Reynoldsburg now is, and died there some twenty years ago. His wife survived him, and attained the age of eighty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have now eight children (two having died), fifty-one grandchildren, and eighty great-grandchildren. Mr. Graham was engaged in merchandising in Reynoldsburg, for twenty-five years.

In 1812 John Cambridge moved in from Pennsylvania, and, in 1814, Elias Chester and Jeremiah Nay, from New York.

George Powell, and family, earlier settlers in the adjoining township of Madison, settled in this township together with his brother, Archibald and family, in the year 1815. They erected a cabin, on the place now occupied by James N. Peters, and the two families occupied it, together, for about a year, when Archibald built where his son, Joseph B. Powell, now lives. He died there, in 1868, at the age of nearly eighty five. His wife survived him about ten years, and was nearly the same age at her death. Six of the family are now living—William and Jacob, who live in Missouri; Mrs. Alford Gray, who lives in Madison township, this county; Joseph B., who lives on the homestead, in Truro; and James N. Peters, who lives in the same neighborhood.

In 1815 or '16 David Pugh, a native of Wales, moved into the township from Delaware county, and located on the place now occupied by the Enlows. He kept a tavern there for many years. His wife, before marriage, was Jane Murphy, whom he married in Delaware county. They had a family of seven children, the youngest of whom is Judge Pugh, of Columbus. David, the eldest son, was born in 1814, and died in 1877. He married, first, Elizabeth Whetsel, and after her death, Hannah Phillips, his cousin, in 1861, who still survives. He lived, during the greater part of his life, on the farm now occupied by his sons, David S. and John M. The other children of David Pugh, sr., are Mrs. Robert Shields, of Columbus, Mrs. Jane Hudson (widow), in Truro, Andrew, who lives in the west, and Margaret and Isabel (twins), deceased.

Thomas Enlows came from Baltimore, Maryland, in 1816 or 1817, and purchased one hundred acres on the east side of Big Walnut. He sold to David Taylor, and died shortly afterwards. He was the father of three daughters and one son, James, who was raised by Mr. Taylor. He married Jane Wolf, and settled on Broadway, a mile west of Big Walnut, where he raised his family. He finally purchased the farm now occupied by his family—five unmarried children. He was in the war of the Rebellion, and died at Vicksburg in October, 1863. His body was brought back to Truro, and buried in the same grave with that of his father on the Hanson place. Mr. Enlows was one of the best as well as one of the most influential citizens of the county.

Daniel Whetsel, a native of Pennsylvania, was one of the early pioneers of Pickaway county, settling in the old Indian town of Westfall, Wayne township. In 1823 he moved to Franklin county, and located on the land now owned by his daughter, Huldah. He died December, 1868, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, his wife preceding him many years. There are now seven of the family living, four of whom reside in the west. Of the remainder, Huldah, unmarried, occupies the homestead; Elisha M. is a resident of Columbus, and Mrs. Martha Taylor, in Blendon township.

Jacob Wolf and family came to this county from Hardy county, Virginia, in 1831. Mr. Wolf settled in the Powell settlement, where he lived about six years, when he bought the David Pugh place, on Broadway, which he made his permanent residence. Four of the family are yet living, viz.: Mrs. Staley, in the adjoining township of Jefferson; John, who married Ann Cornell, near Reynoldsburg; Mrs. Shull, in Mifflin township; and Levi, in Hibernia.

Benjamin V. Lunn came from Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and located on the National road, near where Dr. Lunn now lives. He died the next year after his arrival, and was the first person buried in the Baptist church burying-ground. His widow is still living in the township, and is now aged seventy-three. Josiah R. Lunn, and Benjamin V. Lunn, her only children, also reside in this township. The former married a daughter of David and Nancy Graham.

William E. Bullen emigrated from England, in 1832, and remained in Canada until 1836, when he bought one hundred acres of land in Truro township. He had a

family of six children, five of whom settled in the immediate vicinity. Two sons now live in the township—John, and William. John married Mary Wallace, in 1843, and has had eight children, six of whom are now living. He has worked hard in grubbing out the tough beech roots and clearing his place, and by industry and economy has secured a comfortable home. William E. Bullen, his father, died in 1844.

Basil Batchelor, originally from near Syracuse, New York, moved in from Licking county, Ohio, in 1846, and located on Broadway, about four miles from the city, in Truro township. He died in 1870. His wife, Nancy Batchelor, is still living. A son, Lemuel, resides in Bluffton, Indiana, and is county treasurer; another son, Basil, is a resident of Delaware county; Alonzo, and Rhoda, reside in Union county; Lucy married Elias Chrysler, now deceased, and lives in Mifflin township, this county.

FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in this township, as now remembered by Mr. Taylor, was kept in a log cabin on the east bank of Big Walnut, just south of where the Livingston road now crosses it. The first teacher was a man by the name of McAfferty, who taught about the year 1820. There was an earlier school on Alum creek, in Montgomery township, taught by Helen Tappan, which the children of Truro attended.

CHURCHES.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

in Reynoldsburg, was constituted about the year 1818. The organization took place at the house of James Graham, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, from near Xenia, officiating. The original members of the society are as follows: James Graham and wife, Matthew Crawford and wife, William Crawford and wife, Isaac Crawford and wife, David Crawford, John Frazier and wife, John French and wife, John Livingston and wife, William Graham and wife, Robert Taylor and wife, George Graham and wife, and a few others, whose names cannot now be remembered. Before the erection of a meeting house, the society usually met for worship at the dwelling of James Graham. Frequently, in the summer season, they would hold meetings in some barn, which occasion would bring out a large attendance. This practice, however, was common to nearly all religious societies in that day. The church erected a frame house, at the Lancaster, and Hebron cross roads, which was used some thirty years, when the present building, in the village, was built. Rev. Mr. Donaldson was the first pastor, and after him, in the order named, Revs. Messrs. McLane, Lindsey, Forrester, McNary, McArthur, and Park, whose term of service has not yet expired. The membership is now about one hundred. David Graham, Robert Boyd, William Johnson, and Alexander W. Livingston, are the elders.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church, called Friendship church, was organized by Elder Hanover, at the house of John Coons, September 13, 1823. The membership consisted of the following named persons, viz.: Thomas Torance, Thomas Torance, jr., Mary Torance, Daniel Whetsel, John Coons, Catharine Coons, and Mary Dean. Daniel Whetsel was elected church clerk, and John Coons deacon. The society held their meetings at the dwellings of the members—generally at Mr. Coons' or Mr. Whetsel's—until 1834, when the brick church, since rebuilt, was erected. The pastors of this church have been as follows, officiating in the order named, to-wit: Elders Hanover, Nadden, Wayne Taylor, Hendron, George Tusing, Samuel Williams, John A. Thompson, Thomas Cole, and Ephraim Barker.

THE METHODIST CHURCH

in Reynoldsburg was first organized as a class, about 1835, by a Mr. Lee, who was the first class leader. The early members of the class were: John Hughes and several sons, Harvey and Walter Miller, John Fell, Mrs. Schoonover, Mr. Lee and wife, David Oakley, and others. Meetings were held in the old school-house, south of town, for about a year, when a frame meeting-house was built, on the northwest corner of the present school-house lot. This house was used by the society until 1871, when the present brick church was erected. Rev. Mr. Donahue was on the circuit in 1839. The circuit was then called Pickerington, and it still retains that name, although it has since been divided. The present membership is about one hundred, and Rev. J. Kemper is pastor. A Sabbath-school has been in existence for many years, and now numbers about one hundred and forty pupils. The superintendent is D. J. Snyder.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

of Reynoldsburg was formed August 6, 1836, the Rev. James Hoge, Rev. H. Vandeman, and Elder John Long, of the Truro Presbyterian church, officiating in its organization. It was organized with ten members, viz: John W. Thompson, Mary Thompson, Archibald Cooper, Margaret A. Cooper, John Henthorn, Ruth C. Henthorn, James M. Robertson, Maria Robertson, Jane Bronson, and Leah Anderson. John W. Thompson, James M. Robertson and Archibald Cooper were chosen ruling elders. Early meetings were held in the old Methodist church. The first meeting-house was erected by the society in 1840. It was destroyed by fire in 1861, and the present house which stands on the same lot, was built the same year. Rev. Elias Vandeman was the first pastor. Since Mr. Vandeman the following named clergymen have been employed by the society, viz: Jonathan Cable, John Court, William H. Rogers, James Harrison, Elijah Kuhns, H. C. McBride, Thomas Downey, Homer McVay, Lewis E. Jones, William E. Mack, and Samuel D. Smith. Rev. Messrs. Vandeman, McVay, Mack, and Smith have officiated as pastors of the church, the rest as stated supplies. Rev. Mr. Smith is still in charge. The membership is now fifty. The ruling elders are A. T. Graham, Jacob Henderlick, William Williams, and Abraham Hare.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

July 22, 1848, at a meeting in the village school-house a large number of those interested being present, there was organized what was then termed the First Universalist Society of Reynoldsburg, now called the First

Universalist church of Reynoldsburg and vicinity. The organization was effected by the election of the following officers: Jonathan Looker, president; John Miller, clerk; Tobias Broomback, treasurer; E. P. Bull, Vincent Hutson and John Miller, trustees.

A constitution for the government of the society was drawn up and signed by about forty members, the original signatures or those of first members, being: John Miller, E. P. Bull, Joathan Looker, Vincent Hudson, T. Broomback, John Wright, John T. Cookus, Noah Powers, Amanda Miller, E. S. Miller, Eliza Cookus, Elizabeth Scott, Martha Looker, Reuben Schofied, Isaac Powers, Jacob Schaffer, A. J. Moore, J. M. Allen, N. C. Mason, D. C. Vandugyn, Lot Davis, C. Keiser, and George Taylor. The church building was erected in 1849, at a cost of about one thousand five hundred dollars, and upon a lot donated for the purpose by John Ricketts. The first regular pastor employed was the Rev. Henry Gifford. Varying degrees of prosperity have been passed through by the church, but it has been during most of the years of its existence, in a very flourishing condition. It has at present about forty members. The present pastor is the Rev. W. B. Woodbury; and the trustees of the church are: Charles G. Hutson, M. M. Mason, and Samuel Parkerson.

POWELL CHAPEL.

This society was formed by the Rev. James Hooper, at the Powell school-house, in the year 1850. The constituent members, were: Archibald Powell and wife, Edward Long and wife, Jacob Powell and wife, Amon Algive and wife, and Mrs. Elizabeth Peters. Edward Long was the first class leader. In 1851 the meeting-house was erected, and services have been regularly held in it by the society until the present time. It has been recently extensively repaired. A class was organized at White hall about the year 1845, and a small frame building erected, which is still standing. The society has ceased to exist, and no meetings have been held in the house for a number of years.

THE DESCIPLE CHURCH

was organized April, 1861, by Elder Basalman, with a membership of fifteen, as follows: Austin Sprague, W. P. Sprague, William R. Sprague, Harvey Sprague, Polly Sprague, Mary Sprague, Levi Sprague, Eliza Sprague, Leroy Sprague, Georgia Sprague, Addie Sprague, J. T. Smith, John Reynolds, Phinneas Tucker, and James Flinn. W. P. Flinn, and James Flinn, were chosen elders. The church was completed in 1870, prior to which the meetings of the society were held in the Universalist church, and subsequently in the hall over the drug store. The regular preachers had been Elders Taylor and T. D. Garden, of Columbus. The church now numbers about one hundred and thirty members.

MILLS.

There is, at the present time, no grist-mill in Truro township, and but one saw-mill—that of Henry Krum, in the northwest corner of the township. Among the mills which had an existence within the township, was the grist-and saw-mill of Matthew Long, on Big Walnut, below Hibernia, who operated them until his death, in 1824 or '25. In 1833 or '34, Sylvanus Baldwin moved into the township, and bought one hundred acres of land, with a saw-mill, where the Livingston road crosses the Big Walnut, and afterwards erected a grist-mill there. A steam grist-mill was erected by General Reynolds, on Black lick, in the south part of Reynoldsburg, and a saw-mill was built at an early date, on the same stream, a short distance below the village, by Joseph McIntyre, which continued in operation for many years.

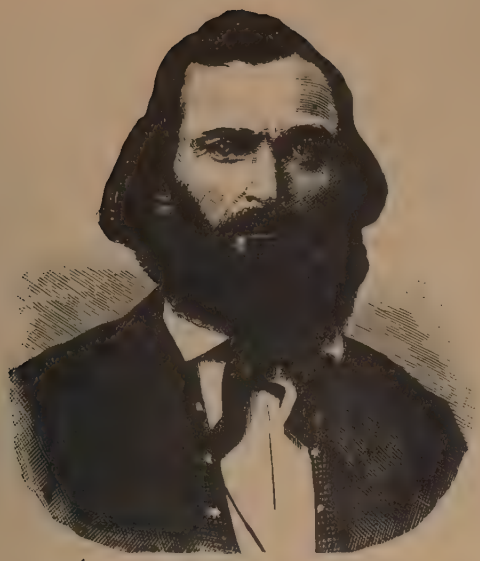
The stone quarry of William A. Forrester, near Reynoldsburg, was opened, by Henry Bessey, about fifty years ago. The stone was first quarried for bridging purposes, on the National road. The quarry was purchased of Bessey about 1840, but was not developed to any extent until some six years since, when Mr. Forrester erected a mill, and commenced sawing. The stone is of the free-stone quality, and is from twenty inches to two and a half feet in thickness when quarried. It is used largely for building purposes and flagging, going mostly to Columbus, Newark, and Zanesville. The dip is to the south-east, along a little stream, and the supply is, apparently, inexhaustible.

The tile factory, at Reynoldsburg, was established by Hiram Dysart & Co., in 1874. It is now owned and operated by the firm of Dysart & Henderlick.

REYNOLDSBURG

was laid out in the fall of 1831, by John French, who owned the land on which the village is located, and the place was first called Frenchtown. Soon after the town was laid out, James C. Reynolds, afterwards General Reynolds, then a young man, from Zanesville, came and opened a store with a small stock of miscellaneous goods, suitable for the wants of the laborers upon the National road, then in process of construction, and the name of the village, not being entirely satisfactory to the inhabitants, it was changed, at a public meeting of the citizens, to that which it now bears. Reynolds had, at that time, no interest in the project of building up a town, except the increase in his business which would naturally follow. He subsequently married in, and became identified with the place that bore his name, and was one of its leading citizens, and most prosperous business men. He resided there for a number of years, was once adpointed postmaster, built a steam mill, and was generally active in public as well as private affairs, but finally removed to Carroll, Fairfield county, where he died.

The town had, for a few years, quite a rapid growth, during which time it attained to nearly its present size. Its greatest prosperity was probably attained in about 1846 or 1847, and it continued to hold considerable importance as a place of trade until the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was built, in 1853, when the stages were discontinued upon the National road, and the village ceased to have that element of support. Then, too, the little station village of Black Lick was developed upon the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and to it was diverted a portion of the patronage that formerly sustained Reynoldsburg, in its best days. The village still retained, however, a



J. B. Powell

MRS. M. S. POWELL.

THE POWELL FAMILY.

Joseph Powell was born and married to a daughter of Archibald McCoy, in the State of Maryland, removing thence to Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1794, where he remained until his death. The children born to this couple were: Mary, born August 3, 1781; George, born February 19, 1783; Archibald, born December 1, 1784; Joseph, born December 7, 1786; Sarah, born February 2, 1789; Elizabeth, born March 10, 1791; Thomas, born February 2, 1793; Mary (second), born November 17, 1798; Rachel, born December 27, 1799; John, born September 3, 1801; Jonathan. born March 23, 1803; William, born July 1, 1805; Robert, born September 15, 1807; Susannah, born March 5, 1809; Nancy, born November 6, 1810; and David, born January 6, 1813.

Archibald Powell, the third child in this family, married Elizabeth Adams, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1808, and in 1815, accompanied by his family, removed to Ohio, and settled in Truro township, Franklin county. The year after their arrival they built a cabin on the farm now owned by J. B. Powell. Their children were; William, born August 5, 1809; Mary, born December 5, 1810; Jacob, born June 2, 1813; George, born January 25, 1815; Malinda A., and Rachel M. (twins), born December 7, 1818; Joseph B., born March 27, 1822; Elizabeth J., born October 30, 1824; and Clarissa A., born November 19, 1828. Archibald Powell died September 3, 1868. His wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Powell, lived until nearly eighty-six years of age, and died April 29, 1878. Before her death she had one hundred and sixty-three descendants, as follows: Nine children, sixty-eight grand children, and eighty-six great-grandchildren.

Joseph B. Powell, son of Archibald and Elizabeth Powell, was married to Lucinda T. French, August 12, 1863. She was born April 3, 1842. To them were born three children: Clement M., born June 3, 1864; William A., born September 21, 1866; and Andrew J., born May 12, 1869. Mrs. Powell died October 6, 1870, and on the twenty-fifth of January, 1876, he was again married, to Mary S. Fancher, who was born September, 26, 1852. They have one child: Gerda M., born May 7, 1878. Mr. Powell has passed his life on the home farm, with the exception of two years and three months spent in the gold mines of California, during the years 1850, 1851, and 1852. He was able to bring home a quantity of gold from the mines, but has found a more profitable and pleasant business and home on his farm, where he has since remained. A representation of his home accompanies this sketch.

THE FANCHER FAMILY.

William Fancher was born July 6, 1764, and was married in Pennsylvania, where he had a family of nine children, as follows; Henry, born January 25, 1786; Nancy, born May 5, 1790; Samuel, born February 16, 1792; William, born November 8, 1793; Amy, born in 1798; Polly, born April 25, 1800; Nehemiah, born May 7, 1804; David, born July 16, 1806; Rebecca, born October, 1809. The family came to Plain township, Franklin county, in an early day, and after their arrival, William, Henry, and Samuel, served in the war of 1812.

William Fancher, jr., was married, in 1815, to Selina Cook, by whom he had three children: David, born October 15, 1816; James, December 10, 1817; William, November, 16, 1819. Mrs. Fancher died, and he married Eveline Brown, who was born April 22, 1825. Their children were: George, born October 26, 1847; Joseph, May 7, 1849; John, December 11, 1850; Mary Selina, September 26, 1852; Josephine, July 26, 1854; William C., March 13, 1856; Isaac, May 5, 1858; Samuel, September 15, 1860; Henry, September 13, 1862; Ulysses Grant, October 27, 1864; Lorenzo Dow, November 29, 1868.

considerable portion of its prestige, and has done so to the present.

As has heretofore been stated, Mr. Reynolds had the first store in the village—in fact, had one upon the site before there was a village there. The building was a hewed log house, which stood where the United Presbyterian church now is. The second store was occupied by B. B. Bronson. Next in order, after Mr. Bronson, came the store of Rhoads & Clendenning, and their successors, Metler & Clendenning. Then came Rhoads & Hutson, and then Elias Weaver. The first hotel was that now known as the Central house, built by Michael Demorest, in 1832. He sold to Benjamin Sills, who conducted the little tavern for some time. In 1833, Mr. Demorest built what is now the McEwen house, and of which Louis Sells, a nephew of the proprietor of the other house, was landlord. Emanuel Rhoads, in 1835, built the third hotel, which is also still standing, but not in use.

THE POST-OFFICE

of Reynoldsburg was established in 1833, and James C. Reynolds was the first postmaster. He was succeeded, in 1840, by Hiram Sibel, and he, in 1841, by E. G. Hardesty. Mr. Reynolds was reappointed in 1842, and served four years, when he gave place to John Miller. Lewis Sells succeeded him in 1847, and, in 1849, was himself succeeded by L. P. Rhoads. In 1853, R. R. Johnston obtained a commission, and, in 1855, John Cookus. John Wright was the postmaster in 1856, and those who have followed him, down to the present time, have been John Lynch, R. R. Johnston, Richard Roe, Vincent Hutson, and Mr. Mason.

PHYSICIANS.

The following list will be found to contain the names of all of the physicians who have lived in Reynoldsburg long enough to be identified with its people: Dr. Robertson was the first practitioner, and came at the time the village was established. He remained a long time, had a large practice, and was much liked. Those who followed him, and remained for greater or less length of time, were Doctors Cowden, Fulton, John McCullough, Thomas Sturgeon, M. R. Ewing, Carroll, Gravenna, George, Foregraves, Anderson, James Langworthy & Son, William Goldrick, Samuel Mathews, Aljo, Fisher, J. D. Nourse, and M. D. Brock, the last two of whom were particularly prominent and able physicians. Dr. Jacob Schaffer and Dr. D. S. Waddell were each, for many years, residents of Truro township, but not of Reynoldsburg, though each had a large practice there. The present physicians of Reynoldsburg are L. T. Lunn, H. A. Rodebaugh, F. G. Taylor, and T. W. Alberry. Dr. Lunn came to Ohio from Penntylvania, with his father—Thomas Lunn, in the year 1833. He read medicine with Dr. Langworthy, of Reynoldsburg, and subsequently, in 1857, graduated at Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia. Immediately afterward, he established himself in Reynoldsburg, where he has continued, with success, until the present. Dr. Rodebaugh studied with Dr. Kinsman, of Columbus, and, in 1874, graduated from Starling medical college, that city. He then bought out Dr. Brock, of Reynoldsburg, and has since built up a good practice in the village and surrounding country. Dr. Taylor derived his medical education at the Eclectic medical college, Cincinnati, in 1875, and subsequently practiced in Pickerington, Fairfield county, three years, when he located at Reynoldsburg. Dr. Alberry graduated at Columbus medical college, in 1876, and afterward located in this village.

INCORPORATION.

Reynoldsburg came into being, municipally, in 1839, being then chartered by the legislature, and its corporation government was organized in 1840, Abraham Johnston being at that time elected mayor, with the following board of trustees: D. K. Wood, Samuel Garres, John W. Thompson, Mark Evans, James O'Kane, and Archibald Cooper. Beginning with Johnston, the mayors elected from 1840, to the present, have been as follows: 1841, Daniel Taft, re-elected in 1842 and 1843; 1844, Robert Shield; 1845, Archibald Cooper; 1846, James O'Kane; 1847, R. Shield; no elections were held from this time to 1853, when R. Shield was again chosen; 1854, J. B. West; 1856, Richard Rhoads; 1857, J. B. West; 1858, M. H. Rhoads; 1862, J. H. Miller; 1866, Robert Trimble; 1867, John Schoonover; 1869, A. J. Graham; 1872, H. Wilson, and W. W. Johnson (to fill vacancy); 1873, W. W. Johnson, regularly elected; 1876, John H. Lynch; 1878, J. B. West, the present incumbent. The other officers now in position, are: Harvey Nichols, clerk; C. J. Huston, F. W. Norris, J. P. German, T. W. Alberry, Samuel Chandler, William Rhoads, councilmen; J. A. Frazier, marshal.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Reynoldsburg Lodge, No. 340, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted October 21, 1862, with the following charter members: M. D. Brock, John Dickey, John E. Beckwith, L. W. Babbitt, G. M. Tusing, Jonathan Choes, James Taylor, R. R. Johnston, and Hiram Cooper. The first officers, appointed by the State lodge were: M. D. Brock, W. M.; John Dickey, S. W.; L. W. Babbitt, J. W. The lodge has now seventy-three members, and is officered as follows: Tunis McNaughten, W. M.; H. A. Rodebaugh, S. W.; D. J. Snyder, J. W.; Walter Burton, treasurer; John G. May, secretary; William Ashton, L. D.; John H. Lynch, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Truro Lodge, No. 411, was instituted June 1, 1869, and the following were its charter members: John D. Nourse, R. A. Rhoads, George Shanks, Norman Woodruff, C. W. Nicely, Morris Evans, Lewis Painter, Gilbert Green, James Layton, J. A. Frost, John H. Middleton, Philip Straull, William Hunt, Vincent Hutson, Harrison Outcult. This lodge has now eighty-two members. Its officers are G. T. Smith, N. G.; William Middleton, V. G.; J. H. Long, P. S.; W. E. Ashton, R. S.; F. W. Norris, treasurer; George Holliday, S. W.; C. S. West, conductor.

REYNOLDSBURG ENCAMPMENT

was instituted June 1, 1875, and was originally composed of the following members: John D. Nourse, William

Rhoads, O. F. Coons, Jacob Pickering, W. E. Ashton, William Hunt, C. S. West, George Stoner, Charles Fishbaugh, David Pugh, P. W. Strahl.

Soon after the village of Reynoldsburg was laid out, Thomas Armstrong sold a few lots, where the National road crosses Big Walnut. These were improved and formed the nucleus of the little hamlet, called Hibernia. The place was not platted, nor did the proprietor intend it for a village. A post-office, however, was established there in 1849, and William F. Armstrong, appointed postmaster, who continued to hold the office until 1857, when he resigned, and the office was discontinued.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

Truro was organized as a township in 1810. It originally formed a part of the old township of Liberty. The first election for township officers was held at the residence of the Taylor family, who had the honor of giving the township its name. That of "Truro" was selected, after a township of that name in Nova Scotia, in which they had formerly lived.

The township records not having been preserved, we are unable to give the names of the first township officers elected, except the justice of the peace, who was Ebenezer Richards. Township officers, in those times, served without compensation, and such was the practice until about the year 1850.

By an act of the legislature, passed the 27th of January, 1857, nine half sections were detached from the south-west corner of Licking county, and annexed to Franklin, which caused the jog in the south-east corner of Truro township, as shown by the county map.

The present township officers are as follows: William Rhoads, clerk; J. R. Lunn, J. B. Powell, and John Townsend, trustees; W. W. Johnson, treasurer; Wm. Swonger, assesor, and John H. Lynch and James Taylor, justices of the peace.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES ENLOWS.

Thomas Enlows, the father of James Enlows, was born September 16, 1792, and was married March 29, 1818, to Sarah Bull, who was born August 5, 1791. To them were born six children: Prudence R., Sarah P., Elizabeth B., James, Thomas, and Rachel. Soon after their marriage, they emigrated to Ohio, and located in Truro township, Franklin county, where both parents died, and their little family became scattered.

James Enlows, the subject of this sketch, was born November 4, 1825, and, after the death of his parents, was received into the family of David Taylor, where he remained until he became of age. He was married, November 30, 1852, to Mary A. E. Wolf, a daughter of Jacob Wolf, who settled in the township, in 1832. They commenced housekeeping, on a tract of two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land, situated in the west part of Truro township, which he had previously purchased. There was a small clearing on the place, which he extended and improved, and where they lived some twelve years, when he bought one hundred acres on the pike, west of Walnut creek. This land was very well cleared and here they made their home and raised their family. To them were born six children, as follows: Thomas, J. J., Rebecca J., Margaret E., Mary A., and Sarah P. The latter died in infancy.

James Enlows, the husband and father, enlisted as a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, and served in the Ninety-fifth Ohio infantry. He participated, with his regiment, in the siege of Vicksburg, and soon after the army left that place, was taken sick and died, October 8, 1863. His wife survived him fifteen years, and died at her home, in Truro township, June 9, 1878. Their children, two sons, and three daughters, still occupy the home place.

GILBERT GREEN.

The subject of this sketch, Gilbert Green, was born in Sussex county, New York, November 27, 1804. His father was Gilbert Green, sr., and his mother, Susan Green. When but a few years of age, his parents removed to New Jersey, where he passed his early life, and where he was married, October 3, 1826, to Melinda Harrison. Three children were born to them in New Jersey, and in 1831, the family came to Ohio. Mr. Green bought one hundred and eighteen acres of land in sections ten and eleven, Truro township, Franklin county, and a short time later bought two hundred acres adjoining his first purchase, on the east. Mrs. Melinda Green died about a year after their settlement, and on the ninth of September, 1833, he was united in marriage to Susan Taylor, who was born in Chillicothe, September 21, 1808. Her father, Robert Taylor, settled on section fifteen, in Truro township, in about 1809.

To Gilbert and Susan Green were born seven children—Robert, Gilbert, Sarah, Mary B., John Covert, Elizabeth Jane, and Gilbert Merwin. Three of these, Robert, Gilbert, and Sarah, died in infancy. Mary B. was born July 1, 1837; married Valverda Ware, May 29, 1860, and lives at the old homestead. John C. was born November 30, 1844; married Sarah Jane Parkison, and lives on the eastern part of the home farm. Elizabeth J. was born December 3, 1848; she has remained single, and is now residing in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Gilbert Merwin was born December 20, 1851; married Elizabeth Marshall, and lives in Columbus. The children of Gilbert Green, by his first wife, were: Aaron H., who was born July 10, 1827; married Cornelia Lucy Ware, and now lives in Chattanooga, Tennessee. William H. was born November 1, 1829; married Julia Ware, and died, leaving three children. The third child was Mary O., who is long since deceased.

Mr. Green was a hard working man, and cleared and improved his farm. For many years he had very poor health, caused by a severe cold taken while returning from New Jersey, with his brother, and from which he never fully recovered. His death occurred January 25, 1878, at the age of seventy-three years and a few months. His widow survives him, and lives with her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ware, and her husband, at the old homestead, which she has occupied for forty-five years. She has now twenty-four grandchildren.

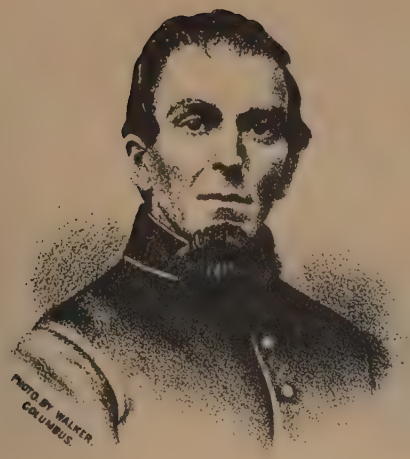
Mr. Green became a member of the Presbyterian church while a resident in New Jersey, and after his settlement in Truro united with the Presbyterian church, at Reynoldsburg, of which he became an elder. He lived the life of a christian, and was prepared to meet a christian's death.

Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Green appear elsewhere.

THE WOLF FAMILY.

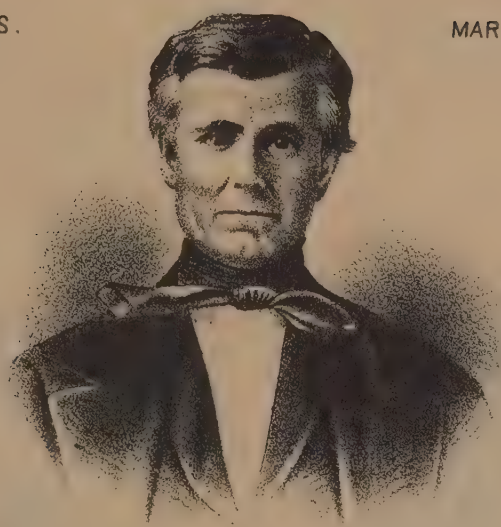
Jacob Wolf, sr., was born in Virginia, January 28, 1788, whence his parents came from Germany. As a child he learned the German language, and when but eight years old his mother died. His father soon afterward married an English woman, and, from disuse of the language of his parents, he lost the German and acquired the English language. He was married while in Virginia, to Margaret Cornell, in about 1811, and by her had ten children: Jane, John, Joseph, Christine, Isaac, Jacob, Mary, Rebecca, Archibald, and Levi, of whom but four are now living. Levi lives in Hibernia, Truro township. Jane married Miles Hanson, and, after his death, married Mr. Staley. They now live in Jefferson township. Rebecca married Abraham Shull, and lives in Mifflin township.

John Wolf, the second child of Jacob Wolf, was born in Hardy county, Virginia, March 2, 1815. When a little more than fifteen years of age, he accompanied his parents to Ohio, and settled, with them, in Truro township, Franklin county, in 1831. The following year they bought one hundred and ninety acres of land in section twenty-



JAMES ENLOWS.

MARY A. ENLOWS.

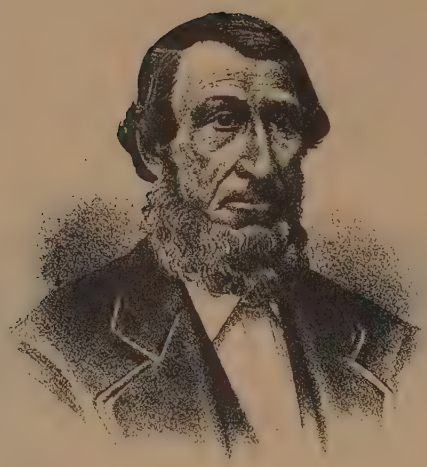


W. NOE.

J. R. LUNN.

MRS. J. R. LUNN.

PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD.
COLUMBUS, O.



JOHN WOLF.

GILBERT GREEN.

SUSAN GREEN.

(PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & CO. COLUMBUS. O.)

six, where they lived some five years. They then rented a farm in Jefferson township one year, after which a farm was purchased on the north line of Truro township, which land is now owned by the Enlows heirs. Mr. Wolf, sr., died July 14, 1869, in the eighty-second year of his age. His wife died September 2, 1872, aged eighty years.

John Wolf was married February 14, 1837, to Ann Cornell, who was born September 17, 1819. Her parents were William and Permelia Cornell, who were among the pioneer settlers of Truro township. Mr. Cornell died in the spring of 1835; his wife survives him, and remains at their old home.

Mr. and Mrs. Wolf have always resided in the county, and, since 1869, have lived at their home, just west of Reynoldsburg. Their children were three in number: Margaret J., born February 21, 1840, who married Cyrus Eberly, March 18, 1862, and lives in Columbus; Permelia A., born November 15, 1841, who died August 8, 1863; Jacob S., born October 25, 1848, who married Miss C. J. Hickman, December 24, 1872, and lives on the farm adjoining his parents', on the west.

Mr. Wolf owns one hundred and forty-three acres of land in Truro township, besides a small farm in Licking county. They are blessed with two children, now living, and three grandchildren. Their home is a pleasant and well-appointed one, and is situated in a fine location. Portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Wolf appear on the opposite page.

THE LUNN FAMILY.

William Lunn, the first member of the family to emigrate to America, left England under very peculiar circumstances, in about the year 1700. Some friends of his were about to sail for America, and he accompanied them on board the ship to bid them a last farewell. When he had taken his leave of them he found, to his surprise, that the vessel had started on her voyage, and was bearing him, an unwilling passenger, to a foreign country, with no preparation for such a journey, and without even a coat on his back. But he made the best of the circumstances, and when they arrived at their destination, proceeded to Berks county, Pennsylvania, where he settled, and married, and raised a family.

Josiah Lunn, son of William Lunn, when a young man, married and raised a family, consisting of six sons and one daughter. His son, Josiah Lunn, was born May 7, 1759. He married Mary Vastine, whose father, Benjamin Vastine, came from Holland. To them were born six sons and three daughters. Their son, Benjamin Vastine Lunn, was born February 3, 1803. He married Elizabeth Ride, whose mother came from Scotland. After marriage, in company with his mother, three brothers, and two sisters, they came to Franklin county, Ohio, arriving May 22, 1833. In the fall of the same year, they bought a farm on the bank of Black Lick, in Truro township, two and a half miles north of Reynoldsburg. On this land was a saw- and grist-mill, but he was not long able to manage them, as he sickened with lung fever, and died the following winter, leaving a widow and one son—Josiah R., born September 17, 1831. Another son—Benjamin Vastine Lunn—was born February 10, 1834. Thus, in his early manhood, was the husband and father called hence, leaving his family in a new country, and on property illy suited to their circumstances.

His son, Josiah R. Lunn, was married, October 9, 1856, to Margaret Graham.

THE GRAHAM FAMILY.

About the year 1774, John and William Graham, with their families, left County Down, Ireland, near Belfast, and undertook the journey to America. A long and tedious voyage of sixteen weeks intervened between the time they left the shores of their native country and their arrival in New York city. They made a settlement in Washington county, New York, near the present village of Shushan, at that time called Sodom. Here they joined what is known as the Seceders' church, of which William Graham was made elder. John Graham had one son, also named John, and two daughters, all of whom settled in western New York.

William Graham and his wife, whose maiden name was Mary McBurney, lost several of their children during their long voyage, and after settling in America they had four more born to them—John, George, Nancy, and Jane. In 1817, the entire family emigrated to Ohio, and made a settlement in Truro township, where William Graham and his son soon died.

Their son, George, married Anna Cowden, of Cambridge, New York, in December, 1799. He was born June 2, 1777, in Salem, Washington county, New York, and his wife, June 30, 1779, in Pelham, Massachusetts. To them were born twelve children, as follows: William G., James, John, Sarah, Susan, Mary, Ann, Levi, Isaac, Nancy, and Amos. His wife's sister, Margaret Cowden, accompanied them in their journey to Ohio, in 1817. They traveled eight weeks, in a two-horse wagon, before reaching their destination, in Truro township, Franklin county, where Mr. Graham bought two hundred and seven acres of land, located a mile and a quarter northeast of Reynoldsburg. They suffered many privations and hardships in the new country, where there were few roads except corduroy, no bridges, mills far distant and poor at that, fevers and ague very prevalent, and doctors few and far between. Houses were made of logs, with a hewed puncheon floor, the roof covered with clapboards, and barely a nail used in their construction.

David Graham, the first child of George and Anna Graham, was born February 17, 1801, at their old home, in New York. When a young man, in 1819, he taught school on his father's farm. On the twentieth of December, 1821, he was married to Nancy Graham, of Truro township, and settled on a lot of fifty acres, given him by his father. This land he cleared and occupied until 1854, when he engaged in business at Taylor's station, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Later, he bought a dry goods store at Reynoldsburg, and associated his son with him, where he remained twenty-one years. He now lives on a small farm near the village. To David and Nancy Graham were born ten children, as follows: Matilda D., Maria, Samuel, James McLean, William B., Sarah J., David L., Margaret, George McB., and Anna M.

Margaret Graham was born August 9, 1837, and was married to Josiah R. Lunn, October 9, 1856. To them have been born seven children—Benjamin V., Nancy I., Elizabeth E., Alice, Estella, David J., and DeWitt B., all of whom are living at their home.

WILLIAMS NOE.

The father of Williams Noe, Daniel M. Noe, was the descendant of an old Huguenot family from France, whence his father, Abraham Noe, came to America during the Revolutionary war. Daniel M. Noe was married in New Jersey, January 1, 1809, to Mary Williams. Three children were born to them in that State, and in 1816, with his small family, he emigrated to Ohio, settling in Plain township, Franklin county, where he made a purchase of one hundred acres of land. But few settlers were located in this vicinity, the nearest neighbor being Joseph Scott, half a mile distant, while the country was a wilderness, with no roads, other than paths and blazed trees to mark the course of the hardy pioneers. Here he made a clearing, and improved a farm, on which he lived until 1869, when he died, aged eighty-two years, one month and nineteen days. His wife survived him, and died January 2, 1879, aged eighty-four years, five months and four days.

To them were born eleven children, who lived to maturity. Williams Noe, the subject of this sketch, was born in Plain township, September 10, 1817, and here he passed his early life, occupied in assisting his father in clearing and improving the farm, and raising the grain and crops necessary for their subsistence. He obtained a limited education at the subscription schools of that day, and on the third of April, 1842, was married to Isabella Pugh, who was born April 24, 1820. Her father was David Pugh, who was one of the early settlers of Truro. Her brother, John M. Pugh, became probate judge of Franklin county, and is a prominent lawyer of Columbus.

After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Noe settled in Truro, where they ever after lived. Mrs. Noe died at their home, January 11, 1850. She was the mother of six children, all sons, (two pair of twins), three of whom died in infancy. Of those who survived, was David Pugh Noe, who was born January 3, 1843. During the war of the Rebellion he enlisted in the Forty-sixth Ohio infantry, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, at which he was wounded. He received his discharge, for disability, August 30, 1862. Daniel M. Noe, who was born November 4, 1844, also entered the service of his country, in the same regiment, and was also wounded at Shiloh, from the effects of which he died in the hospital, at Cincinnati, April 6, 1862. Andrew J. Noe, who was born February 4, 1847, was patriotic, like his brothers, but not of an age to enlist as a soldier in the early part of the war, but entered the service in 1864, and served three months, at the end of which time he was honorably mustered out with his regiment.

Some time after the death of his wife, Williams Noe came into possession of property from her father, which was deeded to his three sons,

two of whom are now living and still own it, but reside on another farm, which they have since purchased, on the northeast quarter of section ten. Mr. Noe, sr., was married a second time, in the fall of 1852, to Pernelia Hanson, a daughter of Captain John Hanson, who setteld in Truro in 1809. She was never blessed with any children, and died April 2, 1869. Mr. Noe was one of the original abolitionists, in the county, and as such was obliged to suffer much persecution for his opinions' sake, but stood nobly by the cause he believed just, until in the end it triumphed. He was also a strong advocate of the temperance cause, at that time also extremely unpopular. A great reader, with a very retentive memory, he was able to recall dates and events with astonishing accuracy. His reputation among his neighbors was that of a strictly honest man, a good citizen, and a friend to all humanity. His death occurred May 21, 1869.

BLENDON.

Blendon is one of the regularly surveyed townships of the United States military lands, and five miles square. It is township number two, in range seventeen. It was originally connected with Sharon township, for civil and judicial purposes, but was stricken off on the sixth day of March, 1815.

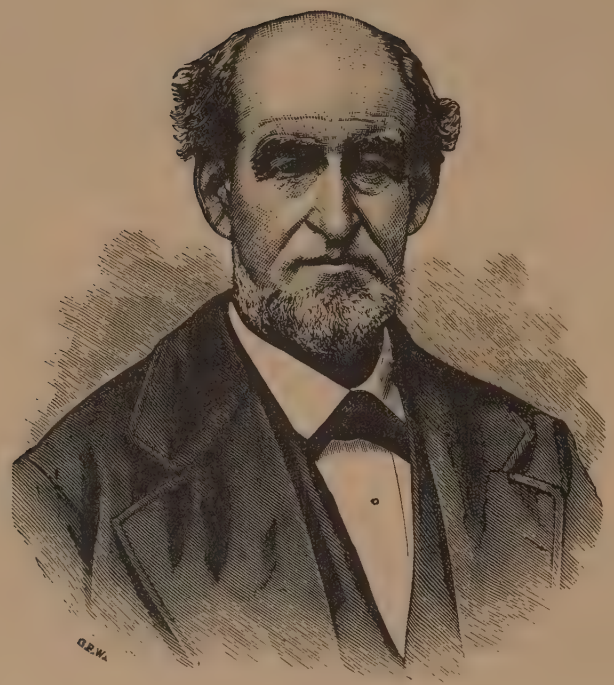
PHYSICAL FEATURES.

The surface is nearly level, except where broken by the streams, which have high banks. Alum creek enters the township boundaries at the northwest corner, and flows in a generally southerly direction, but bearing off to the east, somewhat. The proper name of this stream is Alum, and not Elm, as some have contended. It was not named after the species of timber found in the county, through which it meanders, but called Alum in consequence of the substance which exudes, in some places, from its slate banks. Big Walnut creek flows southerly, through the eastern half of the township. Big run rises in the northern and central part of the township, flows south and empties into Alum, near the crossing of the Granville and Worthington road.

THE PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Blendon township was settled in the year 1806. The families of Edward Phelps and Isaac Griswold, accompanied by Ethan Palmer, came in that year from Connecticut, and made their way into the unbroken forest, settling where their descendants now reside. The native place of these pioneers was Windsor, Hartford county. They were just two months upon the road, leaving home June 24th, and arrived at the place of their destination August 24th. They were three days making their way from Granville to the spot where they settled, in Blendon. The party did not come wholly ignorant of the nature of the country that was to be their home, but, nevertheless, it was in a great measure, to them, *terra incognita*. They knew but little of the resources, or the dangers, and disadvantages of the wilderness that was to be their home. Edward Phelps, sr., and Isaac Griswold, had made, in 1805, a brief visit to Ohio, and it was the favorable report that they carried back to New England that led the families to determine on emigration. On arriving in Blendon, the little colony first encamped on the elevation east of Alum creek, and on the site of the Granville road, immediately east of the Phelps farm. After making there permanent locations, each family began preparations for the provision of those things necessary and convenient. The Phelps made a clearing of about seven acres, and the Griswolds one of about half that extent—the difference, perhaps, being caused by the fact that the former family included more boys than the latter. But, however this may have been, it had little to do with future success—that was gained by both families of pioneers. The small beginning, in each case, led to large success, and permanent prosperity.

The Phelps family consisted, upon its arrival in Blendon, of Edward Phelps and his wife, Azubah (Moore), and six children—Edward, jr., Abram, William, Azubah, Lucinda, and Chloe. Homer M. Phelps was born in Blendon, February 9, 1812. He is a resident of Blendon, and located upon the old homestead, on the Granville road, just east of what has, for more than half a century, been known as "Blendon corners." He married Elizabeth G., daughter of Edward Connelly, who came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1833, and has three children: Fredonia A. (Mrs. F. B. Dean, of Mifflin), Henry W., and Clinton E. But to return to the original settlers: Edward Phelps, sr., was born August 27, 1757; his wife February 13, 1765. He died August 10, 1840, at the age of eighty-one years and eleven months; she, October 18, 1849. Edward Phelps, sr., was son of Timothy, who was the son of Cornelius, the son of Timothy, the son of William, who was one of the first settlers in Windsor, Connecticut. The dates of births and deaths of the children of this couple were as follows: Edward, born May 10, 1790, died October 22, 1845; Abram, born August 16, 1791, died August 18, 1834; William, born September 16, 1802, died June 1, 1847; Azubah, born May 19, 1794, died April 14, 1860; Lucinda, born January 28, 1797, died November 25, 1873; Chloe, born May 30, 1799, died October 9, 1865. Edward Phelps married Betsey Jamison, a native of Virginia, who is still living in the township. Their children



JOHN CALVIN McDANNALD,

one of the oldest residents and most prominent citizens of Blendon township, is a native of that region, having been born near the present site of Westerville, March 12, 1818. He was the son of Samuel and Bell (Craig) McDannald, who had emigrated from Bath county, Virginia, five years before, and were among the very first settlers in the north part of Franklin county. The family traditions, as well as their experiences here, were much identified with pioneer and wild life. Mr. McDannald's paternal grandmother, with her sister, both little girls, were carried off, sometime in the last century, by the Indians, from the mountains of Virginia, and kept in captivity for seven years. During the wanderings of her savage captors, she was taken repeatedly through the picturesque country in Ohio, where her descendants long afterwards made their home, and recognized it with delight, at once upon revisiting it, although by that time white settlement had somewhat changed it. When the elder McDannald settled in his wilderness home, the danger from Indians had passed; but the usual hardships and privations of pioneer life, with some perils from wild beasts, and more from the prevalent diseases of the early day, were still their lot. The family is of Scotch-Irish and Presbyterian descent, to which is due much of their sturdy vigor of mind and body, and their high religious and moral character. When John was but five weeks old, his father removed to a new place, three or four miles distant, to the site of the elegant mansion and extensive farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch. He was educated in such district schools as the country then afforded, and spent some time in the Blendon institute, a private classical school, opened near his home, about 1834, by the Rev. Ebenezer Washburne, which has since become Central college. His father died in March, 1844 (his mother dying nearly ten years before), and he took possession of the old homestead, buying out the remaining heirs. Here he has continuously resided since, living a quiet, unostentatious, uneventful, but, withal, happy and prosperous life. He took a hearty interest in the founding of Central college, gave liberally to the new building for a ladies' hall, and is now a trustee of the institution. He is also trustee in the College Presbyterian church, of which he is a member, and has served eight years as township trustee. He is otherwise occupied wholly in the management of his large estate, numbering two hundred and fifty-two acres, and is passing into a serene old age, held in boundless honor and respect by his neighbors and a host of friends far and near.

Mr. McDannald long remained unmarried, but had an efficient housekeeper and counselor in the person of a maiden sister, Miss Lila McDannald, who still resides with him. By them were mainly reared two nephews, Dr. Augustin Starr and Samuel Craig Starr, sons of a deceased sister, the latter of whom was a soldier in the late war, served honorably three years, and was then mortally wounded, and died inside the rebel lines. January 3, 1866, Mr. McDannald was married, in Westerville, to Miss Ada M. Cook, formerly of Ross county. They have no children. A brother of his, Mr. Alexander McDannald, the only remaining member of the family, is an extensive farmer upon a place immediately adjoining the old home.

were Gustavus, William, Perry, Harriet, Chauncey, Margaret, Timothy, Homer, and Lauretta. William and Timothy are both well-to-do farmers in Blendon. Margaret married J. C. Vance, and also lives in the township, as does Lauretta, who became the wife of U. C. Vincent. Edward Phelps, jr., was a captain of militia. Abram was a colonel, and served several terms as justice of the peace. Homer M. Phelps has been elected justice of the peace three terms.

Ethan Palmer, who came with the Phelps family, married Loretta Olmsted.

The Griswold family consisted of Isaac Griswold and his wife, Ursilla (Clark), who was a native of Windsor, Connecticut; two sons, Isaac Mortimer and Edwin B., both of whom have been dead for many years; Oliver Clark, a brother of Mrs. Griswold; and a sister of Mr. Griswold—Salina. Four children were born after the arrival o the family in Blendon: Christiana, born in the year 1808, who married Thomas Schrock, of Mifflin; Fredus N., born May 6, 1811, who was, for many years, a helpless invalid; Cicero P., born December 6, 1815; and Mindwell, born December 19, 1822, who is the widow of the late George B. Clark. The three last named are residents of Blendon.

Simeon Moore, sr., and Simeon Moore, jr., arrived in the township June 8, 1807, from Hartford county, Connecticut. They lived, the first few weeks, with their friends and relatives, the Phelps family, until they could build a cabin upon the land, five hundred acres, which the elder Moore had bought in the south-east section of Blendon. They moved to their own home early in the fall, beginning their pioneer life. Simeon Moore, jr., made buckets, and sold them in Chillicothe for corn, getting for each one as much as it would hold of the precious food supply. Their nearest neighbors were three miles away. Game was abundant, and the best of meat to be had for the effort of an hour's hunt. Like the other pioneers, they used the skins of the deer, and other animals, for their clothing, and also the linsey-woolsey woven by the women. The next season after their arrival, the families were brought to the home in the wilderness. Simeon Moore, sr., was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. He died, at Blendon, in 1825. Simeon Moore, jr., died in 1853. His first wife died in 1829, and he then married, as his second wife, Laura Patterson, who is still living in Blendon township. Virgil D., oldest son of Simeon Moore, is now living in Mifflin township. The other descendants, Emmerette, Horace, Harriet, Alfred M., Simeon, and Roxanna, are all dead, except Simeon, who is now in Texas. Laura Ann (Mrs. G. W. Williams), is in Hamilton township, and Cordelia and Wallace, children by his second wife, are respectively located in Mifflin and Blendon.

John and William Cooper came in 1808 or 1809, from Virginia, and located in section two, near Alum creek. William Cooper and his wife, Phebe, both long since dead, had four children, who now live in the township. William Calvin, upon the old place, Hannah (Mrs. J. Watt), Abram and Melinda, in Westerville. The children of John and Polly Cooper are: Eliza, Rachel (Walling), Mary Ann, and William, who lives upon the old homestead farm, which his father bought of James Kilbourne. John Cooper was an admirable character. He combined many good traits, was a good hunter, a neat farmer, and a very useful citizen.

Colonel George Osborne, and Francis Olmsted and his wife, Chloe (Case), came in 1808. They were from Hartford county, Connecticut.

Samuel McDannald and his wife, Bella (Craig), came from Bath county, Virginia, in the fall of 1813, with a four-horse team, being five weeks upon the road. They located upon the west bank of Alum creek, opposite the present village of Westerville, where they remained four years, and then removed to the present site of John C. McDannald's home, and built upon the ground where his house now stands, a small log cabin. Mrs. McDannald died in 1834, and her husband in 1849. They had six children, viz: Lila J., Margaret Cartmill (Watson), Martha Crawford (Starr), John Calvin, Alexander C., and Rebecca E. Long. Margaret, Martha and Rebecca are dead, and the other three reside in the township. John Calvin married Ada M. Cook, and Alexander C. married Parthenia Toll.

Samuel Puntney came to Blendon in 1813, and located near the Moore's.

In the same year as the above, Isaac Harrison, also of Virginia, located near the center of the township. He was a farmer and mechanic, and deacon in the first church organized in the township.

John Yovel and family came in 1809, from Rockbridge, Virginia, and settled in section two, west of Alum. Mr. Yovel bought one hundred acres of land near the present site of Westerville. built a cabin upon it, and cleared off the timber. Yovel's children were Elizabeth, Ellen, William, Permelia, James, Mary, Jane, John, Erastus, Loranna, Ebenezer, and Ann Eliza. William is the only one of the children now living. He resides in Worthington.

Cruger Wright located on the Dr. Blair farm in section two. He came from Connecticut, and his wife was a daughter of Mr. Goodrich who owned one quarter of the township. Wright served several years as justice of the peace. One of his daughters, Mrs. Orris Loomis, lives in the township.

Reuben Carpenter, of Vermont, brought his family in 1809, and located in section two, west of Alum. All removed fsom the township. Henry Hone, of Pennsylvania, located, about the same time, on Walnut creek, in section four, and built a mill there. He lived in the township until 1821 or '22.

John Matoon and his wife, Thankful, from Chelsea, Vermont, emigrated to Worthington in 1806, and came into Blendon two years later, locating in section two. Mr. Matoon died in 1843. His children were Calvin Stebbins, Willis, and Edwin. Willis married Ora Caroline Johnson, a native of Connecticut, who is now living upon the old homestead.

Garrit Sharp and his wife, Anna, came to the township from Genesee county, New York, in 1810. Andrew

Sharp, brother of Garrit, emigrated to Licking county, Ohio, where he married Clara Webster, but eventually moved into Blendon, and died there. Garrit Sharp lived, the first year, with Youel, but after that, upon his own land, in section two. He had, at first, one hundred and eighteen acres, but added to that until he was the owner of over four hundred and fifty acres. He had eight children, who came to maturity. William lives upon the old homestead in the northern part of Westerville; Stephen is in Delaware county, as is also Marybee (Mrs. S. Scott), Sarah (Mrs. Allen Hickok), is in Union county, Ohio, and John Wesley, in Franklin county, Iowa.

Levi and Bela Goodrich came to Blendon about the same time, but did not long remain.

Robert McCutcheon, and his wife, Mary (McKnight), both of Irish descent, the two families having come from Ireland at the same time, and settled in the same place, came to Blendon in 1811, from Augusta county, Virginia. They had eight children at that time, and one was born after their arrival. Their names were John William, James, Ellen, Samuel, Elizabeth, Margaret, Robert, Reed, and Hodge. The only one living is Ellen, wife of James Lawson. Robert McCutcheon originally owned the property upon which Otterbein university now stands, and afterwards the farm now owned by Stephen Cook.

Menzes Gillespie came into the township about 1816, from Hartford county, Connecticut, and settled first in the eastern part of the township, but afterwards on section two. He was an orderly sergeant in Captain Symon's company, Scott's brigade, in the war of 1812. In 1817, Mr. Gillespie married Chloe, daughter of Edward Phelps, by whom he had six children—Mary (Mrs. E. McClary), in Harrison county; William, Marcus, and Abram, in Whitley county, Indiana; Alma (Mrs. M. Dickey), in Blendon township; Menzes, Chloe (Mrs. D. C. Grinnell), in Illinois; and Walter, who died in infancy. Menzes Gillespie, jr., married Harriet Eblen, and resides in Blendon township, west of Alum. His father died in 1854.

Israel Baldwin came from Delaware county, New York, and settled west of Alum, in 1814, and lived there until his death. His children—Levi, Roxanna, Hannah, Clark, Lucy, and William, are all dead. The last named was a soldier in the Mexican war. Thomas Ingalls, of Vermont, came about the same time as Baldwin, and located in the same part of the township. He died in 1876.

Squire Timothy Lee, originally from Massachusetts, moved with his father into New York, when a boy, and from there came to Ohio, settling in Blendon, on Big Walnut, soon after the war of 1812. He married Rhoda Taylor, and lived in the township until his death, at an advanced age. He was one of the prominent men of the community, a fine scholar, very active and enterprising, and did much for the township. He kept it out of debt, which was an important thing in early days, when money was scarce. He held many offices, and was generally looked up to as a superior man. Probably he was most widely and favorably known as the founder of Central college, an institution of which the history is given elsewhere in this chapter. It has been said of him by one who knew him well (M. C. Howard, of Blendon, in an address delivered July 4, 1876): "Educated in the practical theory of economy, in New England, he came here, bold, decisive, and independent. His ideas of justice admitted of no qualifications. Had he been a king upon his throne, and his own son a rebel, he would have signed his death warrant with the utmost composure." He erected a distillery at an early date, at which the surplus grain of the surrounding country was made up into whiskey, but subsequently abandoned the business because of conscientious scruples, and became a warm and strong advocate of temperance. He also built the first mill in the township, and established a woolen factory on quite an extensive scale.

William Watt and family were early settlers on section three, coming from Pennsylvania. The children are now all dead, and the family is represented by a grandson.

C. P. Hempsted, from Windsor, Connecticut, was noted as a school teacher, and was also township clerk for a number of years.

Gideon W. Hart was a prominent early settler. He and his wife, Nancy (Langton), came from Hartford county, Connecticut. Mr. Hart first arrived in the township in 1816, and kept bachelor's-hall one winter, with Squire Timothy Lee. He made his permanent settlement, a year later, on Big run, in section one, taking up four hundred acres of the land surveyed by the government, which fell short twenty acres. He was a surveyor by profession, and a man of great force and true nobility of character. He was elected a colonel of the militia, and served many years as a justice of the peace. He died in 1859, and his wife in 1875. They were the parents of five children, who are: Mary P., deceased, Caroline (Mrs. William Phelps), Candace S., Sarah L., deceased, and Henry C., who, with his sister, Candace, lives at the old place.

Robert Jamison, with his wife and a large family, came from Virginia in 1816, and located in section two. He was a tanner by trade; a man of great industry, and a good citizen. His son, James W., lives on the old farm; and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Edward Phelps, also lives in the township.

John Bishop and his wife, Sarah (Van Braman), came from Poughkeepsie, New York, in 1818, and stopped the first season with Aaron Phillips, who was located just on the line, in Sharon township. He afterward bought and cleared one hundred acres of land, which is now dotted with the houses of the south part of Westerville. The family, consisting of father and mother, and eight children, came from their New York home with two teams, and crossed the Ohio river on the fourth of July. Only three of the children are now living; they are: Hester A. (wife of Rev. D. Bonebrake), who lives in Westerville; Elizabeth (Mrs. J. B. Ingalls), who lives in Gevnea township, Delaware county; and Sarah (Mrs. John Hart). John Bishop died in 1854, and his wife in 1850.

Ezra Sammis came in about the year 1816. A son,

Selah R. Sammis, now resides in the township of Blendon.

Thomas Folland was for many years a resident of the township. He lived, at first, with Squire Carpenter, whose daughter, Sophia, he married.

Artemas Cutler came previous to 1818, from Vermont. He was a farmer, a builder and a miller. Among the other callings, that his versatility led him into, was that of an exhorter. He was particularly loud-voiced in this vocation, and attained quite a notoriety. Mr. Cutler was a very good man, but, unfortunately, had a habit of exaggerating, beyond all measure of probability, or posibility, in the stories he told, and in every day conversation. This was a serious offence to the matter-of-fact people who surrounded him, and was regarded as particularly unbecoming in an exhorter. It was once made the subject of a kind of half-official reprimand, at a meeting of the Methodists (to which denomination Cutler belonged), and he arose from his seat and made a characteristic response. "Brethren," said he, "I know that is my infirmity, and I have striven to overcome the evil member, but it is too strong for me. It has caused me much pain to think of it, and often I have lain awake in my bed at nights, meditating upon the matter, and have shed *barrels and barrels of tears.*"

The Westervelts made an important addition to the settlement, in 1818. They were from Duchess county, New York. Peter, William, and Matthew Westervelt were among the leading men of early times in Blendon. They were active, not alone in their own business affairs, but in the promotion of all public improvements, and the interests of the community in which they dwelt.

Peter Westervelt was born in 1791, and died in 1869. His wife, Hannah Lemington, was born in 1796, and is still living—a resident of Westerville. They were the parents of eleven children: Anna Maria (Mrs. J. B. Ingalls), who died in 1845; Sarah (Mrs. N. E. Sammis), who lives in Iowa; Rebecca (Mrs. L. R. Goodspeed), who lives in Westerville; Hannah (wife of Rev. G. G. West), who lives in Westerville; Cornelius L., who died in 1859; Balinda, who died in 1834; Matthew, who died in 1857; Angeline (Mrs. Theron Westervelt), who lives in Iowa; Martha, who died in 1834; Mary (Mrs. Dr. A. Andrus), who lives in Westerville; Antonette (Mrs. Dr. O. G. Blair), who lives in Westerville.

William Westervelt was born in 1792, and died in 1878. He was married, in 1814, to Sally Bishop, who died in 1877. They lived together the remarkably long period of sixty-three years. Beside one son, who died in infancy, they had twelve children: Jane (Mrs. D. Headington) and Lovina (Mrs. S. Budd), both of whom live in Westerville; W. Bishop, who died in 1844; Hannah (Mrs. M. V. B. Burris), who lives in Wisconsin; James, who resides in Westerville; Caleb, who died in 1865; Helen (Mrs. M. Tall), who lives in Iowa; Sarah (Mrs. J. T. Price), who lives in Westerville; Ira G., who lives in Shebause, Illinois; Rebecca, who lives in Westerville; Catharine (Mrs. H. Penigle), who lives in Richwood, Ohio, and Celia (Mrs. N. W. Grinnell), who lives in Kankakee, Illinois.

Matthew Westervelt married Mary Lemington, and, after her death, Abiah Leonard. His children by his first wife were: William, now in Missouri; Edgar, in Galena, Ohio; Emeline (Mrs. Wm. Connally), deceased; Melissa (Mrs. J. B. Connally), in Colorado; and James, in Illinois. The children by his second wife were: Alfred, Edwin, Mary Ann (Mrs. M. Wells), Emery, and Louisa—all deceased except Emery.

Oliver Clark located in section two. He came from Connecticut about the year 1821; married Mrs. Jemima Bartlett, and lived in the township until her death, when he removed to Athens.

Origin Rugg and Aaron Philips came a year later than Clark, the former from Connecticut, and the latter from New York. A son of Mr. Rugg—Dayton—now lives in the township.

Jonathan Noble came in 1823, or the year following, from Litchfield county, Connecticut, and settled on what is now known as the Torrence farm. A daughter, Eliza (Cook), lives at present in Blendon.

Peter P. Lawson, and his wife, Jane (Van Bramer), both of them of Holland Dutch descent, came into Blendon from New York State, Duchess county, in 1822. They located near the present site of Westerville, but after two years, removed to Columbus, where they lived eight years. At the expiration of that time Mr. Lawson bought a farm in Sharon township. Peter P. Lawson was a captain in the war of 1812. He died in 1854, and his wife in 1843. They had twelve children—John, Helen, Catharine, David, Peter, Eliza, James, Seeley Ann, Julia Ann, Susan, Francis, and Jane. The only one living is James, familiarly known as "Uncle" Jimmy Lawson—a man of sterling worth, though eccentric in some particulars. He has led a checkered career. He was brought up a farmer, but early in life adopted other callings. He drove, in 1825, the first post coach in Franklin county, and followed waggoning for a number of years, after he had given up staging. Then his father and himself bought two hundred acres of land. He married, and raised a large family; went into the stock business, and was at one time worth from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, but his partner made away with a considerable sum of money in 1854, and he was obliged to sacrifice his property to satisfy creditors, and he has since been a comparatively poor man. He was the first man who shipped stock by rail from Westerville to the New York market. He and his wife (Ellen McCutcheon) have lived together over fifty years. They have four children remaining of the eleven born to them—John, in Illinois; Irvin, in Westerville; Julia, in St. Louis; and Eliza, in Columbus.

Joseph Clapham, and his wife, Sarah, came to the township in 1823, and remained there until their deaths, which occurred, respectively, in 1874, and 1872. Mr. Clapham was an Englishman by birth, and came to America in 1818, settling first in Pennsylvania. They had seven children, four of whom are still living—Joseph is in Geneva township, Delaware county; George, Mary Ann, and Sarah Jane, in Blendon township. The last named married James Goldsmith.

Grove Pinney came from Connecticut, in the year 1825. Steven Brinkerhoff, and Daniel Landon in 1826, the former from New York, and the latter from Pennsylvania.

Squire Randal R. Arnold came into the State, in 1812, and into the county in 1825. He was one of a colony, formed on Lake Champlain, and emigrated to Ohio by wagons. The party passed through Buffalo the night before it was burned by the British. They followed the lake shore road from Buffalo to Cleveland, and thence came into the central part of the State by the way of Wooster, passing through the "forty-mile woods." It was there that they met General Harrison, traveling on foot, leading a pack-horse, and with no escort, save one aide. The general mounted a boulder, by the side of the trail, and made a fine speech, encouraging the emigrants, and, afterwards, giving them provisions. Most of the colonists settled in Delaware county, and the vicinity of Worthington, Franklin county. Randal R. Arnold, on coming into Blendon, in 1825, hired out to a Mr. Cutler, a mill-wright, but later became a carpenter and builder, and a very good one, too. He built many of the houses in Blendon township, and the adjacent country. At the beginning of the Mexican war, he was one of the leaders in forming a company for the service. He was one of the surveyors of the Westerville town plot, in 1839; was elected justice, in 1835, and has served in that capacity ever since, with the exception of two or three terms. His position has always been that of a leader in the affairs of the community.

Elias Cornell was a settler of 1825. He was from Duchess county, New York. He settled on a farm, west of Alum creek, and lived there until his death, in 1849. Mrs. Angeline C. Cornell, who was a daughter a John Bishop, the pioneer, lived until 1870. Four of the children of this couple are now living. John B. is a farmer, and resides on the Columbus pike, just south of Westerville. He married Lucinda L., daughter of Benj. Merriss, of Norwich township. John D. Cornell, a brother of Elias, came to the county a little later than he did, but removed to the south.

Ebenezer Washburn, one of the best known of the settlers of this part of the county, came into Genoa township, Delaware county, in 1816, and was identified with Blendon, more or less, from that time, though he did not become one of its residents until 1829. He was noted as a preacher. Many residents of the township remember how he used to take his family in an ox-cart from Central college, where he lived, to the Sunday meetings, at the old hewed log school-house. His widow now resides in Cleveland.

Samuel Loomis and family came from Connecticut in 1827, and located in section three. He was a school teacher of much ability. He had several sons, and one of them, Horace, who married Jannette Wright, is now a resident of the township.

Nicholas Budd and his wife, Catharine, came from Duchess county, New York, to Harlem township, Delaware county, and moved from there into Blendon, in 1829. A son, Sylvanus, is in business in the town of Westerville, and John Budd is an extensive farmer.

Horace Spring, a native of Massachusetts, but raised in New York State, came to Ohio in 1830, and located in Blendon, upon Alum creek. He removed to Sharon township, where he lived three and a half years, and then returning to this township, took up and cleared the farm on which he, at present, resides, lot four, section one. He married, in Connecticut, Minerva Fish, by whom he had six children, five of whom are now living. Frederick, Charles, Elizabeth, and Homer are in Blendon, and Ralph, in Marion, Ohio.

George W., William, and Thomas Schrock came from Romney, Virginia, in 1832, and settled upon the lands still occupied by them or their heirs. They have been among the most useful citizens of the township. George W., and his wife, Rachel V., are both dead; the former departed this life in 1878, and the latter, in 1879. They raised a large family of children, most of whom live in the township. Their names are James, Sarah Jane (in Iowa), William, George W., Mary Ann, Meliessa C., Vause, Melinda C., Clara C., and Alfred T. William Schrock, brother of George W., died in 1876; his widow, who was A. Gulick, lives in Westerville. Thomas married Miss Griswold, and lives in Mifflin township.

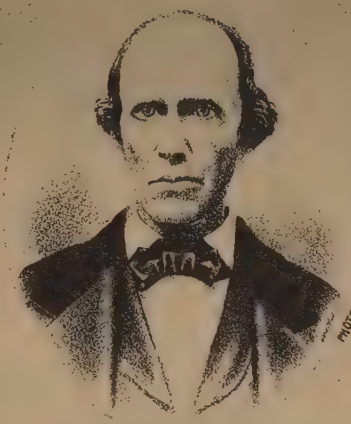
Edward Connelly and his son, Jacob B. came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. Jacob B. now lives in Columbus. Elizabeth G. married Homer Phelps, and lives in Blendon. Mary Ann (Westervelt), Harriet (Gravina), and Caroline (Westervelt) all live in Fairbury, Illinois.

In the year 1834 or '35, Stephen Good, Edward Nutt, Welch Richey, John Judy, and John Hagar made their settlements. A son of the latter, Luther P., lives in Westerville.

Edward D. Howard, of Franklin county, Massachusetts, arrived in 1837. He married, in Delaware county, Ohio, Nancy L., daughter of Satchel Clark. Mr. Howard established the manufacture of brooms at the time he came into the township, and the business is continued by his son, Mitchell C., who resides on the old farm in section one, near the north line of the township.

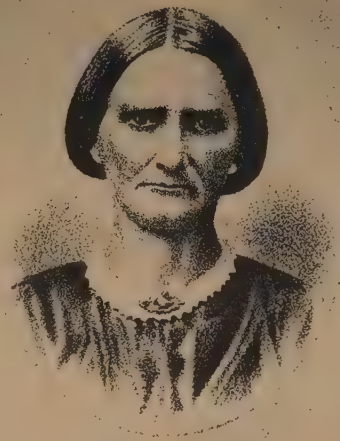
Joseph Dickey, of Washington county, New York, came into the township in 1838, and died seven years later. His wife, Lovina (Taggart), died in 1854. Their settlement was upon Big Walnut. They had five sons who are living: James H. is in Greene county, Ohio; Moses T., Joseph L., and Albert F., in Blendon, are among the representative men of the township. Courtland M., the youngest, is in Greene county.

John Beaf came into the county in 1838, locating at Columbus, and came to Blendon in 1846. H. T. Henderson came from Ross county in 1841, and located in Pleasant township, but removed to Blendon in 1866. Edwin Gravina came into the township in 1838. He was a native of England. G. S. Duesenbury came in from Granville, Licking county, in 1849, and since that time, has been the business in Westerville. Nathan S. Vincent was one of the later arrivals, but a man who was of great value to the township. His death was carried by the accidental discharge of a gun, in the summer of

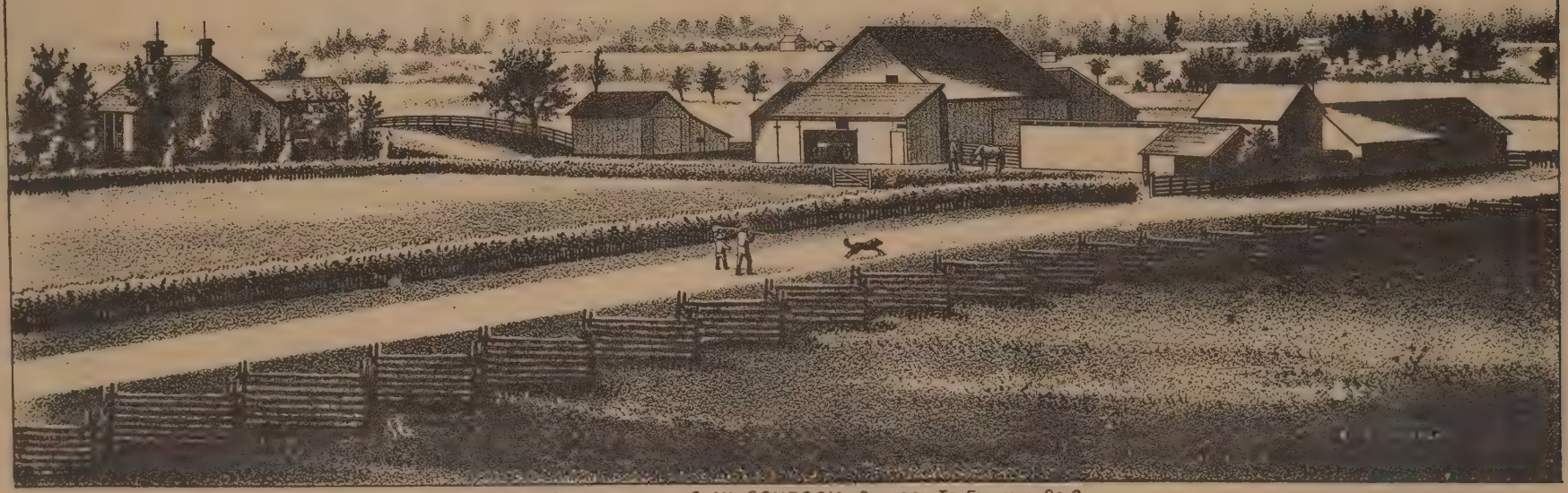


PHOTOS. BY M. WITE. COLUMBUS. O.

G.W. SCHROCK.



MRS. G.W. SCHROCK.



LATE RESIDENCE OF G.W. SCHROCK, BLENDON TP., FRANKLIN CO. O.

1879. Mr. Vincent was united in marriage to Lauretta Phelps.

Abner Park came in, in 1842, from Warren county, New Jersey, and located upon the north line of the township, bring a family of eight children.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first child born was Benjamin Moore, son of Simeon and Roxanna Moore. He was born in the Phelps cabin, during the second year of the settlement—1807. The first marriage was that of Ethan Palmer and Lovilla Olmsted. The first death was that of Eliza F. Palmer, aged eighteen months, in 1817. Ethan Palmer died March 30, 1818. The first cabin was built by Isaac Griswold. Edward Phelps built one a few days after. Both were built a few days after the two families came into the wilderness, in 1806. Phelps built the first frame barn, in 1811. The first wheat was sown in the summer of 1806, by the Phelps and Griswold families. Edward Phelps planted the first orchard, in 1808, and some of the trees are still standing, immediately opposite the residence of Squire Homer M. Phelps. The trees were brought, on horseback, from Granville. The first brick house was built, by Col. George Osborne, about 1821. The first frame house was built by Squire Lee or Olmsted. Edward Phelps and Simeon Moore both built the same year—1821. Edward Phelps and Abram Phelps cut the first tree for the purpose of improvement, on the bottom east of Blendon corners. The first tavern in the township was opened about the year 1821. It was a small frame house, located at Blendon corners, and its landlord was Francis C. Olmsted. The first saw- and grist-mill was erected by Squire Timothy Lee, near Central college, on the Big Walnut, about 1814. The stream was then known as the Gahanna, or Big Belly, the latter being the name of an Indian well known in the country. Soon after the Lee mill was put in operation Dr. Pickett established a saw-mill near the site of Westerville, and, about the same time, Squire Gideon Hart put up one on Big run. The first burial place was the cemetery near J. W. Jamison's, on the Columbus pike. The lot was donated by Robert Jamison. The first road was what is now known as the Granville and Worthington road, the line of which was run through, in 1805, by Colonel Kilbourne, of Worthington. The timber was cut later. The mails were carried through on this road, on horse-back, in early years, from Zanesville to Urbana.

THE FIRST SCHOOLS.

Salina Griswold taught the first school in Blendon township. She was a sister of Isaac Griswold's, and had, as her only pupils, her little nieces and nephews, and the children of Mr. Phelps' family. A barn, built by Edward Phelps, in 1811, and still standing, just a few rods east of Squire Homer Phelps' residence, served as the school-house. Other schools were held not long after the above, in shops or barns, which belonged to Francis Olmsted and Ethan Palmer. The first school-house was, probably, the one erected in 1814, in the north-east corner of what is now known as the Jamison graveyard. There was another school-house, built of logs, just south of Mr. Griswold's. A singing school was conducted as early as 1818, by Squire Congar Wright.

CIVIL HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The records of the township have been preserved, and from them we take several important and interesting items of early civil history. Blendon township was originally organized in 1815, by the name of Harrison, the old township known by that name, having been in the territory which, in 1810, was set apart to Pickaway county.

The first page of the old book of township records shows that, on March 6, 1815, on the petition of Elisha Bidwell, John Matoon, John Cooper, and others, it was ordered that the second township in the seventeenth range of the United States military district, be erected into a township, to be called and known by the name of Harrison, and it was further ordered that the first election should be held at the house of Conger Wright, on the first Monday in April, 1815. The election was held agreeably to the commissioners' order, and the following officers elected: Robert McCutcheon, town clerk; Isaac Harrison, George Osborne, and Garrit Sharp, trustees; John Cooper, treasurer; Edward Phelps, lister and appraiser; John Yovel, appraiser; Oliver Clark, and John D. Coe, constables; Reuben Carpenter, and Edward Phelps, overseers of the poor; Simeon Moore, and Samuel McDannald, fence viewers; John Yovel, Francis Olmsted, Christian Smothers, and Elisha Bidwell, supervisors; Conger Wright, and Isaac Griswold, justices of the peace.

"The honorable trustees of Harrison township met on the 23d of December, 1815, and laid the following town tax, which is as follows, to-wit: To each stud-horse, twenty-five cents; to each gelding and mare, twelve and a half cents; to each cow, and neat cattle, six and a fourth cents; for the purpose of paying all necessary expenses against the township, amounting to fourteen dollars and twelve and a half cents."

The treasurer's report, made April 1, 1816, showed that the amount of the tax imposed was fourteen dollars and twelve and a half cents. The expenses amounted to seven dollars and ninety cents.

The name of the township was changed to Blendon on the 8th of December, 1824, by order of the county commissioners.

Previous to separate organization, Blendon township was attached, for civil purposes, to Sharon. It includes just twenty-five square miles, and is in the same shape as originally laid out.

The present township officers are the following: William Sharp, H. Ridenour, and A. Wright, trustees; L. R. Goodspeed, treasurer; H. T. Sibel, clerk; R. R. Arnold, Ezekiel Dubois, justices of the peace; Geo. Watt, (president), L. Schott, J. N. Miller, S. Kahler, Chas. Holt, A. J. Gantz, D. C. Lane, and E. Matthile, board of education.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

The old Presbyterian church of Blendon was made up of the two elements of this denomination, from the two tides of immigration which met and mingled into Franklin county—the New Englanders and the Virginians. Those of the latter current of population who were members of the church, were mostly the descendants of

the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. The earliest of the pioneers had no religious meetings, but in 1812 those of the denomination of which we here give the history, had preaching in their neighborhood. The famous Rev. James Hoge came to Blendon occasionally in the year mentioned. His first sermon and, no doubt, the first Presbyterian service held in the township, was at the residence of Robert McCutcheon, a log cabin, standing about in the middle of what is now State street, in the village of Westerville. Services were afterward held, every six weeks, at the residence of John Cooper. The first regular place for holding religious meetings was a log school-house standing in the northeast corner of what is now known as the Jamison grave-yard, built about 1814. It was not long before this school-house was found inadequate for the accommodation of the congregations that assembled to hear Mr. Hoge preach, and in 1820 an addition was built. The Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Washburn came into the vicinity in the winter of 1816–17. He began missionary work in Blendon in 1818, and it was largely through his efforts, a sufficient number of people being converted and made anxious for that result, that a church was organized in the township. The Presbyterian church of Blendon came into being in 1820, and was called Lebanon church, after Lebanon, Virginia. The original members of the church who brought their letters from Worthington, were John Cooper and Mrs. Polly Cooper, Samuel McDannald and Mrs. Belle McDannald, Robert McCutcheon and Mrs. Mary McCutcheon, John Yovel and Mrs. Jennie Harrison, William Watt and Mrs. Bell. Isaac Harrison joined, at the same time, by profession of faith. Soon after, the following persons became members: Mrs. Rachel Curtiss, Katy Curtiss, Ralph Smith, William Hall, and Alexander Smith. The number of members, at or after the time of organization, was fifteen. The first elders were Isaac Harrison and John Yovel. When there was no preaching, the people were accustomed to assemble and listen to the reading of a sermon. The readers were usually Squire Timothy Lee, Deacon Harrison or Captain Peter Lawson. A singing class was organized among the young people by Squire Cruger Wright, as early as 1818. Ebenezer Washburn was the regular preacher. About 1826 he removed from Genoa to Worthington, but continued to preach to the Blendon church. The project of building a house of worship began to be discussed in the same year. At first there was some disagreement between the members living on Alum creek and those on Big Walnut, as to the location, but the matter was compromised by fixing the location between the two streams, and in the geographical center of the township. Squire Timothy Lee donated a piece of ground for the purpose, and a substantial and, for those times, a tasteful and commodious house was erected and dedicated in the autumn of 1829. It stood near the center of the present grave-yard, and just across the road from the present old building. A protracted meeting was held here the week after the opening of the house, in which Mr. Washburn was assisted by Rev. Ahab Jenks, a Congregational minister, who came to Ohio in 1822. Many converts were made, among them Squire Timothy Lee. On the night of the Sunday following, the church was burned. It was, doubtless, the work of an incendiary. Most of the members had gone to Worthington, to be present at sacramental services. The ruins of the building which had cost them so much toil and expense, confronted them on their return. They gathered around the still glowing embers, and held a prayer-meeting. Though cast-down, they were not discouraged. The next year they erected the edifice, which is still standing, upon land donated by Edward Phelps. The building was not completed at first, but was used for two years in an unfinished state, with temporary seats and pulpit. In 1833 it was finished and formally dedicated. At the same time Ebenezer Washburn was installed as pastor. In 1830 those members of the Blendon church—sixteen in number—who lived in Delaware county, were set off by the Presbytery, and constituted the First Presbyterian church of Genoa. The years following the dedication of the church at Blendon, were years of healthy growth and prosperity. The year 1840 was marked by a powerful revival. Mr. Washburn retained the position of pastor until 1858. The field remained vacant, with temporary supplies, until 1860, when Rev. J. C. Tidball was installed. He preached for a number of years, and was succeeded by Rev. R. G. Adams. He gave place to Kev. Reuben Holm, and he to William E. Mock in 1874.

About the year 1860, the question of removing the church to Westerville began to be agitated. The Central College church, which had been organized in the mean time, had drawn off those members who lived in the eastern part of the township, and the church edifice, growing old and needing repairs, was found to be entirely on one side of the congregation. Wisdom dictated a removal. In the removal of 1863, a subscription paper was circulated, and preparations began for the erection of a Presbyterian house of worship in Westerville. In 1864 the substantial brick edifice, now in use, was completed and dedicated, and the old house abandoned. Prominent in this movement was Elder G. L. Houghton, a man of great energy, foresight, and enterprise. The first years of the church in its new home were marked by progress and increase in members and influence. A Sabbath-school was organized, which grew rapidly under the superintendence of Elder L. B. Keeler. The Rev. Mr. Tidball closed his labors with the Blendon church in 1869, removing to Columbus to assume the pastorate of the Hoge church. After that, the pulpit was temporarily filled by Prof. Garst, of Otterbein college, and the Rev. C. C. B. Duncan, until Rev. H. M. Robertson became pastor. He was succeeded, in the spring of 1877, by the Rev. Alex. U. Carson, the present pastor. The officers of the church, at present, are as follows: J. W. Jamison, J. McChan, Humphrey Bard, T. Ward, and S. Timmons, elders; G. A. Brewer, William Beal, and S. Timmons, trustees; S. Timmons, treasurer; T. Ward, Sabbath-school superintendent.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was indirectly an offshoot of the original Presbyterian church of Blendon, though it came into organic being

from the impulsion of the same forces that founded Central college. The New School synod of Ohio, and the Presbytery of Marion, determining to found a college in the central or northwestern part of the State, were influenced to locate it in Blendon by the proposition of Squire Timothy Lee to give one hundred acres of land on such condition. The school being established, it was thought desirable to organize a church in close relations to the institution, both as to locality and ecclesiastical connection; hence the formation of the Central College church, in 1843. In pursuance of a resolution of the trustees of the college, a meeting was called for the organization of the church. Rev. L. A. Sawyer presided, and the Rev, Ebenezer Washburn was also present, and took part in the exercises. Sixteen persons presented letters, and were organized into a church. How many of them were from the Blendon church the record does not show. Timothy Lee and Stillman Tucker were elected elders, and President Sawyer became the active minister of the church, which immediately began holding services in the college building. Mr. Sawyer continued to supply the pulpit, until he resigned the presidency of the college, in 1846. The Rev. J. Covert, next president, took charge of the church the same year, and remained until 1848. The pastorate was, for a time, vacant, but Rev. Edmund Garland became the minister in 1849, remaining until 1851. Rev. Levi B. Wilson became regular pastor in 1853, and resigned in 1855. During all of these years the church was regarded as an appendage of the college. Its membership was small from the beginning, not exceeding twenty-five in number until 1862. In 1860 the Rev. Henry Bushnell came to the college, and was induced to take charge of the school. Both school and church prospered under his control. At a later period, the pulpit was supplied by Mr. Washburn, Rev. Warren Jenkins, Rev. Anson Smythe, Rev. H. B. Scott, Rev. I. M. King, and Rev. J. C. Campbell, each of whom served for about a year. Rev. Levi P. Sabin began his labor in 1868, and continued three years. It was largely through his labors that the present commodious house was built, in 1870. The Blendon Presbyterian church and the Central College church were brought into union again, and placed under one pastoral charge, on the seventeenth of September, 1872, the Rev. H. M. Robertson preaching in both until 1877, when Mr. Carson succeeded him. The officers of the Central College church for 1879 are: O. C. McDannald, Charles Watt, Alfred McLeod, elders; C. E. McDannald, De Witt Gates, Wm. Linn, Frank Wilber, Charles Hempsted, trustees; Alvin Wright, treasurer.

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE BAPTIST CHURCH

had its origin in Genoa township, Delaware county, and only its late history belongs to Blendon. It was organized in 1832, with John Nutt, Daniel Dusenbury, Nancy Dusenbury, Lydia Sebring, Charles McLeod, Alfred McLeod, Rebecca McLeod, and Sally Nutt, with some others, as members. The church was removed to Central college, in 1868, in which year the church edifice was also constructed. The house, which is still in use, was built by a committee consisting of Charles McLeod, Joseph Clapham, and S. Hildreth, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars, and the lot was donated by Elder S. G. Barber. The church was dedicated January 24, 1869, by Elder Randall, of Columbus. The first regular preacher was Elder P. Kelsey. Although the membership has always been small, and at present includes but eighteen members, the organization has always been kept up. The church is at present without a regular pastor. Its officers are as follows: Joseph Clapham and S. Hildreth, deacons; Charles McLeod, clerk; Joseph Clapham, treasurer; Joseph Clapham, Charles McLeod, and I. N. Farmer, trustees.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

A Methodist class was organized in Blendon as early as 1819, though there was preaching in the township several years before. The members at first were Reuben Carpenter, John Mattoon, Isaac Tinkham, Thomas Ingalls, Garrit Sharp, Ezra Sammis, John Bishop, and the Westervelts—Matthew, Peter, and William. The first presiding elder was William Swazey. A small church was built of hewed logs, south of Westerville. The class prospered, and grew in numbers and activity. Nineteen years later, or in 1838, the present church was built. It was erected upon a lot, donated for the purpose, by Matthew Westervelt, and cost about three thousand dollars. The society at that time was a large one, and consisted of members from both sides of Alum creek. The first trustees were Thomas McCloud, Isaac Tinkham, Artemas Cutler, John Mattoon, Ezra Sammis, and Reuben Carpenter. Cutler was an occasional exhorter. The church is, at present, in a flourishing condition, and has a large membership. Its officers are the following: H. Dyxon, T. H. Torrence, T. H. Connard, John Budd, L. R. Goodspeed, J. H. Henderson, George Kirts, Isaac Thompson, W. R. Wyant, Samuel Wood, stewards; S. Budd, A. C. Elliott, local preachers.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

Otterbein station is a congregation of the United Brethren in Christ, at Westerville. Its history is interwoven with the history of Otterbein university, as the two have grown up together. It was organized early in the year 1848, by the Rev. Isaac Kretsinger, and continued to worship during that year and part of the year following, in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since then its meetings have been held in some of the college buildings, or in the chapel, as at present. Rev. Isaac Kretsinger was the first pastor, and the original members were Rev. Lewis Davis, Rebecca Davis, Prof. W. R. Griffith, Mrs. Griffith, and Mr. Thompson. The following are the names of the successive pastors: 1848, I. Kretsinger, one year; 1849, Henry Jones, one year; 1850, George Hathaway, one year; 1851, J. Winter and J. Winn, one year; 1852, Lewis Davis, one year; 1853, W. W. Davis, one year; 1854, Israel Sloan, one year; 1855, J. S. Davis, one year; 1856–7, Lewis Davis, two years; 1858, J. H. Brundige, one year; 1859, William Hanby, one year; 1860, A. Owen and J. M. Spang-

ler, one year; 1861, Lewis Davis, one year; 1862, S. W. Zeller, one year; 1863–4, William Millar (resigned to go into the army, in May, 1864), eighteen months; 1864–5 J. Weaver, eighteen months; 1866, William Fisher, one year; 1867–9, J. B. Resler, three years; 1870, J. G. Bowersox, one year; 1871–4, E. S. Chapman, four years; 1875–9, J. S. Mills, five years. The conference year does not fully coincide with the calender year. Most of the pastorates began about the first of October preceding the date named, and ended about the same time in the year named. The church now numbers three hundred and twenty members. It has a Sabbath-school of two hundred members, which was organized by electing Prof. J. Haywood, superintendent in 1851. Its present superintendent is Prof. J. E. Guitner. This Sabbath-school has a normal department, in charge of President H. A. Thompson, D. D., for the training of Sunday-school teachers. It also supports a mission school at Manoh, West Africa. The present faculty of Otterbein university, and the bishop of the Ohio district, are members of this church.

THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

The church of this denomination is the youngest of the several church organizations of Westerville village and Blendon township. It was organized in the fall of 1877, and the neat church edifice was built the same year, and dedicated December 1st. It cost two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. The constituent members were Samuel Rigal, Mrs. Amanda Rigal, Mrs. Elizabeth Ridenour, Mrs. Catharine Kroener, Amy Baldwin, George Ritter, Catharine Ritter, Mary Glick, Mrs. Cheever, and Mrs. Elizabeth Perdue. The church was organized by Rev. E. Wingard, and the house of worship by the Rev. H. J. Bowman. The first pastor was Rev. C. L. Crowther, and he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. W. W. Sherrick. The present officers of the church are as follows: Samuel Rigal, Henry Ridenour, George Rigal, G. S. Ritter, trustees; Henry Ridenour, steward; George S. Ritter, class leader; Rev. W. W. Sherrick, Sabbath-school superintendent.

THE GREAT CAMP MEETING, AND ITS LEADING EPISODE.

The year 1838 is remembered as the year of the great camp meeting. The meeting resulted in the making of many converts, and it is noteworthy for another reason. It was at this protracted religious service that the necesity for a school, under the Methodist auspices, suggested itself to the leading men of the church, and that the first steps were taken which led to the establishment of the Blendon young men's academy. But it was because of a peculiarly old time incident that the meeting became widely heard of and much talked about. The grounds selected for the great gathering were on the farm of Matthew Westervelt, just south of the present college campus. The principal speaker was the Rev. James Gilruth, and he was assisted by Revs. Uriah Heath, Jacob Young, and others. Preacher Gilruth was a native of North Carolina, and came to central Ohio with Harrison's army. He was a man of unusual force, mentally and physically, stood nearly six feet high, weighed about two hundred pounds, and was of powerful build. It was said that he was the only man in Blendon township who could throw a certain heavy axe over the steeple of the old court house, in Franklinton. At the camp meeting the rowdies organized under the leadership of a notorious bully and rough, from Delaware, or some of the northern counties, and committed several disgraceful acts. While the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn was preaching, on Saturday evening, this bully, supported by his gang of roughs, undertook to pull down the stands that were used to support the lights. He succeeded in pulling, or breaking, down the one nearest the pulpit, when he was caught by a guard, who intended to hand him over to a magistrate. Athough the guard was one of the largest and strongest men in the township, the bully caught him up and threw him to the ground, as easily as if he were a child, and started around the pulpit for the purpose of extinguishing another light. Just at this time the Rev. Gilruth slipped quietly from his place on the platform, behind the speaker, and took up a position, which was directly in the bully's way, to the other light. The huge, hulking form of the rough soon confronted the preacher, and the two were immediately engaged in a scuffle. The evil-doer seized Mr. Gilruth, evidently expecting to serve him as he already had the guard upon the other side of the platform. But he was mistaken in his ability. Gilruth showed himself a "fighting parson" of no mean power. The preacher gave him a jerk as he came and threw him ten or twelve feet forward, flat upon the ground. The bully jumped up, shook himself and caught at the preacher a second time, but again found himself landed, as at first, a considerable distance from the impelling power. A third time he attempted to bring the Rev. Gilruth down. They clinched and struggled; both fell, but the parson was on top. The bully gave up, saying, to those foremost in the crowd which had gathered around them, "take him off, he is too much for me." Upon this Gilruth got up, caught his antagonist by the arm, lifted him to his feet, and started to deliver him to the proper authority. To do this it was necessary to cross Alum creek. When they reached its bank the beaten bully objected to crossing on foot, and wanted to be carried over in a wagon. Gilruth made no reply, but marched him through the water, up the opposite bank and to the house of a justice of the peace, who, after a trial, sent him to the county jail. After that there was peace at the camp meetings, in Blendon and its vicinity.

POST-OFFICES.

There are three post-offices in the township, the first established being the one at Blendon corners, originally called Harrison, but changed to the present name when the name of the township was altered. It was established in 1824. Isaac Griswold was the first postmaster. The present postmaster is Thomas Ballard. The Westerville post-office was established in 1846, and Jacob B. Connelly was its first postmaster. Mrs. M. Coggeshall is postmistress at present. The Blendon Institute office was established in 1841, and its name was changed to

Central College in the year following. Austin Stibbins was the first postmaster. A. Wright is the present postmaster.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

of Blendon are very small. Beside the broom manufactory of M. C. Howard, there are not more than half a dozen establishments in the township. There is a grist-mill in Westerville, which is run by Dennis & Slough. It was originally owned by Squire Lee, and located at Central College, but the machinery was removed from there to Westerville, in 1873, by William Thayer. It was burned down and rebuilt in 1876. The only permanent saw-mill is that owned by E. C. Brett, and situated in the north part of Westerville. J. W. Everill has extensive tile works, established in 1875. The foundry, at present owned by Mayor T. J. Alexander, was started by Alexander & Smith, in 1862. A patent fence is the principal article manufactured. A spoke factory has been lately started in Westerville, by John S. Hall, of Columbus.

THE WESTERVILLE DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized in 1871. It is composed of farmers of the townships of Plain, Jefferson, Mifflin, Clinton, Sharon, Perry, and Blendon, in Franklin county, and of Harlem, Genoa, Orange, Berkshire, Berlin, and Trenton, in Delaware county. The officers elected in 1871 were: W. R. Parsons, president; D. S. Houghton, vice-president; E. J. Yokum, secretary. The organization was effected hastily and at short notice. In 1872 the society was more thoroughly organized, and measures taken looking toward permanent establishment. A mass meeting was held at Westerville, April 11, at which Mr. W. R. Parsons proposed to be one of fifteen or twenty persons to purchase land, and fit the same in suitable manner as a place for holding the affairs of the society. In a very short time a sufficient number of gentlemen had signified their willingness to enter into the arrangement suggested. They were: W. R. Parsons, W. S. Clymer, T. F. Houghton, James M. Fuson, William Frazier, W. R. Samuels, George Shanks, Dr. C. P. Landon, Dr. Andrus, Wm. J. Phelps, George Dusenbury, William Rowe, Nathan Hutches, William Cooper, J. C. Vance, and C. A. Redding. These stockholders, through a committee appointed for the purpose—Dr. Andrus and C. A. Redding—purchased from the Rev. Daniel Bonebrake, and the Rev. J. B. Resler, a tract of thirty acres of land, which forms the present grounds of the society. A good half-mile track has been laid out, suitable buildings put up for the various exhibits, and other improvements made. A log house, built in the centennial year, and an exact counterpart of those in which the pioneers lived, is one of the most interesting objects on the grounds.

Following are the officers of the society in 1879:

William Frazier, Westerville, president; George Wagner, Hope, vice-president; C. F. Palmer, Westerville, secretary; William Cooper, Westerville, treasurer; directors, Wm. Taylor, Plain, one year; L. W. Babbitt, Plain, two years; Eli Segner, Jefferson, one year; George Shanks, Jefferson, two years; F. B. Dean, Mifflin, one year; Milo Horlocker, Mifflin, two years; Ed. Stanley, Clinton, one year; J. W. Robbins, Clinton, two years; Abram Moore, Sharon, one year; W. R. Parsons, Sharon, two years; C. A. Redding, Blendon, one year; H. Ridenour, Blendon, two years; Jacob Davis, Perry, one year; J. M. Thomas, Perry, two years—Franklin county; S. Fairchild, Harlem, one year; T. M. Cole, Harlem, two years; John Copeland, Genoa, one year; Wm. Alkire, Genoa, two years; John Bale, Orange, one year; Wm. Clymer, Orange, two years; Briggs Cornell, Berkshire, one year; Roswell Cook, Berkshire, two years; Wm. Beardsley, Berlin, one year; Geo. Ridgeway, Berlin, two years; N. Perfect, Trenton, one year; E. J. Condit, Trenton, two years—Delaware county; Wm. Frazier, J. H. Bale, and W. Alkire, finance committee; Wm. Clymer, C. A. Redning, and H. Ridenour, executive committee; S. W. Babbitt, marshal; S. M. Park, chief of police.

WESTERVILLE.

The village of Westerville was laid out by Matthew Westervelt in July, 1839. It is, at present, a village of about fifteen hundred inhabitants, and is chiefly famous as being the seat of Otterbein university.

The first tavern kept in the village, was in the house now occupied by Dr. Cable, and the proprietor was Jotham Clark. It was opened in 1836.

The first store was kept by J. B. Connelly, where Squire Snowdy's now is, in the year 1838. Sylvanus and W. H. Budd were the next to engage in business, and not long after they started, the firm of Harvey & Slaughter came into existence. John Beal, still in business in Westerville, began in 1856, and is probably the oldest merchant in the village—that is, has been in active business more years than any other of the present number.

The village has now a population of about fifteen hundred. It has four of the six churches in the township, good schools, and its full share of the various societies and other institutions that abound in villages. It is a strong temperance town, and of healthful morals generally. In appearance it is rivaled by but few of the boroughs of its size in the State.

ORGANIZATION OF THE VILLAGE.

A preliminary meeting of the citizens of Westerville was called in the fall of 1857, and a committee of five appointed to report the boundaries of the village at a subsequent meeting. This was held December 19, 1857. The report upon boundaries was accepted, and a committee was appointed to proceed to perfect the corporation. This committee consisted of James Langham, R. R. Arnold, E. Munson, John H. Judy, and John Haywood. A petition to the county commissioners was prepared, and eighty-seven names were signed to it. This petition was acted on, and the incorporation granted by the commissioners July 19, 1858, and a record duly made of the same. The first election was held October 11th of the same year, and the following officers chosen: John Haywood, mayor; Thomas McFadden, recorder; James Langham, R. M. Walker, P. E. Guitner, C. A. Redding, and C. May, trustees.

The first regular meeting of the trustees (council) was held October 21st, and with other proceedings, William Hays was chosen marshal, and Daniel Guitner, treasurer, to serve until the regular election.

John Haywood, the first mayor of the village, is still one of its residents. He is a native of Chautauqua county, New York, a graduate of Oberlin, and has been a resident of Westerville since 1851, and nearly all that time has held the position he now occupies—a professorship in Otterbein university.

The present officers of the corporation are the following: T. J. Alexander, mayor; John Knox, John Beal, J. H. Torrence, Abram Cooper, Isaac Thompson, John Haywood, council; L. R. Goodspeed, treasurer; Joseph Knox, marshal.

A substantial building, including a commodious hall, post-office, prison, mayor's office, and other apartments, for public or official use, was erected in 1875. It is of brick, two stories in height, and cost about three thousand, five hundred dollars.

VILLAGE SCHOOLS.

Prior to November, 1867, the village had but one school building, familiarly known as the "brick schoolhouse." This building contained one large recitation room, and, at the time of its erection, was regarded as a model for size and convenience. It was built in 1855, and, at that time, was supposed to be sufficient for the purpose designed—the accommodation of the youth of the village, for at least ten years. But in less than five years the increase in population made it necessary to furnish two additional rooms for school purposes. The schools of the village attained no particular prominence in the county, until after the erection, in 1866–7, of the large brick edifice, known as the "union school-building."

Professor A. J. Willoughby was elected superintendent of the schools, in 1867. There were three or four departments, but soon after, a more modern system of grading, and thorough course of study was adopted. Under the able management of Professor Willoughby, the schools soon attained a high degree of excellence. After the resignation of Professor Willoughby, at the close of the school year, 1873, Professor W. Y. Bartles was elected superintendent. The course of study was revised, many improved methods of teaching introduced, and some important changes in text books made. Professor Bartles resigned in 1877, and Professor John Clark was elected superintendent. He is the present incumbent. The schools now have five departments, and the course of study has been so arranged that students graduating may enter the freshman class in Otterbein university. The schools were never in a more prosperous condition than at present. The enumeration of 1879 shows a school population of three hundred and fifty-nine, and the school board intend to remodel the present school building, and to add two recitation rooms.

SOCIETIES.

BLENDON LODGE, NO. 339, F. AND A. M.,

was organized February 24, 1862, with the following charter members: T. M. Copeland, T. J. Alexander, C. W. Smith, Daniel Shipe, C. B. Hempsted, F. A. Bull, A. G. Stevenson, P. Westervelt, A. Park, and M. R. Spurgeon. The first officers were: G. M. Copeland, W. M.; F. A. Bull, S. W.; A. G. Stevenson, J. W.; P. Westervelt, treasurer; T. J. Alexander, secretary; D. Shipe, S. D.; M. R. Spurgeon, J. D.; A. Park, tyler. The present officers are: W. Y. Bartels, W. M.; G. W. Clark, S. W.; L. D. West, J. W.; Jas. J. Knox, treasurer; H. F. Sibel, secretary; C. Duesenbury, S. D.; J. P. Horn, J. D.; E. Weibling, tyler.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Rainbow Lodge, No. 327, was organized August 7, 1857. The charter members were: C. A. Vananda, David Leib, A. G. Stevenson, J. W. Jamison, and Theophilus Jones. The first officers were as follows: J. W. Jamison, N. G.; C. A. Vananda, V. G.; A. G. Stevenson, secretary; D. Leib, treasurer. The present officers are: C. Dyxon, N. G.; C. M. Sammis, V. G.; O. B. Phillips, recording secretary; T. J. Alexander, permanent secretary; L. R. Goodspeed, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Westervelt Lodge, No. 1239, was instituted November 1, 1878, with the following officers: H. T. Sebel, I.; E. Weibling, I. D.; S. Timmons, A. D.; J. B. King, P. D.; W. Y. Bartels, F. R.; H. A. Guitner, R.; W. O. Rowe, guide; C. Allen, treasurer.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Company C, Fourteenth (infantry) regiment, Ohio national guard, was raised at Westerville, Ohio, mainly through the efforts of Captain I. N. Custer, Captain E. P. Vance, and Quartermaster H. A. Guitner, in August and September, 1877. The company was mustered on October 1, 1877, by Captain C. S. Ammel, Company A, Fourteenth (infantry) regiment, Ohio national guard, and was assigned to the Fourteenth regiment, as Company C, taking the place, in the regiment, of the Franklin Guards, of Columbus, who had disbanded. The company organized by electing I. N. Custer, captain; E. P. Vance, first lieutenant; and S. Timmons, second lieutenant. In January, 1877, Captain Custer resigned, and E. P. Vance was elected to fill the vacancy, with S. Timmons, first lieutenant, and H. Schick, second lieutenant. The company has seventy-seven members at the time of this writing [September, 1879], accounted for as follows: Commissioned officers, three; non-commissioned officers, thirteen; musician, one; wagoner, one; privates, fifty-nine.

THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION,

of Westerville, was incorporated April 17, 1877, and began business in June, following. The officers are: J. Weaver, president; H. A. Thompson, vice president; John Knox, treasurer; J. B. Resler, secretary. The association issues certificates upon the life plan, which mature only at death, and on the life maturity plan, which mature at death and in from twelve to twenty-five years during life. The uniform assessment plan is used by which all divisions and classes are discarded, and an exact equality, proportioned to age, is maintained between all the members of the association. The associa-

tion had the remarkable good fortune to operate eighteen months, and secure over a thousand members before a death occurred. The association has met with such favor with the public, that at this date [October 24, 1879] there are over one thousand, eight hundred members, covering risks aggregating over two and one-half millions of dollars as an assessment basis. The assessments are graduated to the age of the members, in such a way that, on an average, it will cost the old and the young the same amount to secure the same amount of benefit. The aim is to afford protection upon terms equitable, cheap, and safe, and the generous patronage of the public shows that the efforts of the managers to afford protection at cost, are appreciated.

The Westerville Cornet band is composed as follows: C. Smith, W. C. Reese, G. Wagner, J. C. Redding, S. M. Hanby, W. O. Redding, T. Whitehead, S. Timmons, C. Dyxon, G. Whitehead, L. E. Custer, D. Kenyon, W. Young, J. Price. C. Ranney, W. Wellen, H. Custer. Prof. W. C. Reese is instructor. This band was organized in the month of October, 1878. D. C. Kenyon, president; L. E. Custer, vice president; S. M. Hanby, treasurer; W. O. Redding, secretary.

BUSINESS IN WESTERVILLE IN 1879.

Following is a list of the business houses of Westerville, in the fall of 1879: J. F. Shoddy, J. P. Horn, Rowe & Bartles, G. W. Robinson, S. Budd, groceries; H. Dyxon, J. Beal & Son, P. E. Guitner & Co., dry goods; L. R. Goodspeed, S. Jarvis, hardware; Joseph Knox, E. P. Vance, W. Sammis, drugs; George Duesenbury, L. Cunningham, Jaspar Spooner, —— Pierson, boots and shoes; J. Westervelt, J. Weibling & Son, furniture; S. M. Hanby, M. Weibling, harness shops; M. D. Waters, R. Andrix, Price Bros., meat markets; L. R. Foster, bakery; S. Fry, A. Spayd, jewelers; Mrs. Lottie Newcomb, Mrs. Bright, milliners; J. Founce, tinware; Isaac Traubb, merchant tailor; Frank Bull, proprietor Commercial house; E. J. Cox, H. Swartz, W. J. Wharey, blacksmiths.

PHYSICIANS.

Most of the physicians of Blendon have been located in Westervelt. In early years the people of the township relied upon the Worthington doctors. Among the first in the township were: Drs. A. G. Stevenson, Thomas McFadden, and J. W. Durant. Dr. Stevenson bought property, and remained some years in the community. Dr. McFadden is still a resident, but has a professorship in Otterbein university, and is not in active practice of his profession. Dr. Ritchie was another practitioner at an early date, in the township, and lived on Big Walnut. Drs. Clark, Charles Balsar, and McLeod have also been located at Central college. The first physician of long and regular practice, thoroughly identified with the community, was Dr. G. W. H. Landon. He was a student of the Ohio university, and also studied with the elder Dr. Cotton, of Marietta, and graduated in medicine from the Starling college, of Columbus. He came to Westerville in 1843, and began practice. He remained in the village until 1852, when he went to St. Joseph, Missouri., where he died in 1862. He was a medical director of the department of St. Joseph, and was a nominee for the office of State treasurer of Missouri, at the time of the inception of the Republican party. Later he was associated with the Gratz Brown and Bell movement. He enjoyed an extensive practice in Westerville, and the surrounding country. Dr. Chauncey P. Landon, brother of the above, graduated from the Ohio university, at Athens, in 1844, and from the Starling medical college in 1850, immediately after which he went into practice at Westerville, in which place, and at his country home, five miles south, he has resided most of the time. He was in the Union army in 1863–4–5, as surgeon of the One Hundred and Thirty-third regiment of Ohio volunteers, and was also post-surgeon at one of the forts on the James river. He has had a very extensive practice. Dr. Abner Andrews is another practitioner of Westerville, who has had a long term of service at his profession. He began practice in the villiage in 1850, and a year later graduated from the Eclectic medical institute of Cincinnati. He has been in Westerville all the time since beginning practice, except a short interval when he was obliged to give up practice on account of his health, and studied law, in Cleveland. His son, Frank Herman Andrews, a graduate of the Starling medical college, is his partner. Dr. D. W. Coble, a graduate of the Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, of the year 1877, has been practicing, in Westerville, since 1871. The other physicians of the village, are: Drs. A. O. and Giles T. Blair, J. O. Dawson, and D. M. Clark. The elder Dr. Blair is one of the widely known practitioners of the State. He was originally from Massachusetts. He first graduated from an Allopathic, and then from a Homœopathic college; was once professor of *materia medica* in the Cleveland Homœopathic college; practiced fifteen years in Columbus, and has, during the past five years, been in Westerville. Giles T. Blair is a graduate of the Eclectic medical institute of Cincinnati, and now practices Homœopathic. He has been in practice in Westerville three years.

THE BLENDON YOUNG MEN'S SEMINARY

was an educational institution, located at Westerville, under Methodist auspices, and was the predecessor of the Otterbein university. The movement which resulted in its establishment had its inception at the great camp meeting of 1838. The subject was broached there, and talked over at the next conference, and a committee, appointed with discretionary powers, decided to open the school. February 9, 1839, an act was passed by the legislature of Ohio, incorporating the school under the title above given, and with the following trustees: Matthew Westervelt, Thomas Ingalls, Randal R. Arnold, Alexander M. G. Elliott, John W. Ladd, Willis Mattoon, George McWhirk, Alanson Bull, Jacob Young, Charles C. Baldwin, Leonidas L. Hamlin, and Nathan Emmery. Matthew Westervelt donated twenty-five acres of land on which to establish the seminary. Suitable buildings were erected, and the school was opened under the direction of J. C. Kingsley and George Blair. The school flourished for a number of years, but began to de-

cline after the opening of the Ohio Wesleyan university at Delaware, and in consequence of its patronage being thus diverted, it was decided to tender the ground and buildings to the United Brethren, on condition that they should establish a school and assume the indebtedness of the Methodist institution, amounting to about twelve hundred dollars. The tender was made by a committee consisting of Dr. G. W. H. Landon and Matthew Westervelt, at the United Brethren conference, at Lancaster, and was formally accepted.

THE OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY OF OHIO.*

This institution has been and is now known as the "Otterbein University of Ohio." It is so called from Philip William Otterbein, the founder of the church under whose auspices the university was first established, and by which it is now controlled.

It was chartered in 1849, by the legislature of Ohio, with university privileges. The names of the first trustees were: Lewis Davis, Jonathan Dresback, and William Hanby, of the Scioto annual conferenee, of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and Jacob Barger, Peter Flack, and P. Hulburt, of the Sandusky conference of the same church.

LOCATION.

The location is fixed in the charter at Westerville, Ohio, twelve miles from Columbus, the capital of the State, and on the direct line of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railroad. The college campus comprises about eight acres. The ladies' boarding hall, with its playground, occupies about one acre. The lands that were in use by the manual labor department have all been disposed of since that plan was abandoned.

BUILDINGS.

When the site was purchased, there were two buildings already erected. One was a frame building, two stories in height, and twenty-six by forty-four feet. This was used for cabinet, chapel, recitation rooms, etc. The other was an unfinished brick building, twenty-eight by sixty-six feet, three stories in height, and was used as a boarding-hall for young ladies. These afforded sufficient accommodation in the beginning. Soon there was need of a building for young men, and, in 1854, a hall was built by a friend of the institution, Mr. Jacob Saum, of the Miami Valley, and from him it was named Saum hall. It was three stories in height, and designed as a dormitory for young men. It was of rectangular form, with no pretentions to architectural beauty. As the university grew and prospered, it was soon found necessary to erect another building, which could afford a larger chapel and more commodious recitation rooms. In 1854, arrangements were made for the erection of a new building, and the work was commenced the following spring. The building was never entirely completed. The chapel was occupied, and a number of recitation-rooms, and rooms for the literary societies, were put in order. The trustees were hindered in their plans, and, for want of means, finished rooms only as they were needed. This building was burned in 1870. A religious meeting was in progress in the chapel, on the evening of the twenty-sixth of January, of that year, and the congregation had been dismissed, and the building closed up by the janitor, who resided in it. About one o'clock in the morning the alarm of fire was given. The citizens, awakened from their slumber, rushed out to witness the most extensive conflagration that had ever occurred in the community. The main college building was in flames, and the fire was making such rapid progress that all hope of staying its ravages was abandoned. In a few hours the stately edifice was reduced to a shapeless ruin. With the exception of some chemical and philosophical apparatus, and a few articles of minor importance, the loss was total, including the building, with all its furniture, the college library, of over three thousand volumes, including a copy of the Sinaitic manuscript, presented by the emperor of Russia, and the finely furnished halls and select libraries of the literary societies. The loss was estimated at fifty thousand dollars, fortunately relieved by an insurance of twenty thousand dollars. Measures were at once set on foot to replace the heavy loss to the institution. The board of trustees were summoned to meet in extra session, February 15, 1870. Meanwhile, public meetings were held in Westerville, and this community and Columbus were canvassed for subscriptions to rebuild.

When the trustees met in February, a proposition was presented to reopen the question of location, and offer the university to the community in Ohio proposing the greatest inducements in money and friends, at the regular meeting in May, 1870. When the propositions were canvassed, the one from the citizens of Westerville seemed the most favorable, although others were valuable, and it was agreed to relocate at this place.

Plans for a college building were invited from several architects, and the one drawn by R. T. Brooks, of Columbus, Ohio, was adopted. The building was advertised for proposals, and the contract finally let to A. R. Cornell, of Newark, Ohio, for twenty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-five dollars, and the material of the old building. The new building was to be completed by the first of August, 1871.

This building is an imposing structure, the extreme length of which is one hundred and seventy feet, and extreme depth one hundred and nine feet. It is four stories in height, including the basement. It contains a large chapel room, spacious society halls, library and reading room, laboratory and numerous large and convenient recitation and other rooms, amply sufficient for all existing wants.

A newspaper editor has given the following description of the building:

"The architectural design of the new building is happily conceived and makes a pleasing impression from whatever point of the compass you approach it. The height of the central portion is four stories, including that under the mansard roof, and that of the wings three stories. One of the most marked interior improvements of this building, over that of the old, is in the college chapel. Instead of the former immensely overgrown and unnecessary parallelogram, in which it was difficult for any but an experienced elocutionist to make himself heard by more than one-half the audience, we have now an auditorium, built after the style of the modern theatre, with special reference to bringing the largest number of auditors within easy hearing distance of the rostrum. A spacious gallery, extending around between the opposite points of the arc, adds greatly to the seating capacity of the room; the seats in the gallery being in almost all respects fully as desirable as those on the floor. The seating capacity of the hall is sufficient for from seven to eight hundred persons. The room is everywhere adapted to all purposes, whether for chapel uses, public worship, or commencement exercises. The Gothic style of the architecture is mainly followed in the design of the building. A large freestone slab, in the central part of the front, bears the inscription

"OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY
FOUNDED APRIL 26, 1847.

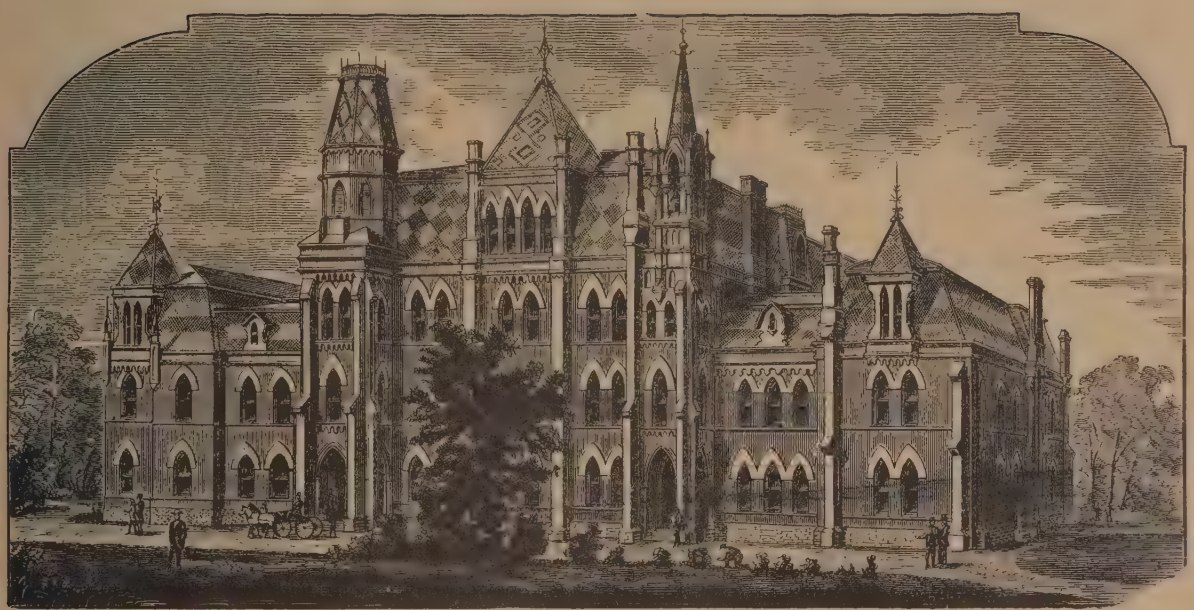
ORIGIN AND CHANGES.

A reference has already been made to the origin of the university. It may be valuable to give it in the language of the founders themselves.

"The need of education for the benefit of the church of the United Brethren in Christ being deeply felt by many of its ardent supporters, and the want of a permanent location in Ohio, where the church and its friends could concentrate their united efforts in establishing a school of learning, to give to the lovers of education an opportunity of securing it, within the influence of the same, when, in the course of Providence, in the year 1846, the Methodist Episcopal church, by their trustees, proffered to transfer, by an act of their conference, the property which constituted what was called the 'Blendon Young Men's Seminary,' and to carry into effect the measures which render it necessary to dispose of said institution, the citizens of Westerville and vicinty, at a meeting called for that purpose, agreed and proposed, by a large majority, to offer said institution to the church of the United Brethren in Christ, with a view to having the institution kept in successful operation for the benefit of those who had liberally contributed to its erection (under the control of the Methodist Episcopal church), which meeting also appointed a committee of two, to wait on the Scioto conference of the United Brethren church, then about to meet. By this committee were presented the preamble and resolutions of said meeting, embracing the situation of the institution, and the wish of its supporters. All of which was recieved by the Scioto conference, in the session at Bethlehem church, in Pickaway county, in the month of October, 1846. At this conference, a committee of investigation was ordered, which reported in favor of a purchase, and trustees were accordingly appointed. Their first regular meeting occurred April 26, 1847."

The history of this institution, like that of most of those founded in the earlier settlement of our country, affords another example of success accomplished under the most adverse circumstances. The men who founded the University were men of strong faith. The vast majority of the church were not in sympathy with such a movement—worse than this, many were actively hostile to it. They had no money, therefore, to give to its support. Not only the young people, but the fathers of the church, had to be educated to appreciate its wants. The records of the trustees, in the early days of the university show that the managers of the institution were not free from perplexity. Time and again they met, when debts were pressing them, without knowing which way to turn. They adjourned to meet again, with the assurance that succor would come, but in what direction, or from what source, they could not tell.

*Compiled from a history of the university, prepared for the Centennial exhibition, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1876.



OTTERBEIN UNIVERSITY.

CO-EDUCATION.

The men who founded this university, had no previous experience in the management of institutions of learning. In admitting ladies into the college on the same terms with gentlemen; in permitting them to recite in the same classes, take the same courses of study, and receive the same degrees, they builded better than they knew. Not being able to build and man separate institutions, they wisely concluded to put both sexes into the same school. After twenty-nine years of successful experience in the co-education of the sexes, it is generally agreed that better results are secured in mental and moral culture, better discipline obtained, and a more harmonious development of character produced, than in the old way.

Provisions were originally made for the maintenance of the manual labor syetem, but it was never brought practically into vogue, and does not now exist. The discussion, *pro* and *con*, developed much feeling.

FINANCES.

This scheme led to another trouble, which almost crushed the university. Arrangements had been made for securing an endowment fund by the sale of scholarships, but after a great deal of trouble and expense in selling the scholarships, the scheme was abandoned.

In the year 1866 it was felt that another effort must be made to endow, or no permanency could be secured. It was agreed to ask voluntary contributions from the people. Agents were put to work for this purpose, and, in view of the fact that all these years we have been carrying a debt for building and other purposes, they have done well. There is now pledged to the institution, in notes and bequests, ninety-eight thousand dollars. Of this amount, seventy-five thousand dollars is funded and bearing interest at ten per cent.

REV. LEWIS DAVIS, D. D.

If one person, more than another, can claim the honor of being the founder of the university, that honor belongs to Rev. Lewis Davis, D. D. No one has labored more faithfully in its interests, for a longer time, nor accomplished better results, than he. After the first six months, he became president of the university, and for eighteen years, amid troubles, cares, and perplexities—financial and otherwise—he was its honored head. He was one among the few who saw the need of such an institution. He was one of the committee that purchased the property, and was one of the first trustees. During his whole connection with it he was its financial head. A large portion of the present endowment was secured by him in traveling from one field of labor to another. In 1871, at the time of the dedication of the new building, in view of the uncertain condition of his health, and his years admonishing him that he should seek more moderate labor, he resigned the presidency, to accept a position in Union Biblical seminary (then about to be opened at Dayton, Ohio), as senior professor, in which capacity he has been employed ever since.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FACULTY,

from 1847 to 1873, are as follows: William R. Griffith, principal, 1847 to 1849; Rev. William Davis, 1849 to 1850; Rev. Lewis Davis, 1850 to 1857; Rev. Alexander Owen, 1858 to 1860; Rev. Lewis Davis, D. D., 1860 to 1871; Rev. Daniel Eberly, A. M., 1871 to 1872; Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., 1872, presidents. William R. Griffith, 1849 to 1850; Alexander Bartlett, 1850 to 1852; James A. Martling, 1852 to 1853; Ralph Manning Walker, 1853 to 1858; Rev. Samuel B. Allen, 1862 to 1865; John E. Guitner, 1867 to 1869, professors of the ancient languages. Lucian H. Hammond, 1858 to 1862; Rev. Samuel B. Allen, 1865 to 1867; John E. Guitner, 1869, professors of Greek. Ralph Manning Walker, 1858 to 1862; John E. Guitner, 1865 to 1867; Rev. Henry Garst, 1869, professors of Latin. Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, 1857 to 1858 professor of intellectual philosophy. Lucian H. Hammond, 1857 to 1858; Rev. Sereno W. Streeter, 1858 to 1860, professors of rhethoric and belles-lettres. Sylvester S. Dillman, 1849 to 1850; John Haywood, 1851 to 1858; Rev. Henry A. Thompson, 1862 to 1866, professors of mathematics and natural sciences. John Haywood, 1858 to 1862; Rev. Henry A. Thompson, 1866 to 1867; John Haywood, 1867, professors of mathematics. Thomas McFadden, 1858 to 1862; Thomas McFadden, 1866, professors of the natural sciences. Rev. Julius Degmeier, 1859 to 1862, professor of modern languages. John E. Guitner, 1864 to 1865, adjunct professor of languages. Jacob Zellar, 1857 to 1858; John E. Guitner, 1862 to 1864, tutors in languages. Miss Sylvia Carpenter, 1848 to 1849; Miss Lucy Carpenter, 1849 to 1850; Miss Sylvia Carpenter, 1851 to 1854; Miss Martha A. Perin, 1854 to 1855; Miss Mary L. Gilbert, 1855 to 1862; Mrs. Lizzie K. Miller, 1862 to 1863; Miss Melissa A. Haynie, 1863 to 1864; Mrs. Lizzie K. Miller, 1864 to 1869; Miss Clara L. Leib, 1869 to 1870; Mrs. Lizzie K. Miller, 1870 to 1875; Mrs. M. Fisher, 1875, principals of ladies' department.

The present faculty consists ot Rev. H. A. Thompson, D. D., president and professor of mental and moral science; John Haywood, A.M., professor of mathematics; Thomas McFadden, A. M., M. D., professor of natural sciences; John E. Guitner, A. M., professor of Greek language and literature; Rev. Henry Garst, D. D., professor of Latin language and literature; Mrs. M. A. Fisher, A. M., principal of the ladies' department; W. L. Todd, professor of instrumental music; W. C. Reese, teacher of penmanship; Mrs. Harriet E. Thompson, A. M., teacher of drawing and painting.

COURSES OF STUDY.

The collegiate department of Otterbein university offers two full courses of study, the classical and the scientific, each requiring four full years for satisfactory completion.

The classical course leads to the degree of bachelor of arts, and is, in its general character, identical with that which is offered by the leading colleges and universities of the Union. It requires long and progressive study of the Greek and the Latin languages, mathematics, natural sciences, philosophy, history, political science, metaphysics, and morals, and furnishes that knowledge and training which those who are competent to judge pronounce the paramount qualification for any profession or station in life.

The scientific course leads to the degree of bachelor of science, and is adapted to the wants of those who, for any reason, may not desire to spend in study the longer time required to complete the classical course. It does not require Greek, but will accept Greek, French, or German, instead of the Latin required. In other respects, it is not essentially different from the classical course, and classical and scientific students recite in the same classes, if their studies are the same.

The alumni records show a list of two hundred graduates, one hundred and thirty-eight of whom are gentlemen, and sixty-two, ladies. We should like to print a list of the names, if we had more space.

LIBRARY.

The University library consists of over one thousand well-selected volumes, besides pamphlets, all obtained since the great fire of 1870, and nearly all fresh publications. Books are added from time to time, as they are obtained by donation and by purchase. Connected with the library is a reading room, furnished with many of the best religious papers, newspapers and magazines.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

A very valuable means of improvement is that afforded by the literary societies. There are four of these societies, two conducted by the young men, the Philophronean and the Philomathean, and two by the young ladies, the Philalethean and the Cleiorhetean. All the societies are in a prosperous condition, and each has a commodious and well furnished hall and a valuable library.

CENTRAL COLLEGE

is the name of an educational institution of a very small village which has grown up around it.

The first educational enterprise was a school taught at this place, by the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, the pioneer of higher education in Blendon, in a building, long since destroyed.

About 1835 Squire Timothy Lee took measures toward the realization of what had long been a cherished idea—the establishment of a permanent and valuable seat of learning. With this idea in view he made liberal proposals to the new school branch of the Presbyterian church. The Presbytery of Franklin accepted his generously offered gift of money, lands, and building. He gave a tract of one hundred acres of land, and erected, at his own expense, all of the buildings necessary—a large brick dormitory, forty by sixty feet, and three stories in height, a dwelling house and two buildings for use, respectively, as chapel and recitation rooms. A charter was obtained, and the college regularly organized in 1842. Rev. L. A. Sawyer was the first president, and Rev. Ebenezer Washburn was made professor of natural philosophy, mathematics and as-

tronomy. The school flourished for a time, but met with adversities, and finally became very nearly defunct, though not until after many young men had been educated there, some of whom have since become distinguished. Mr. Sawyer remained at the head of the institution until 1846, when he was succeeded by the Rev. J. Covert. He gave place, two years later, to the Rev. Edmund Garland. Rev. Levi B. Wilson was the next president. The Rev. Henry Bushnell became president in 1860. He was succeeded by Prof. Williamson, who, like Mr. Bushnell, was very successful in his management of the school. In 1872 and the following year, the buildings were repaired, and the institution passed under the control of the presbytery of Columbus with which the presbytery of Marion was, soon after, brought to unite. Central College academy is now under the principalship of Prof. F. A. Wilbur. It aims to do academic and preparatory work for colleges, and receives pupils of either sex.

The village of Amalthea or Central College was laid out by the college board of trustees, on the lands of Squire Timothy Lee, in 1849. It has but two stores—those of F. W. Wells and A. L. McLeod, the first, a general store, and the latter, a drug store.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

NATHAN S. VINCENT,

long a resident of Blendon township, at the Alum creek bridge, on the turnpike between Westerville and Columbus, was born in Brown township, Delaware county, Ohio, October 7, 1830. He was the son of Charles and Louisa Vincent, who were emigrants from France to this country. His mental training, in a formal way, was received solely in the district schools of Delaware and Franklin counties. In 1846 or 1847 he came, with his parents, to the lower part of Blendon township, about two miles from the home now occupied by his widow. He remained with them during his young manhood, laboring on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he learned the carpenter's trade, which he chiefly pursued thenceforth, and a year or two after the war of the Rebellion broke out, he was appointed general superintendent of building at Camp Chase, near Columbus, and served in this capacity nearly two years—so long as needed by the maintenance of the war. He then retired to a farm he had purchased three miles north of Westerville, and engaged in farming. After remaining three years, he sold the place and went to reside on the farm on Alum creek, where he died on the thirteenth of June, 1879. For the last five years before his death, he was honored with successive appointments as general superientendent of the State fairs at Columbus. He was held in high esteem for his business ability and his many excellent qualities of character, and numbered a host of friends. In 1853—November 24—he was married to Miss Lauretta C. Phelps, of the same neighborhood, who is the subject of the following notice.

MRS. LAURETTA C. (PHELPS) VINCENT,

wife of the late Nathan S. Vincent, of Blendon township, was born at the old homestead, occupied for many years by her father and mother, Edward and Elizabeth (Jameson) Phelps, in that township. The date of her birth was September 18, 1835. Her parents removed to this part of Ohio from Hartford, Connecticut, in 1806, and were among the very first settlers in the region. She took the usual round of pioneer education in the country schools, and spent a year (1851–2) in Central college, then in charge of Professor Levi Wilson. After that she remained in the quiet life of home until united in the bonds of matrimony with Mr. Vincent, as before noted, to whom she remained a loving and faithful wife, through all his labors and cares, until death separated them. She now owns and occupies the homestead last purchased by him, two and a half miles south of Westerville. All the children of her marriage—seven sons and one daughter—are still surviving, and all reside with their mother, the oldest being twenty-four, and the youngest six years old. Their names, in the order of birth, are: Charles E., born December 9, 1855; Chauncey P.; born November 19, 1857; Corwin T., born December 24, 1859; Carrie F., born October 14, 1862; Joseph C., born March 26, 1866; William F., born February 14, 1868; Freddie, born March 6, 1871; and Walter B., born July 14, 1873.

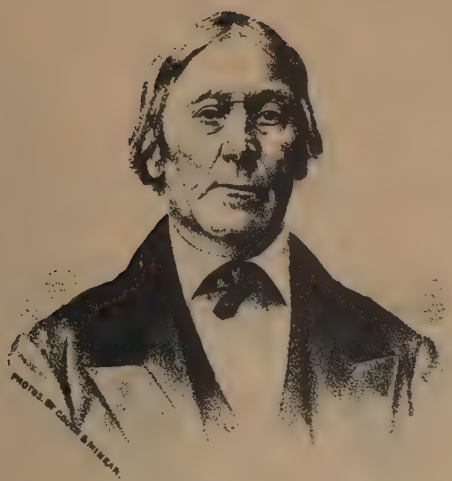
GEORGE WASHINGTON SHROCK,

an early settler, one mile south of Westerville, now deceased, was born in Romney, Virginia, December 12, 1804. His father, William Shrock, was a native of Winchester, in the same State, but was of Irish descent. While still young, he removed from Winchester to Romney, where he resided sixty years, and pursued the trade of a hatter, removing finally to Ohio, with his son, George, and dying at his house in Blendon township, December 21, 1848. The mother's maiden name was Jane Means. Her family was of Dutch origin, but she was born in New Creek, Virginia. George was brought up mainly in the family of his elder brother, Perez, with whom he learned the weaving trade, which he followed at intervals, afterwards. For some time after his majority he was also a flatboatman on the south branch of the Potomac, and engaged casually in various other labors. September 27, 1832, he was joined in marriage with Miss Rachel V. Inskip, also a native of New Creek, born there December 4, 1811. Upon the subsequent removal of the family to Ohio, she rode on horseback with the emigrating party all the way from her birth-place to the new home. From their union sprang a large family, five sons and five daughters, of whom seven are now living, namely, in the order of seniority: James, a bachelor, still residing upon the old place, near Westerville; Sarah J., now Mrs. Edward Nobles, of Washington county, Missouri; William, a farmer, in Sharon township, two miles from Westerville; Melissa, now Mrs. Benjamin F. Moody, also near Westerville; Vause, residing three miles south of the same place; Clara Arabell, at the old home; and Alfred Taylor, owner of the homestead, at which he now resides. Another son, George W. Shrock, jr., was a soldier in the Ninety-fifth Ohio volunteer infantry, during the war of the Rebellion, was wounded at the battle in front of Spanish fort, Mobile bay (the last fight of the Rebellion), April 8, 1865, and died of his wound seventeen days afterwards, in the United States general hospital, at New Orleans.

The place near Westerville, now occupied by three of his descendants, is the one first settled by Mr. Shrock, and mostly cleared up by him, upon his removal to Blendon township, about 1840. Here he resided until his death, on Christmas day, 1877, his venerable wife surviving until September 2, 1879. He was long a member and officer of the Presbyterian church, in Westerville, lived in peace with all the world, and died much lamented by the community among whom he had so long lived and labored.

SAMUEL RIGAL,

son of Philip and Catharine (Keller) Rigal, was born near Reading, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1807. His ancestors were among the foreign soldiers who settled in Pennsylvania, at the close of the Revolution. When Samuel was but nine years old, his father came to Ohio, and settled in Lithopolis, Fairfield county, as a farmer, also practicing, as opportunity afforded, his trade of weaver. The son had little chance of schooling, and pursued the labors of the farm at home, with little intermission, till he was twenty-one, when he became his own master, but continued farming. In 1828 he removed to Plain township, Franklin county, and entered sixty acres for a farm, receiving, also, one hundred and sixty acres with his young wife, formerly Miss Sarah Hay, of Fairfield county, Ohio, daughter of one of the oldest settlers in that region, to whom he was married on New Year's day, of the same year. Losing her by death, he was married, October 12, 1866, to Mrs. Amanda Miller. Upon re-marriage, he sold his farm and moved to Westerville, where he engaged in the hardware business for a year, when he retired,



JOSEPH CLAPHAM.

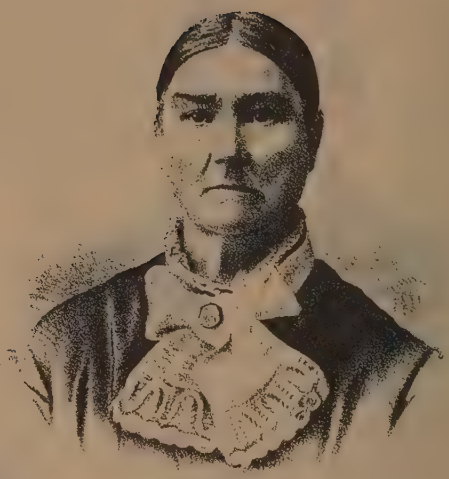
MRS. JOSEPH CLAPHAM.

A. O. Blair

N. S. VINCENT.

LAURETTA C. VINCENT.

SAMUEL RIGAL.



MRS. SAMUEL RIGAL.

HORACE SPRING.

MRS. HORACE SPRING.

(PHOTOS. BY BAKER, COLUMBUS, O.)

and has since lived a quiet life, comparatively freed from business cares, enjoying the fruits of his long and hard labors. He has had two sons—Daniel and Joseph—both of whom are dead, and three daughters—Diana, now Mrs. Daniel Ullery, wife of a farmer in Delaware county; Catharine, now Mrs. Samuel McClung, a widow, residing in Columbus, her husband having been killed by an accident in Missouri, some years ago; and Fanny, now Mrs. Jonathan Trist, wife of a farmer in Blendon township. He has never been in politics, but has held several township offices, and is, with his wife, a member of the Evangelical Association, or "Allbright" church, in Westerville.

Mrs. Amanda (Wilson) Rigal, wife of Mr. Samuel Rigal, is the daughter of John and Rebecca Wilson, who were among the earliest settlers near Newark, Licking county, Ohio, to which place they removed in 1805, from Hardy county, Virginia. In their new home they shared fully in the hardships of pioneer life—among the Indians, bears, and wolves, the latter of which still abounded in that region. There Amanda was born, May 18, 1818. She received her education solely in the primitive log school-houses of that day. In her twentieth year she was married to Anthony Miller, a young carpenter, and long a schoolfellow and playmate of hers, by whom she had eight children—three daughters and five sons—of whom four are living: Perry W., who lives on the old homestead, at New Albany; John N., a farmer in Blendon township; George W., a farmer in Livingston county, Missouri; and Mrs. Margaret E. Shrock, wife of a farmer four miles south of Westerville. Mrs. Rigal, with her first husband, removed, in 1853, from Licking county to New Albany, Plain township, Franklin county, where he died, of palsy and typhoid fever, March 6, 1862. She remained a widow something more than four years, when she was married, as already noted, to Mr. Samuel Rigal, and has since made her home with him in Westerville, where she is the mistress of a spacious and comfortable mansion, with handsome grounds about it.

JOSEPH CLAPHAM, SR.,

one of the old residents of this township, now deceased, was born in Walton, Yorkshire, England, on Christmas Day, 1793. He married Miss Sarah Hudson, of the same place. They emigrated to this country in the spring of 1818, sailing from Hull, and landing safely at Philadelphia, after a voyage of eight weeks. They removed at once to Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaming. At the expiration of five years, they came to Ohio, settling in Blendon township, in October, 1823, upon the farm then owned by Mr. John Snow, of Worthington, now known as "the Shrock place," Seven years afterwards he bought a hundred-acre farm on Big Walnut creek, one mile north of the present location of Central college, where they resided until their death, his occurring September 4, 1875, when he had almost completed his eighty-first year, and his wife's January 22, 1873, she then being aged seventy-five years and twenty-three days. They were highly respected for their useful and upright lives. Both were members of the Presbyterian church, and he, although not active in politics, had the convictions, first, of an anti-slavery Whig, and then of the Republican party. During several terms he served the people as township trustee. Five, out of a family of nine children, survive him—Joseph, a Delaware county farmer; George, a farmer near the old homestead; Thomas, a farmer in Mercer county, Missouri; and Mrs. Sarah J. Goldsmith, widow, and Miss Mary Ann Cladham, who reside at the old home. The other children died as follows: Martha, at home, October 21, 1832; Charles, at home, 1842; Mrs. Elizabeth Strong, in Bucyrus, Ohio, August 12, 1855; and John, upon his farm in the neighborhood, January 12, 1879.

HORACE SPRING,

residing about a mile east of Westerville, is one of the most venerable citizens of the township. He was born in Sandisfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 8, 1800, of mixed Dutch and Irish blood. His parents were Artemas and Sarah (Adams) Spring, his father being a farmer and stone mason. He is the oldest of fifteen children, of whom twelve lived to adult age. Both his grandfathers did honorable service in the war of the Revolution. When Horace was but eight months old his people removed to Hartford, Washington county, New York—then altogether a new country—and began the clearing of a farm, but sold out in about three years, and afterwards resided in various parts of the same township and county.

Young Spring, when but eighteen years old, determined to see the great world for himself, and to push his fortune in it. He started from home with one shirt and a pair of socks in his bundle, and thirty-seven and a half cents in his pocket. He revisited his birthplace, and afterwards went to Warehouse point and other places in Connecticut, where he worked until 1830, farming and teaming, and for some years holding a profitable interest in a line of stages running from Hartford to New Hampshire. In that year he removed to Blendon township, settling two miles south of Westerville, near the Alum creek bridge. Much of the means hardly earned in New England had been lost by various mischances, and he came to Franklin county with but seventeen dollars and fifty cents in money, and a hoe, an axe, and a hand-saw, by way of implements. With indomitable will, however, great vigor, and ceaseless industry, he set to work again and measurably recovered his means in a very few years; so that when, in April, 1836, he bought his present place for five hundred dollars, he was able to pay most of it cash down. Here his lot has since been cast, full of hard, but successfull labor, and devoid of exciting incidents and events. He has never been an office-seeker, but has several times had the post of township trustee conferred upon him. Originally a Jackson Democrat, he has since been, successively, an anti-slavery Whig and a Republican. He has lived a life without reproach, and is very highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens. March 15, 1824, he was married, in East Windsor, Connecticut, to Miss Minerva Fisk, of Warehousepoint, who died in 1873. Their children have numbered six—five sons and one daughter—all of whom survive save one, and are settled within forty miles of the old home. The daughter, Miss Elizabeth Spring, remains with her father, to cheer his declining days.

ALONZO O. BLAIR, M. D.,

the nestor, and, in his prime, the leading Homœopathic practitioner of medicine in Ohio, now a resident of Westerville, was born the son of Luther Blair, a farmer of Becket township, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 13, 1806. He received his academic education in the district schools of his native place and at Lenox academy, where he spent a year or two in faithful study. Determining to study medicine, he began to read in the office of Dr. John Cornell, in Schoharie, New York, and afterwards attended medical lectures at the Berkshire medical institute, a department of Williams college, kept in Pittsfield Massachusetts. Completing his preliminary studies at the age of twenty-two, he opened an office in Schoharie, but shortly after, in 1837, removed to Ohio, and settled at Newark, Licking county, where he again began the practice of his profession. At the expiration of seven years, he removed to Columbus, where he continued in practice until July, 1861, when he transferred his residence to Cleveland. He had, for a year or two previous, been delivering lectures from the chair of *materia medica* in the Homœopathic medical college in that city, and upon his removal there, assumed the position, in the same institution, of Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. About five years afterwards, he was elected to the presidency of the college, and retained this important post for several years, when he resigned, to devote himself solely to his lucrative and increasing practice. He was, for a time, president of the State Homœopathic Medical society, and has been a prominent member of several other professional bodies. He was also physician to the orphan asylum in Cleveland, and while in Columbus rendered similar services to the home for the friendless, and was also there a member of the city council for one term. He served the government and the disabled soldiers in Cleveland for some years as pension surgeon. He was the first physician in Central Ohio to take a decided and permanent stand as a Homœopathist, and is known throughout that region and Northern Ohio as the father of Homœopathy in the Buckeye State. In 1876 Mr. Blair removed back to Columbus, and spent two years there, when, feeling the increasing weight of years and bodily infirmites, he retired to the quiet of a farm, purchased by him near Westerville, and ultimately to a comfortable dwelling in the village, where he now resides with a son, greatly esteemed by the community, and peacefully awaiting the summons to his final reward. He is a Swedenborgian in religious faith, an old Liberty man in politics, and a Republican from the beginning of Republicanism, and has always manifested a hearty and active interest in the temperance reform.

Dr. Blair was married in Schoharie, New York, September 9, 1826, to Miss Ann Maria Kroemer, who also still survives, at the advanced age of seventy-two. They have had four children, three of whom are living—Dr. George H. Blair, a practitioner, formerly in Columbus and Cleveland, but now of Fairfield, Iowa; Dr. Giles F. Blair, who resides with his father, and practices in Westerville and the surrounding country; and Jeannette, now Mrs. F. A. Comstock, wife of a manufacturer in Columbus. All are happily settled in life, and have growing families.

MIFFLIN.

Mifflin was, originally, a portion of the old township of Liberty, erected at the time of the division of the county, in 1803. It so remained, until 1811, when the township was established and organized with its present boundaries. It is just five miles square, and is one of the townships of the United States military lands, known, in early times as township number one, range seventeen.

The land in this township is level, or slightly undulating, except along the two principal streams—Alum and Walnut creeks, which flow through its teritory from north to south, the former in the western, and the latter in the eastern part. The beds of these streams are quite deeply sunken, and in many places they have precipitous banks of a shaly slate formation. Along Alum creek, the greatest unevenness is exhibited. The bottom lands of this stream and Big Walnut, contain the richest soil in the township. The uplands are also fertile, and produce fine wheat, being composed of what is generally known as the "yellow oak soil," which originally bore a heavy forest, in which that variety of timber prevailed.

NAME.

The township was first settled by emigrants from Pennsylvania, and they gave the place of their choice the name of their old governor—Mifflin.

CIVIL BEGINNING.

The township was organized and established within its present limits in 1811, previous to that time having been in common with Blendon and Jefferson, attached for civil and judicial purposes to Plain. The first justices of the peace were Frederick Agler and John Scott. In 1815 John Scott was re-elected, and Stephen Harris was chosen in Agler's place.

The first fall election of officers shown by the records is that which occurred in 1815. At that time the election was held at Frederick Agler's house, William Read, John Turney, and Agler acting as judges, and James Shannon and Henry Hawken as clerks. Following is the full list of officers elected: William Read, John Turney, and James Price, trustees; Geo. Baughman and Asa Roberson, supervisors; Hugh Price and Asa Roberson, constables; James Shannon and Jacob Isanheart, overseers of the poor; John Agler and Geo. Ridenour, fence viewers; Henry Hawken, clerk; Stephen Harris, treasurer; James Shannon, lister; Stephen Harris, house appraiser.

The present officers are: David Beers, William Shepherd, and William A. Stygler, trustees; John Zuber, clerk; Thomas D. Cassady, treasurer; Eli Chrysler and David Beers, justices of the peace; Levi Benedict and Daniel Beers, constables.

PIONEERS AND EARLY SETTLERS.

Mifflin township was settled in 1799 or 1800. The exact time cannot be stated, nor can it be said definitely who was the first settler. Many of the earliest families have no representatives left in the township or county, and others, who are still represented by their descendants, cannot be definitely placed.

William Read, who was, in all probability, the first, owned several hundred acres in the southwest part of the township, and lived near the present location of St. Mary's seminary. He was a prominent man—an associate judge of the court of common pleas, and a member of the legislature. None of the family are now living in this part of the country. His son, Adam, who was also at one time a member of the legislature, was killed at the raising of a log barn.

Frederick Agler was another of the early pioneers. He, like Read, settled on Alum creek, but about three miles farther north. He bought a large amount of land, made many improvements, and remained in the township until his death, in 1824. Margaret, his wife, also died at an early date. They raised quite a large family of children, of whom Samuel, Louis, Elizabeth (Mrs. Peter Horlocker), and Margaret (Mrs. James Park), are residents of the township. The Aglers came as early as 1806 or 1807.

Matthias Ridenour and his wife, Catharine Fage, came in in 1810, and settled on Big Walnut creek. They were originally from Maryland, removed from there to Pennsylvania, and thence to Ross county, from whence they came to Mifflin. Their family consisted of David, George, John, Susan, Mary, and Catharine. All are now dead, except David, who is a leading citizen of Westerville, Blendon township. Susan married Daniel Turney, Mary married John Turney, and after his death, Frederick Neiswender, of Jefferson township. Catharine married John Scott.

Daniel Turney and his wife, Susan (Ridenour), of Pennsylvania, emigrated, in 1806, to Chillicothe, and came from there to Mifflin township in 1811. They settled first upon Big Walnut, above the present site of the village of Gahanna, and soon afterwards, removed to Alum creek, and settled upon what is known as the Cynthia Turney farm. They had nine children, of whom seven are still living, as follows: John, in Morrow county; Mary (Dill), Susan (Bell), Daniel, in Iowa; Catharine (Noble), also in Indiana; Phebe (Noble), in Iowa. Daniel Turney died in 1856, and his wife, in 1857. They were among the best known and most liked families in the township.

George and Barbara Baughman, with their families,

first settled in Plain township in 1805, but subsequently removed to Mifflin, where they spent most of their pioneer life. They were from Washington county, Pennsylvania. Samuel Baughman, a son of George, was grown up and married, and when others of the Baughmans moved into Mifflin he brought with him a family. Jesse Baughman, another son, was for many years one of the prominent interprising citizens of Mifflin. He laid out the village of Gahanna; was engaged in manufacturing; was a farmer, and in other respects assisted the advancement of the township, none, perhaps, doing more. He was twice married, his first wife being Catharine Turney, and his second Mary Albery, a sister of Judge Albery, and who is still living. Jesse Baughman died in 1878. A sister, Mary, was a party in the first marriage performed in Plain township. Henry Baughman, another son of George and Barbara Baughman, raised a family in Mifflin, but he, himself, removed to Auglaize county in 1834, where he remained until his death.

John Saul, another settler from Pennsylvania, was one of those who arrived early in the township. He located on Big Walnut, and there raised a family. Three of his daughters, Lydia Jacobs, Ann Shanks, and Polly Sherrick, are now residents of the township.

James Price, a native of Maryland, but for some years a resident of Virginia, came to Mifflin in 1811, and settled where his son, Hugh, now lives, on the Price road, near Big Walnut, there being at the time no other settlers in the east part of the township, except the Ridenours, where Gahanna now stands. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. Besides being a farmer, he was by occupation a blacksmith, and if not the first in the township, was certainly the first in the east part. He also served as justice of the peace. He died in 1853. His family consisted, when he came to Mifflin, of only a wife, Mary McComb, of Virginia, and one child, Jane, now in Adams county, Illinois. The children born after settlement, were: Harriet, deceased, Hugh, Eliza, who lives in Iowa, William, deceased; Oliver P., who lives in Indianapolis; and James, who died in 1862. Robert Wert came with James Price, and, like him, was a soldier of the war of 1812. Stephen R. Price, father of James, became a settler in the township in 1815, but bought land there as early as 1808, when he made an inspecting trip. He was one of the most intelligent and well informed of the pioneers, having been educated in London, England, for the ministry. In 1776, when he was nineteen years of age, he ran away to the United States and enlisted in the American army, and served all through the war. He took a prominent part in the affairs of Mifflin, and a year after his arrival was elected justice of the peace, and subsesequently re-elected three times. He died in 1832.

John Scott and his sons were squatters, east of Big Walnut creek, in 1811, when James Price arrived. They came through the country with the surveying parties of Thomas Worthington, Duncan McArthur, and Nathaniel Massie. John Scott, jr., subsequently settled near Gahanna, and Andrew in Fairfield county.

The Deans were prominent and early settlers, arriving soon after 1810, or, possibly, in that year, and taking up a thousand acres of land in the western part of the township. The family consisted of Lebious Dean, his wife, Rhua, and several sons, among them Ebenezer, who became a permanent settler. They made their settlement very nearly upon the ground now occupied by Francis B. Dean's house, and where there originally stood a giant sycamore tree, so large that, after it was prostrate, a horse and rider could pass through its hollow. Ebenezer Dean built one of the earliest mills in the township, which is elsewhere spoken of. He was one of the township's most active residents until his death, in 1841. He married Rachel Dalzell, of New York State, who is still living, in Columbus. Their children were: Francis B., a resident of Mifflin; Robert D. and John, citizens of Columbus; George (deceased), Ebenezer, and Sally Maria.

Luther Patterson and his son, Philander, the latter still a resident, came in from Massachusetts, in 1816, and settled on Alum creek. A daughter, Laura, married Simeon Moore, one of the early settlers of Blendon.

Andrew S. Smiley, a brother-in-law of Stephen R. Price, settled south of the latter on Big Walnut, in 1816.

James Latta, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, came to the township, on foot, in 1818, to make arrangements for the settlement of his family, who came in a flat-boat, by way of the Ohio river, and thence up the Scioto, shortly after. His father had about eight hundred acres of land in the township, and James Latta and his wife, Elizabeth, located upon it, near the east line of the township. He died in 1826, leaving a family of eight children: Martha, Sarah, and Mary, now deceased; William and Hannah, in Miami county; John, a resident of Mifflin; James and Elizabeth, deceased. John Latta married, in 1842, Phebe T., daughter of Robert Paull.

John Starrett came with the Lattas. He became quite noted as a local school-teacher, and was a resident of the township until his death, in 1859, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years.

William Smith was a settler of the period of 1820, and a native of Pennsylvania. He settled in the northeastern part of the township.

Nathaniel Harris came into the county in 1814, from the State of New York, and was noted as a singing-teacher, and, afterwards, as a lawyer and doctor. He left the State in 1855, and located in Springfield, Illinois, where he now lives, aged eighty-nine years. He was twice married. One son, Edwin, is now a resident of Gahanna.

William Dalzell and Henry Zinn came in about 1818.

D. Stygler, son of John and Bulah Stygler, of Belmont county, Ohio, natives of Virginia, who emigrated from there in 1810, came into Mifflin township in 1825, and beginning with nothing, has attained a large property. The farm he first settled upon in 1833, was the one up Walnut creek, on which his son now resides. He has since bought the property on which he resides, on the Columbus and Gahanna pike, and other real estate, amounting in all to about two hundred acres. He married Harriet, a daughter Zachariah Paull, of Truro township. His daughter, Sarah Parks, lives in Plain township; Leander, upon the old farm, which his father

cleared up; Many Jane is deceased; and William is in the township, upon a farm which is a part of his father's accumulations.

George Bartlett came in in 1825, and made the first improvement upon the Columbus and Gahanna pike, where Mrs. Culberson now lives.

John Clark, a son of Joseph Clark, who was a settler of 1798, in Ross county, was born there in 1804, and in 1828, moved to Mifflin township, and made a clearing just east of the present site of Gahanna, upon a portion of the eight hundred acres lying in Mifflin and Jefferson townships, and bought by his father from Governor Worthington, in 1814. He has here handsome improvements, including a fine residence, built in 1840. He married Mary Murray, by whom he has had seven children—Joseph, Elizabeth, William, Phebe, Harwood, James, and Rufus, all of whom are living except Joseph, the first born.

Robert Paull came into the township in 1830, from Berkeley county, Virginia, by wagon, and has cleared up the farm which is on the road from Gahanna to Central College, and in the northern part of the township. He had, by his first wife (who died before his removal to Ohio), two children—Robert and Phebe (Latta). He died in 1852.

Thomas G. Schrock came to the township with his father, William Schrock, from Hampshire county, Virginia, in 1831. There also came, at the same time, three others of the family—Pierce, William, and George, all three of whom are now dead. Mr. Thomas G. Schrock made his settlement, where he now lives, and upon the farm which he has cleared in 1834. He married Christina, daughter of Isaac Griswold, the first female child born in Blendon township, by whom he has reared a family, of whom five are living, viz: Isaac W., Orentia, Ursulla Jane, Editha, and Lacylum.

John Dalzell and his wife, Catharine, of Oneida county, New York, in 1831 or '32, made their settlement in the township. John Dalzell had been, previous to his removal to Mifflin, a resident, since 1822, of Columbus, and a warden in the penitentiary.

Zachariah Kramer came in in 1830, and settled north of Gahanna, and David Shull, in the same year, settled on the same farm, where the family now lives, which had been somewhat improved by Isaac Johnson, of Jefferson, then a squatter.

About this time came, also, the Dills from Nova Scotia. There were John Dill and his wife, Sophia Beckwith. Their children were: Edward, who lives in Blendon; William and George, in Mifflin; David, John, Augustus, Joseph, and James. Of the five last named, all are dead, except John, and he resides in Blendon. Augustus married Elizabeth Turney, by whom he had three children: William A., a resident of Blendon, and John B. and Joel W., of Delaware county.

James Park, son of Amos and Sarah Park, of Ontario county, New York, came into Delaware county, in 1816, and from there into Franklin county, in 1830, where he located upon his present farm, on the Sunbury pike, in the northwestern section of Mifflin township. He married Margaret, a daughter of Frederick Agler. The elder Park followed his son into Mifflin, in 1832, and remained there till his death, in 1851.

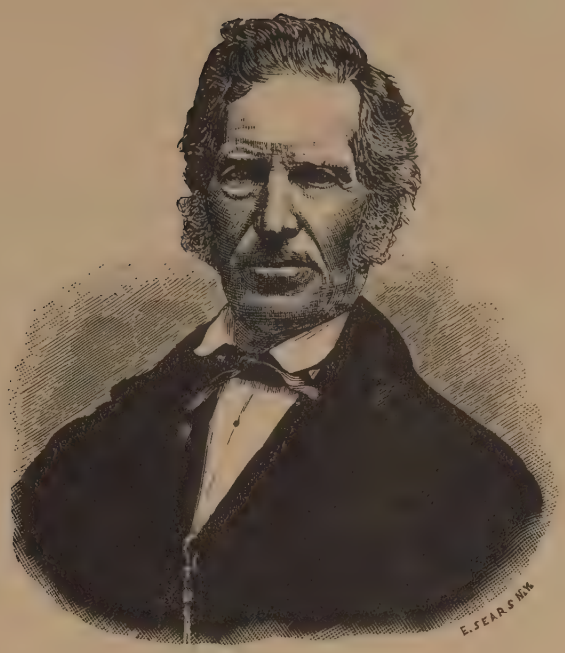
George and Ellen Harwood came in from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1835, and located on the farm which the family improved, and upon which a son—Thomas—now lives, situated on the road from Gahanna to Central College. They had a large family: Eliza, John, Thomas, Charles, Benjamin, Harriet, and Alvin, of whom only Thomas survives. He married Christina Wilkins.

Henry and Henrietta Carpenter came into Mifflin in 1839, from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and later moved into Jefferson township. Henry Carpenter died at the advanced age of one hundred and four years, and his wife at ninety-eight, both being people of wonderful strength and splendid health. Charles Carpenter, a son, is now a business man of Gahanna, and one of its leading citizens. Ae has been several times a justice of the peace. A sister, Julia Ann (Beecher), lives in Indiana.

Sarah Crouse Ramsey, widow of the late John Ramsey, son of Joel, an old settler of Plain township, and herself the daughter of Christian Crouse, of Strasburg, Germany, who came to Columbus in 1841, is a resident of the township. John Bagshaw, a native of England, is one of the most prominent of the later settlers, and an influential man in the township. His farm, on Alum creek, has been almost entirely cleared up by him. Philip Keim, a native of Virginia, came into Mifflin, from Licking county, in 1851, and took up the place where his widow, Susan Keim, now resides. He was one of the useful men of the township, until his death, in 1858. Samuel Powell, a native of England, came to this country in 1838, and located in Licking county, and, in 1852, removed to Mifflin, where he died in 1879. His widow, Matilda, daughter of John and Mary Keim, who came from Pennsylvania to Ohio, in 1826, resides upon the farm which her husband improved.

VARIOUS FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township was that of James Scott, to Miss Judy McManaway. The first death was that of a daughter of Ake Anderson. The first cemetery was in the southwest part of the township, the one near the Mifflin chapel. It was here that Judge Read was buried, also Ebenezer Dean, and the Dalzells. Polly Smiley was buried at an early day near the Big Walnut, but the ground is not now used for burial purposes. The first tavern was kept by George Read, son of Judge Read, where the water-cure establishment of Dr. Shepherd now is. It is probable that the first road ever traveled in the township was the old Zanesville road, leading to Columbus, and running through the southern part of the township. Some of the early settlers came in on this road, and then cut their way through the forest to their locations. This road was long since abandoned, except a little part which is still in use, and which lies just south of the new Orphans' home. The first school-house was built on Big Walnut, where Gahanna now is; the second, on top of the hill,



JESSE BAUGHMAN.

Jesse Baughman, son of George and Barbara (Steele) Baughman, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the eleventh of June, 1802. His parents were of the well-known Pennsylvania German blood. His father was a carpenter, but Jesse was brought up mainly on the farm, giving, however, some attention to education in the common schools of that time. In 1805 his parents removed to the country near New Albany, Plain township, Franklin county, and when Jesse was in his eleventh year, in 1812, they again removed, this time going to Mifflin township, where they lived upon a farm, and where both died in the fullness of years. Young Baughman was married May 26, 1825, to Miss Catharine Turney, of Mifflin, and settled on the old farm till after his second marriage (his first wife died December 1, 1838), which occurred May 3, 1840, and was to Miss Mary Albery, a young lady of a German-English family, residing in Jefferson township, and sister of Judge Albery, of Columbus. He was the founder and original proprietor of the village of Bridgeport, which he laid off in 1853. In 1859 Mr. Baughman built the first gristmill ever erected in Mifflin township, at Gahanna, and managed it with success until 1865, when he sold out on account of poor health, and afterwards did some light labor in farming, but mostly lived a retired, quiet life, free from manual labor. He served as county commissioner for Franklin county one term—1853–5, and was quite often elected township trustee, assessor, land appraiser, and to various other minor offices. He was one of the first to promote the organization of the Franklin county pioneer association, of which he remained an active member. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in his religious convictions, ever an active man in church and Sabbath-school. He died in Gahanna on the last day of 1878, much lamented by a great number of relatives and friends. In an autobiographical notice which he contributed to the newspapers some years ago, he said of himself, and, doubtless, with the utmost truthfulness: "In all my dealings I have never been sued, neither have I ever sued any one. I never spent twenty-five cents for cigars or tobacco, and was never intoxicated in those seventy-three years"—[the time he had then resided in the county].

By his first marriage Mr. Baughman had five children—four sons and one daughter—of whom four are living: Rev. George Baughman, a clergyman resident in Eaton, Preble county, Ohio; Joel, a farmer near Gahanna; Josiah, an engineer at Westerville, and Mary Ann, now Mrs. Eskridge Carter, wife of a farmer in Blendon township. Seven children—three sons and four daughters—were the issue of the second marriage. Four of them yet survive: William Sandford Baughman, a farmer near Gahanna; Francis, a lawyer at Battle Mountain, Nevada; Esther Josephine, now Mrs. Robert Collier, residing at No. 152 Hamilton avenue, Columbus, and Lewis Clifford Baughman, the youngest child, yet at the old home in Gahanna, residing with his mother, who is still, though somewhat advanced in years, in vigorous health, and gives promise of long life.

west of Alum creek, and on what is known as the Alum creek road; and the third, in the Parks neighborhood.

The first brick house was built by Judge Read, about 1815, but one was erected by Andrew Agler about the same time—the one in which Peter Horlocker now lives.

DEER HUNTING.

James Price, father of Hugh Price, at present, a resident of Mifflin township, was, in the early years of the settlement, a great hunter, and particularly fortunate in killing deer. He seemed to have a natural instinct for hunting; and his knowledge of the woods and of the habits of animals was so thorough that he seldom failed to come home, within a half hour, with a haunch of venison on his shoulder, or some other game slung across his back, when he went into the woods with his trusty rifle. He supplied his own family and the neighbors with venison and other meats, and often, when the larder was low, his services were brought into requisition with good effect. It was thought that from the time of his arrival in Mifflin (1811) to the time that the deer disappeared from the woods (about 1848), he killed as many as five hundred deer, to say nothing of smaller game. He rid the country of wolves, too, as late as 1826, trapping an old she-wolf that had been a great source of annoyance to all the settlers, because of her frequent and very bold depredations.

Mr. Price had some experiences which proved deer hunting not an altogether safe sport. One adventure, in particular, showed its danger. One evening, in October, he took his small bore rifle and the tomahawk which he always carried, when hunting, and went into the woods to cut a few hoop poles, which he needed. It was customary in those days to carry a gun, whenever going any distance from the cabin, either for self-defence, or to bring down any game that might, by chance, be seen. Mr. Price, on this occasion, had gone but a short distance when he saw a fine, large deer. He fired, and it fell. Supposing it to be dead, he went up to the animal, laid his gun down, and prepared to remove the skin and choice parts of meat. Just as he drew his tomahawk from his belt, the deer, quick as lightning, sprang to its feet, and came furiously at him. He aimed a blow at the deer's head, but the handle of the tomahawk struck one of the deer's horns, and the weapon flew from his hand many feet away. Then a life or death struggle commenced between the weaponless man and the infuriated animal. The deer tried to gore Price with its horns, but he being a very strong man, succeeded in holding the animal so that it could not reach him. He was jerked violently backward and forward, however, and the deer's sharp hoofs struck terrible blows upon his person, cutting entirely through his clothing, and producing painful wounds. The deer jumped upon Price frequently, and finally, he became so weakened by the loss of blood and the violence of the battle that he was scarcely able to keep up. The fight lasted about half an hour, and just as Mr. Price was about to give up, it ended in a singular way. The deer setting its feet firmly in the ground, began to pull back with all its strength, and when the strain was most severe, Mr. Price suddenly relaxed his hold, thinking to dodge behind a tree before the animal could reach him. As he let go, the deer reared upon its hind feet, and fell heavily backward. As it made a struggle to rise, Mr. Price saw that one of its horns had become fast under the root of an elm tree. He was quick to take advantage of the situation, and drawing his pocket-knife, cut the deer's throat. When Mr. Price arrived at home, he was in a very pitiable contion. His clothing was blood-stained, and hung upon his person in tatters, his face was cut and bruised, so as to be scarcely recognizable, and his left thumb was out of joint, and his strength completely gone.

On another occasion, Mr. Price was so badly hurt by a deer that he had shot, that he only got home with great difficulty in half a day, although the distance he had to travel was not more than a mile and a half.

CHURCHES.

The Rev. Ebenezer Washburn, of Blendon, began preaching in Mifflin, in 1819, his first services being held in the barn of William Smith. This was the beginning of Presbyterianism in the township. In the same year the Rev. Charles Henkle founded a Lutheran church. These two denominations have ever since held the precedence in the east part of the township.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH

was the first one organized, though, as stated above, the Presbyterians were as early in holding religious services, and, it is also probable, that the Methodists were equally early, but this denomination, usually the pioneers of Christianity, were later in Mifflin than any other township of the county. The first preaching by the Lutherans was in George Ridenour's house, at Daniel Forney's and at —— Neiswender's, in Jefferson township; afterwards, services were held at a school-house, in the same township, which was built by Michael Neiswender. The meetings were held in various localities, for the accommodation, in turn, of the different settlements. The early members of the church (organized as above stated, in 1819) were: George and John Ridenour, Michael Neiswender, George Baughman, Jesse Baughman, David Ridenour, John Saul, Daniel Turney, Jonas Souder, and, perhaps, a few others. The house of worship was built in 1838, just north of the present site of Gahanna, and upon a lot donated, for the purpose, by Zachariah Kramer. An addition was found necessary, and was accordingly built, in 1843. The church has now a total membership of one hundred and sixty persons, and is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. Lewis T. Meyer. The elders are Isaac Souder and G. Neiswender; Serenus Souder and Nicholas Heischman, deacons; Samuel Neiswender, John Kramer, and John Souder, trustees.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

as shown by the record, was organized in 1840, by the Rev. Ebenezer Washburn and E. Fitch, who were appointed to the duty by the presbytery of Columbus. The members were: James, Mary, Eliza, and Hugh Price, John Starritt and Martha Starritt, Mary Clark, Elizabeth Latta, Nathaniel and Sophronia Harris, George,

Eleanor, and Eliza Harwood, William and Jane McCutcheon, Edward, Jane, and Mary Dill, Susan Turney, Christiana Schrock, and Mary Starritt. George Harwood, William McCutcheon, and Nathaniel C. Harris, were chosen as elders. The church edifice was built soon after the village of Gahanna, or Bridgport, was laid out. This church has now fifty-five members, and no resident minister. The elders are John Clark and Robert Paull. Isaac Shull, Walter Paull, Jesse Price, Rufus Clark, and William Stygler, trustees; John Clark, treasurer.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

This denomination has a church building at Gahanna, which was built in 1870. The society is not in a flourishing condition. The first class formed was at a considerably earlier date than the building of the church, and it consisted of Mr. H. Ulery, Elizabeth and Peter Neiswender, and Polly Nofzger.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician was Samuel Stambaugh, who commenced practice in 1846, and remained until the fall of 1850, when he removed to California. His successors, who remained long enough to entitle them to mention, were Jonathan Flathery, Dr. Williams, John Baughman, who died in 1862, David Ridenour, who now lives in Indiana, and Frank Beatley, who now resides in Columbus. Of the physicians now in the township, all but one are located in Gahanna. Dr. R. P. Anderson, of the Eclectic school, and a graduate of one of the Cincinnati colleges, has been in practice about twenty-five years. He practiced in Albany, Plain township, until 1876, and then removed to his present location, where he has quite a large patronage. The other medical men are Thomas Young, —— Sensenig, Wm. A. Wilson, and T. J. Clouse.

ST. MARY'S OF THE SPRINGS

is a seminary for young ladies; is under Catholic control, and is one of the well-known educational institutions of central Ohio. It is beautifully situated upon a gentle eminence, near the southwest corner of Mifflin township, and just three miles from Columbus. It is near the lines of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Baltimore & Ohio railroads. It has claim to the latter part of its name from the fact that, within the extensive grounds, there are several excellent springs from which bubbles up an abundance of pure, cold water. There is also an iron spring, and one of white sulphur, which are said to be among the most valuable medicinal springs in the State. The institution, which has recently been incorporated by the legislature, was established in 1868, and is now under the direct superintendence of the Dominican sisters, and also under the auspices of the bishop and clergy of Columbus, and the Rev. S. A. Clarkson, O. P. The superior is Mother Francis. The academy is a large and well-built structure, three stories in height, and has all the conveniences and luxuries that belong to a place of its kind. The school is in a very flourishing condition, and has been well patronized from the time of its establishment. A handsome view of the seminary is given herewith.

DR. SHEPHERD'S WATER-CURE.

Dr. W. Shepherd has, in Mifflin township, a private sanitarium and water-cure, which has attained quite a wide celebrity. It is situated in the southwest corner of the township, upon the Alum creek road, and is about four miles from the State house. The buildings are, in themselves, attractive, and they ornament a beautiful landscape. The grounds are extensive, including about forty acres, and are tastefully laid off, and adorned with trees and all the varied greenery that can combine to lend beauty to the place. Dr. Shepherd, who is a graduate of the Eclectic medical college of Cincinnati, established the sanitarium in 1853.

MILLS IN MIFFLIN.

Early in the history of the township, Ebenezer Dean built a saw-mill on Alum creek, which he run for a number of years, and in which was sawed a vast deal of lumber used in the surrounding country. His son, Francis B. Dean, also operated the mill a number of years, and Judge Heyl was at one time its owner. This was the first mill in the township. The exact date at which it was built can not be ascertained, but it was undoubtedly earlier than 1825. James Park built a mill on the same creek about a mile up stream, and Andrew McElrain put up one, about where St. Mary's seminary now stands, in 1839. Dr. William Janney, of Virginia, who was temporarily a resident of Mifflin, built a saw-mill, in 1837, upon Big Walnut. Samuel Powell had a steam saw-mill in operation for about ten years, near where his widow now resides. There are now steam saw-mills in, and near, Gahanna, the former owned by J. W. Caldwell, and the latter, upon the Columbus pike, owned by Eli Chrysler.

The first and only grist-mill in the township was built in 1859, at Gahanna, by Joel and Jesse Baughman, and is still in operation. Eli and Elias Chrysler bought out the Baughmans in 1865. It subsequently passed through a series of ownerships, among the various proprietors, either wholy or in part, being Joel Baughman and Eli Chrysler, Edwin Harris, R. S. Katterman, and W. W. Berris, the present owner.

POST-OFFICES.

The first post-office in the township was established at Gahanna, and is known by the name of the village in which it is located. It was established in 1849, and Thomas Young had the first commission as postmaster. Another was established on Alum creek, at Park's saw-mill, in 1851, and Jeremiah Lasure was appointed postmaster. Two years later he was succeeded by James Park. This office has since been removed to the toll-gate, upon the Columbus and Westerville turnpike, where it crosses the west line of the township.

THE VILLAGE OF GAHANNA, OR BRIDGEPORT,

is a hamlet of about three hundred population, of comparatively recent growth. It is located in the east part of the township, upon Big Walnut creek, and midway between the northern and southern boundaries of the township. That portion of the village which is Gahanna, was laid out in 1849, by John Clark, esq., and the other, properly called Bridgeport, was laid out in 1853, by Jesse Baughman. The village was never incorporated. The first place of residence which was built upon the site of Gahanna, was a log cabin, erected by John Ridenour, and dwelt in by John Starritt. The first tavern was kept by James Staley, and was known as the Mifflin hotel. The first store was kept by Thomas Young, and the second by William Beecher. Gahanna has had a slow growth and very moderate business improvement. Three of the four churches of the township are situated in the village, and it has a good school, at present under the charge of Leonard Graham, of Reynoldsburg. William Ross is postmaster, storekeeper, and hotel landlord. The other stores are those of Mrs. S. A. Quinn and Mrs. F. M. Percy. Wagon making is carried on by John Zuber and Jonas Glick, and Jacob and Charles Breiret are manufacturers of carriages. Theodore Carpenter is a tinner and hardware dealer.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Mifflin Lodge, No. 518, is a flourishing organization of Odd Fellows, which meets in Gahanna. It was instituted June 27, 1872, by Joseph Dowdall, P. G., and consisted of fhe following charter members: G. H. Gunderman, S. L. Quinn, D. Hollen, W. Beechard, W. P. Dawson, C. Goodman, A. Mann, E. Ayres, L. Stagg, John Shilling, W. J. Cheney, John Miller, J. Winsor, and H. Cummins.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SAMUEL L. QUINN.

Samuel L. Quinn was born in Plain township, Franklin county, January 5, 1833. His early life was passed at his boyhood's home, and here he obtained the rudiments of an education, which he afterwards improved at Central college, where he commenced study when about eighteen years of age. He remained at college a number of years, pursuing an irregular course of study, such as he deemed would be of most advantage to him during life, without attempting to take the prescribed course, and become a graduate. When about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, he gave up his studies, and engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed some five years. He then spent some two years in travel, in the west, crossing the Rocky mountains during his absence. Then returning to his home for a brief time, he, in 1866, engaged in mercantile business, at Gahanna, which he continued until 1873, when he was appointed deputy sheriff of Franklin county, and disposed of his business in order to assume his official duties. He was a second time appointed to the same office, in which he served until August 13, 1876, when typhoid fever claimed him as a victim, and he died at the early age of forty-three.

He was a member of the Young Mens' Democratic club, of Columbus, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-members, who passed a series of resolutions on his death, among which was the following:

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss of our brother, who had so many of the virtues that go to make up the true gentleman and patriotic citizen; that his memory will ever be cherished by us with kind recollections of true friendship, as he himself was true to his friends.

In his death the county lost a faithful and efficient officer, his family a kind, affectionate, and loving husband and father, and the society in which he moved a warm-hearted, genial, and honorable member. He was married, April 9, 1861, to Miss Sarah A. Grant, of Jackson township, who became to him a helpmeet, in every sense. To them were born five children, of whom death has taken three. Those living, are Louis and May. About a year after the death of her husband, Mrs. Quinn returned to Gahanna and engaged in mercantile business, in the building formerly occupied by her husband, and where she has since remained.

EBENEZER BUTLER.

Judge Ebenezer Butler, of Mifflin township, Franklin county, Ohio, was one of the earliest settlers of that township. He came from New York some years previous to the war of 1812. He was born in Connecticut, near Hartford, in the year 1758. Following in biographical order the incidents of his life, it appears that he was among the first of the revolutionary patriots who participated in the struggle of the American colonies, in resisting British oppression. At the early age of eighteen, he responded to the call upon the people of Connecticut, and,

in conformity with the traditions of those trying times, he "left his plow standing in the furrow," received the ancient fire-lock from the hands of his mother, and joined General Putnam in the defence of Bunker Hill. After that memorable battle, he remained in the army until sickness compelled him to leave it.

In imitation of the primitive custom, he married when quite young. His wife was Rebecca Davis. Not long after this event, he discovered that the central portion of the State of New York, then a part of the extreme western frontier of the country, offered attractive inducements to enterprise, and he determined to seek a new home there. He settled in the then small village of Pompey, where he received the appointment of land agent, for the sale of the State lands, and immediately began to prosper. Here his somewhat numerous family of children were born. Their names were Martha, Belinda, Aurelia, Flora, Mary, and Rebecca, the latter of whom died when quite young. To this number, two sons —Roswell and Manly —and a second daughter named Rebecca, were added. Belinda and Aurelia were educated at the Hamilton academy; Flora and Mary were sent to Hartford, for the advantages of the higher studies and accomplishments.

In progress of time, Mr. Butler was appointed to a judicial position on the local bench, and elected to the legislature of his adopted State. He was the contemporary and neighbor of the father of Gerrit Smith; each the possessor of a very extensive landed estate. Judge Butler, in the prime of life, was a man of remarkable capacity for business enterprise, engaging with equal facility and uniform success in merchandise and farming—in the milling business, and in ocean commerce, becoming largely interested in foreign trade, and the owner of a considerable investment in vessels. He had formed a partnership with a Mr. Phillips, and, during his necessary presence in Albany, in attendance upon the legislature, his partner succeeded in defrauding him of a large sum of money, with which he absconded. Succeeding this event, came the embargo of 1807, which ruined his shipping interests. The result of these successive misfortunes was an embarrassment so serious that he was compelled to bring to a close his large and varied business transactions. Upon a settlement with his creditors, which was accomplished with rigid conformity to the rules of honor, which governed him in all his transactions, he found himself still in possession of a small reserve of capital, with which to begin life anew, in the now populous and prosperous State of Ohio, then one of the youngest of the States, presenting, in the superior advantages of its agricultural lands, inducements which attracted a large emigration from the eastern States, and offering, as he conceived, an inviting opportunity for the retrieval of his fortune. He bravely resolved to make the change, and, accordingly, joined the throng of emigrants to this then far western locality, bringing with him his entire family, with the exception of his oldest daughter, who had married Mr. Atwater, an attorney-at-law in the State of New York. He came directly to Franklin county, and entered lands to the amount of some seven hundred acres, on Alum creek, about seven miles north of the site of the future city of Columbus. The location was an almost unbroken wilderness. The scattered settlers were too few as yet, too impoverished, and too laboriously occupied in securing for their own households the subsistence they required, to render much of neighborly aid to each other. The lot of the early pioneer in this State was one which it is hard to realize. With his own hands, and with such help as he could, with difficulty, obtain, he built a log house for an immediate home. In his oldest son Roswell he had a very efficient assistant, in the struggle with the difficulties which beset his efforts. It is related of this son, that he was very popular with the pioneers, who were often benefitted by his superior intelligence. His death, by drowning, at an early age, was felt as a great loss in the neighborhood. In their new and trying experience, Judge Butler's daughters put to practical use the advantages of education which they had acquired in their more prosperous days. One of them —Aurelia opened a school in the village of Franklinton, on the opposite side of the river from Columbus. The third daughter —Flora —found an opportunity to establish a school for young ladies, in Lancaster, then one of the most thriving towns in the State, some thirty miles distant. Her hand was soon sought by Mr. Christian King, the leading merchant of the place, and the fourth daughter—Mary —took the school, and retained it until her marriage with Mr. Richard Douglass, an attorney-at-law, residing in Chillicothe. His daughter, Aurelia, married Judge Orris Parrish, of Columbus. The exposure encountered at the burning of his home, which caught fire by some accident, and was consumed so rapidly that the inmates barely escaped, seriously impaired his health, and an attack of fever subsequently occurred, which occasioned his death, in 1826, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

THOMAS HARWARD.

The subject of this sketch was born in Morgan county, Ohio, December 26, 1816. His parents were George and Ellen Harward, who came to this State from Pennsylvania when quite young, and were married in Ohio. They raised nine children, of whom Thomas was the first in order of birth. In 1835 the family came to Franklin county, and located in Mifflin township, a mile and a half north of Gahanna, where George Harward purchased ninety acres of land, to which he afterward added, by purchase, one hundred and thirty-four acres. After his death, Thomas Harward bought the interest of the other heirs in the estate, and, in 1862, built a substantial brick house on the place, in which, with his family, he now lives. He has been a hard-working and industrious man, economical in his habits, and strongly attached to his home. He was married, in 1864, to Christine Wilking, and has a family of five children, as follows: Carrie E., Emma May, Charles, Alvin, and Arthur, all of whom are living at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Harward are members of the Presbyterian church, with which they have been connected many years.

NORWICH.

This township originally constituted a part of Franklin township, but in 1809, when Washington was organized, it became a part of that township, and so remained until 1813, when it was laid out and organized under its present name. It, at that time, included what is now the south part of Perry, until that township was estabished, in 1820. There was no post-office until 1852, and the inhabitants were obliged to go a considerable distance to obtain their mail, as well as for all purposes of trade. This township has settled up very slowly, especially the northern and western portions. The first settlements were made along the river, and afterwards in the southern part.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlers in what is now known as Norwich township, were Daniel Brunk and family, who settled half a mile south of Hayden run, in 1807.

Rev. Benjamin Britton settled on land, next south of Brunk, at the same time. He was a Christian, or "New Light," preacher, and early organized a church of the denomination to which he belonged, on land near by, which, at that time, belonged to Joseph Carr, but which was not occupied. Mr. Britton was assisted by Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Worthington. A log structure was built for use, as a church, but was occupied but a few years, when the church died out, and the building was fitted up and used as a dwelling-house. The members of the church, afterwards, joined with the congregation at Dublin.

The first cemetery in Norwich township was on the land at that time owned by Daniel Brunk. The name of the first person buried there is not now known.

Isaac Grace settled east of Mr. Britton, and near the Scioto river, about the same time. He was a Methodist preacher, and an early member of Christie Methodist church, at Dublin.

George Rager settled near Hayden run, soon after the settlement of Britton and Grace. Like many others, of that day, he was a firm believer in the supernatural, and as strong a believer in the efficacy of a silver bullet to cause the death of a witch.

Peter Latimer was born in Connecticut, and, when about two years old, was taken to Pennsylvania, where he spent his early life. He was married, while living there, and, on one occasion, himself and wife were obliged to seek safety from the Indians, by flight into the woods. They hid between two logs, and distinctly heard the Indians, as they searched the woods for them, but, fortunately, they remained undiscovered. In 1811, they emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Norwich township, on land now owned by William Armistead, where Mr. Latimer purchased a large tract. He sold from this, after a time, until he had a farm of but one hundred and fifty acres left. He carried the first mail from Columbus to Zanesville, on horseback, and also carried the mail from Columbus to Bellefontaine, many years. He raised eight children, five of whom are now living, as follows: Harriet, in Illinois; Elizabeth, in Iowa; Sallie (Mrs. McCoy), in Perry township, this county; Naomi J. (Mrs. Williams), at Chittenden hotel, Columbus, and John, in the gold mines of Alaska. Mr. Latimer has been a resident of Columbus during the past fourteen years, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. N. J. Williams. He is now in the ninety-eighth year of his age.

The next settler below Britton and Grace, was Samuel Davis, who came to the township, with his family, in 1814. He was born in Connecticut, and in 1785 emigrated to Kentucky, when about twenty years of age. He was there employed by Major Simon Kenton, as a spy among the Indians, to warn settlers of intended raids by the savages. There were twelve men thus employed, six being on duty at a time. He served as a spy three years, and at one time, when trapping with a man named Campbell, both were captured by the Indians, when camped on the Big Sandy. They were tightly bound, for security, but his bonds hurt him so that he could not sleep. The Indian who had charge of him inquired what was the matter, and when informed, directed one of his young men to loosen his thongs. Mr. Davis watched his opportunity, leaped across a small run into a thicket and escaped, but with scarcely any clothing. For six days he traveled, with no food, other than wild roots, in a cold March air, until he reached the settlement. Campbell was taken to Detroit, and sold to a Frenchman, whence he eventually obtained his freedom.

After the close of the Indian war, General Massey and thirty men came to Ohio and laid out the town of Chillicothe. Mr. Davis and General McArthur, afterwards governor of Ohio, were employed as hunters for the camp, at Chillicothe, where they came in about 1796. Samuel Davis was married, in Kentucky, to Elizabeth Smith. His son, Asa, was born at Graham station, in Kentucky, a few weeks before they came to Ohio. After the survey of Chillicothe was made, he received a lot in the town, on which he built a house, where he lived one year. At the end of that time he bought land in the Peewee bottoms, where he remained two years. He then moved into Buckskin township, Ross county, where he purchased five hundred acres of land, on which he resided until 1814, clearing and improving his farm. In 1814 he came to Norwich, where he bought three hundred and eighty acres from Mr. Terry, of Highland county, who owned the property. When in Connecticut he

learned the silversmith business, but on his settlement in Kentucky worked at blacksmithing and gunsmithing. He started a shop on his land, in Norwich township, where he worked until just before his death, in 1849, hiring the clearing of his farm. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, from Connecticut, and served two years. He was also in the war of 1812, a short time. At the time of his death he was a Revolutionary pensioner. His wife died in 1844. They raised ten children—Asa, Orange, George, Anson, Moses, Buriah, Samuel, James, Elizabeth, and Smith. Elizabeth married Benjamin Sells, and lives in Washington township, near Hayden run. The children all settled in Washington and Norwich townships. Asa lives in Norwich, a short distance south of Hayden run; Samuel and Smith have homes a short distance south of Dublin. Samuel Davis, his son, Asa, and Ebenezer Richards bored two wells, in the river, on Dr. Davis' farm, for the purpose of obtaining salt. After boring to a depth of one hundred feet in each, they gave them up, having passed through the rock. They then went to Delaware county, where they sunk a well over five hundred feet deep, and found a strong white sulphur stream. They were obliged to give up the work, on account of the prevailing sickness of that season, and never again resumed it. The land is now occupied by the State girls' industrial school. Asa Davis settled on the farm with his father after giving up the salt-well. He worked the place, and shortly bought it from his father, on condition, that he furnish each of his brothers with one hundred acres of land. Since that time he has added to his farm, and increased his property. In August, 1879, over eleven thousand dollars of money that he had in Pickley's bank, at Columbus, was stolen from the vault during business hours. In 1845 he married Mrs. Lucy J. McDowell, and has had five children, four of whom are now living. Two daughters are married, and live in the vicinity, and one daughter and a son live at home. Mr. Davis was a soldier in the war of 1812, and now receives a pension on account of his services. He has also received one hundred and sixty acres of land. He is now about eighty-four years of age, and the oldest settler in Norwich township.

A man named Hopper was an early settler on the south bank of Slate run. He had the first cabin north of the three mile cabin, at the State quarries, in Franklinton.

William Armistead emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in 1808, and in 1809 settled a mile below Hayden run, where he bought three hundred acres of land, which he cleared and improved. He was twice married, and raised five children, two of whom live in the township, and one in Kansas. The others are not now living. On his death, Mr. Armistead willed his property to his wife. She soon gave up her claim, and the property was sold to Michael Walton, and the proceeds divided among the children.

Asa Wilcox settled on the river road, on land now owned by David Elliott, in about 1811. He did not make a purchase there, but a number of years later bought land on the Hilliard pike, now owned by Abraham Sells.

Robert Elliott came from Pennsylvania in about 1810, and bought land on the river road, and north of the present location of Wesley church. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Brunk, and by her he had several children. His son, Daniel Elliott, now owns and occupies the home farm.

A Mr. Everett settled on land adjoining Elliott, on the south, in about 1812.

Henry McCracken was an early settler near the present farm of Abraham Sells.

Ephraim Fisher was born in Maryland, and came from there to Jefferson county, Ohio, where he remained some years. In 1814 he, with his father and Elias Pegg, bought six hundred and twenty-five acres of land a mile and three-fourths southeast of Hilliard. In 1816 they moved to Franklinton, where Mr. Pegg finally settled, selling his part of the land in Norwich to Moses Hart, in 1819. In 1818 Mr. Fisher built a cabin on his land, and occupied it. It was a small home, twelve by fourteen feet in size, and with no floor. He split oak clapboards on which to place their bed, and soon made a comfortable home. They came to the country in a large Pennsylvania wagon, drawn by four horses, and brought with them two cows and calves. Their cows and one calf died of murrain, and they were obliged to go two miles through the woods for what milk they used. His son, George Fisher, was then nine years of age. His clothing, when a boy, consisted of buckskin, for many years, until flax could be raised. Ephraim Fisher died in 1838, and willed his property to his children. On the sale of the land, George Fisher bought the property, on which he now lives. Ephraim Fisher was twice married, and has had eleven children, most of whom are now dead. One son lives in Hilliard. George Fisher married Sarah Latimer, and has had eight children, two of whom are now living. The original proprietors of his land were William Price, T. Bentley, and B. Anderson.

Mr. Cutler settled south of Hilliard a mile and a half, as early as 1816, where he bought and improved a farm. He sold to S. Winecup, and he to Daniel O. Roberts. It is now owned by William Roberts. The Cutlers moved to Franklinton after selling their property.

Moses Hart settled north of Ephraim Fisher, in 1819, where he built a cabin and cleared the land; his purchase was made from Elias Pegg. His children numbered six, four sons and two daughters. Moses Hart, jr., his son, now lives on the land, aged about eighty-eight years.

Harmon Groom settled south of Moses Hart, in the same year, and built a cabin and cleared about six acres of land. In 1825, he sold to Hart, and moved into Prairie township.

Martin Miller, and others, leased land west of George Fisher, at that time owned by a man in Kentucky. The property is now owned by Benjamin and Elias Scofield.

Francis Wilcox came to Ohio, from Canada, in 1810, and settled in Franklinton. In about 1812, he moved into the southeast corner of Norwich township, and cleared the land now owned by E. Wilson. About 1820, he bought one hundred acres of land, a mile and a half west of his first settlement, where he died. He deeded

his property to his son, Peter, who now occupies the land. He married Tryphena Watts, in 1827, and has one daughter living near Hilliard.

Samuel King came from Pennsylvania to Chillicothe, in about 1800. Afterwards, he bought land in Clinton and Sharon townships, and made his home in Clinton, where he worked in a tannery. Samuel M. King, his son, was born in Clinton, in 1807, and, in 1840, bought fifty acres of land near Hilliard, on which he now lives.

John Laird settled on land south of, and adjoining, the present village of Hilliard, in 1820 or 1821. He improved the land, and lived there until about 1840, when he sold out and moved west.

John Vanschoyck settled next west of John Laird, in 1821. His children settled in the vicinity, and some of them are still living near Hilliard.

Daniel Roberts settled a mile and a half south of Hilliard, about 1823; he had a wife, but no children. Robert, his brother, settled in Washington township, a little later, and, while visiting in Norwich, he died. His son, William, was raised by Daniel Roberts, who left his property to him. The children of William Roberts now live a mile and a half south of Hilliard.

John McCan settled west of Hilliard, in 1821, the same year that Vanschoyck came to the township.

Ezekiel Latimer and wife, with one child, came from Connecticut, in about 1822. They moved with two wagons, drawn by a team of horses and oxen, respectively. Lines Latimer, a cousin of Ezekiel, came at the same time. They bought, together, one hundred acres of land, in the southeast part of the township, now owned by Albert Scringer. Lines sold his share to Ezekiel, after a few years. The widow of Ezekiel Latimer now lives with her daughter, Mrs. George Fisher, aged eighty-four years.

William Watts came from New York, in 1804, and settled two years in Franklin township, where he rented land of Lucas Sullivant. In 1816, he moved into Perry township, then part of Norwich, where he cleared land and made a home, which he deeded to his son. He died in Washington township, where another son lived.

Samuel Paxton settled in Perry, where he married Amy Wilcox, and remained several years. In 1823 they removed to Norwich, where he rented and leased land several years. He finally settled on a lot of fifty acres, given his wife by her father. He lived on the farm near Hilliard, and cleared the land, and died there in 1849, of cholera. His wife and children sold their interest in the property, and the children went to different parts of the country. One daughter lives in Union county. Mr. Paxton lives three miles southeast of Hilliard.

David Thomas settled on the north part of the land now owned by Daniel Roberts, in about 1820 or 1821. He was a batchelor, from Virginia, and his original purchase comprised four hundred acres of land.

David Smiley settled on the river road about the same year, and Daniel D. Lattimer came at the same time.

Edmund Warren emigrated from Connecticut with his father, in 1819. They settled in Athens county, where he married Maria Hyde, in 1830. In 1836, he bought seventy-two and one-half acres of land in the Selden survey, number three thousand and two, a short distance northeast from Hilliard. A clearing of about four acres had been made by Stanton Boland, a renter, previous to his purchase. Isaac Davidson had charge of the land. Mr. Warren has since added to his original purchase, and now has one hundred and ten acres, which he has cleared and improved. Two of his sons now live on the place with him.

Isaac Davidson settled in Norwich in 1832. He bought seven hundred acres of land, but the title proving defective, he lost his first purchase money. The matter was finally settled, and he sold a part of the land to Edmond Warren.

Abraham Sells was born in Franklinton, in 1806. In 1809 his father moved to Washington, and located a mile west of Dublin, on Indian run, where Mr. Sells passed his early days. In about 1840 he came to Norwich, and bought land east of Hilliard, where he now resides. A pioneer association was formed at a grove on his farm, the past summer [1879]. Mr. Sells has a fine grove and a beautiful location for picnic excursions, and intends to fit his grounds for the convenience of such parties. A short distance below the picnic ground is as fine and pure a spring of water as can be found anywhere, and in the river are boats, with a fine slack water for over two miles. This place will soon become a favorite resort for pleasure seekers. The camping-ground of chief Crane, of the *Wyandot* tribe of Indians, is shown a short distance from the spring.

Jonathan Hommons, Wilkins, Duling, Amos Kidwell, John Hiser, and Smith Doolan, settled in the woods northwest of Hilliard, about 1840, where they made clearings, and improved farms. Some have sold their property, and moved elsewhere, and others remain on their land.

Charles Peyton and family emigrated from Virginia, in 1833. They remained in Zanesville eighteen months, where he worked in a mill. In 1835 they went to Jonathan's creek, in Muskingum county, and in 1842, to Perry county, in both of which places he worked at milling. In 1846 he leased land in the south part of Norwich township, near the Scioto river, and in 1852 bought eighty-seven acres, a mile south of Hilliard, in the woods. He has cleared and improved the land, and now occupies it. His son, James, lives on the farm, a short distance from the home of his parents.

Apollos Rogers came to Ohio from New York State, and bought three hundred acres of land in the Bellfield survey. A small clearing had been made when he came on to occupy the land. He died in 1844, and his property is now owned by his three sons—Marcellus, Martin, and Milton.

Daniel Avery came from Pennsylvania in 1820, and settled in Perry township, near the Scioto river, on land now owned by Mr. Matthews. He remained but about two years, when he moved on land owned by Joshua Davis. From there he went to Worthington, and in about 1829 settled two miles south of Hilliard. In 1834 he went to Illinois. He was a carpenter, and helped to

erect many buildings in Norwich. His son, P. S. Avery, lived in Washington township from 1836 to 1840. In the latter year he bought a farm northwest of Hilliard, with a clearing of about fifteen acres, made by Alfred Latham, who had a lease of the land, then owned by J. S. Britton. Mr. Avery has cleared and improved the land.

EVENTS.

The first orchard planted in Norwich was by Samuel Davis, in 1814. He purchased the trees for his orchard from Lucas Sullivant, at Franklinton.

The first burial ground was on land belonging to Daniel Brunk, in the north part of the township. The name of the first person buried there cannot now be ascertained. Since the first ground was opened, many grounds have been used on private lands. One was started at an early date, on the lot belonging to, and adjoining, Wesley M. E. church, and another is located opposite the home of Marcellus Rogers.

About 1833, a saw-mill was erected on the Scioto river, by Samuel Wilcox. A few years later—about 1845—Joseph Corbin built a grist-mill at the same place, which is still in operation. Both mills are now owned, and managed, by Frederick Fishinger.

Dr. Streeter was the first physician who located in Norwich. He was not a regular physician, but practiced medicine in the neighborhood. Dr. Hamilton came to Norwich, about 1846, and remained several years, when he removed to Columbus. Dr. Hood, also, practiced in the township for a time. Dr. W. H. Jewett was the first physician to settle in Hilliard, soon after the village was laid out. Dr. Taggart practiced a short time in Hilliard, after Jewett came. Dr. R. Z. Seeds located at Hilliard, in 1869, and continues in practice there. Dr. Merryman come soon after Dr. Seeds.

The steam saw-mill, at Hilliard, was built by James Ralston and Kirkpatrick, in 1854. It has since changed hands many times, and is now owned by William M. Gill, in trust for J. H. Simpkins.

The warehouse, at Hilliard station, was built by John R. Hilliard, in 1853. Was afterwards owned by P. S. Avery, then by Benjamin Sells, and, at the present time, by Conrad Koehler.

Miskell Saunders was a justice of the peace, in Norwich, in 1833. It is not known in what year he came to the township. His death occurred by a fall from a horse.

The harness used by early settlers was often unique, being, sometimes, composed of hickory withes, bass-wood bark, and moosewood.

Lamps were made by scraping a hole in a turnip, which was filled with grease and a tow wick to burn. The light was never very strong, but the early settlers had no daily papers to read after the day's work was done, and generally were too tired to read, had there been plenty of reading matter.

Wheat was winnowed by swinging sheets, a splint riddle being used. Two men swung the sheet, and another handled the riddle.

A grand squirrel hunt was celebrated in 1830, which lasted two days. Prizes were given for the most scalps produced. Abraham Sells took the first prize, amounting to eighty bushels of corn, he having killed one hundred and fifty squirrels. The second prize was given to Moses Davis, for killing one hundred and forty squirrels, and consisted of forty bushels of corn. Several thousand squirrels were killed during the two days' hunt.

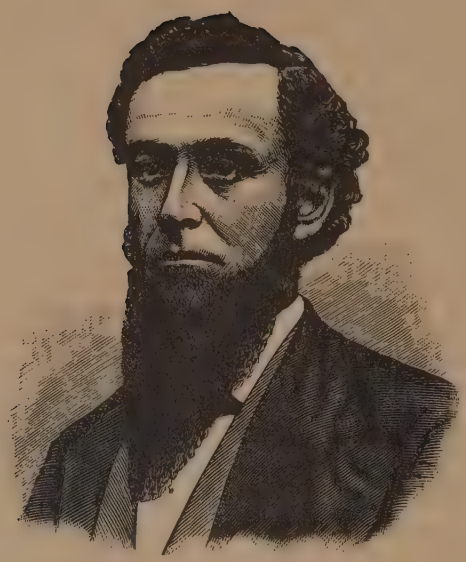
This township has never yet had a town-house or hall, though, at the present time, the trustees, with a committee from the council at Hilliard, are considering the propriety of erecting a suitable town-hall, which will undoubtedly be done very soon. From 1813 to 1820, when Norwich included the southern portion of Perry township, it was entitled to three justices of the peace. From 1820 until 1851 it had but two, and since the latter date it has been allowed three. Among the justices were: Daniel Brunk, in 1813; Thomas Backus and Ebenezer Richards, in 1814; Daniel Brunk and Robert Elliot, in 1816; Amaziah Hutchinson, in 1817; Messrs. Brunk and Elliot again in 1819; Mr. Brunk and John McCan, in 1822; L. L. Latimer and Mr. McCan, again in 1825; John Weeden and George Black, in 1828; David Smiley, in 1830; Miner Pickle, in 1831; Miskell Saunders, in 1833. On the stone over the grave of the latter is the inscription: "He died a christian and a Democrat." While of the former there is a shadow of a suspicion, of the latter there is no doubt. The township officers for 1879, are: John W. Howard, Andrew Huffman, and Daniel Roberts, trustees; W. A. Crum, clerk; J. M. Merryman, treasurer; Jacob Romick, assessor; Orange Sells and William Walton, justices of the peace; John Fisher and George Harper, constables.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was opened in a log building at Smiley's corners, on the river road, and was in operation in about 1814. A special school-district was cut off, in Hilliard, in 1870, although schools had been kept at and near the place for many years previous to that date. In 1878 the brick school-house was condemned as insecure, and was torn down. A new one was erected during the year, which is adapted for four schools, three of which are in operation at this time. Besides the school at Hilliard, the township is well supplied with district-schools, nearly all of which are provided with substantial brick school-houses.

POST-OFFICE.

The first post-office in Norwich township was established in the spring of 1852, at a place called Smiley's Corners. David Smiley was the first postmaster. This office was discontinued in 1854, and the same year an office was established at Hilliard, with John W. Dobyns as postmaster. He remained in charge of the office several years, and was succeeded by James S. Wright. On his death, in 1804, Orange Sells was appointed to the office, which he still holds. It was kept at a private house until Mr. Sells was appointed. He removed it to the warehouse, and railroad station, which was in his charge. The first quarter after he took it, the business of the office doubled, and during the year increased fourfold. In July, 1879, it was made a money-order office.



R. Z. Seeds. A. M. M. D.

DR. R. ZENAS SEEDS

was born in Jackson township, Franklin county, Ohio, January 12, 1845. His parents were Dr. John Seeds and Asenath Seeds (Britton), both of whom were born in the United States, the former in Ohio and the latter in Virginia. When but four years of age his father died, leaving his mother with a family of seven children, himself the youngest. His early life was one of privation and hardship. Until he arrived at the age of fourteen, his education was obtained at the district-school, three miles distant, and was consequently very limited. He spent the winters, from his fourteenth to his eighteenth year, at the Union schools of Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, working on the farm of his uncle, Lewis Britton, during the summer months. He then went to Antioch college, Green county, Ohio, where he finished his literary education in the fall of 1867. His early hopes and aspirations were to be a physician, and when a boy he was always, in mimicry, making "pills and powders." During his college course he had paid particular attention to those branches of study most nearly connected with the science of medicine, and now resolved to adopt that as his profession.

He attended his first course of lectures at Starling Medical college, Columbus, in the winter of 1868–69, and graduated second in a class of seventy-two members, in the winter of 1869–70. He then returned to his adopted home in Hilliard, and to his uncle, James S. Britton, who had always been his best friend in his attempts to obtain an education and prepare himself for his life work, both pecuniarily and by his sound advice.

He was married to Electa Davis, eldest daughter of Asa Davis, esq., and grand-daughter of Samuel Davis, one of Franklin county's first settlers, who was a comrade of ex-governor McArthur, and several times a prisoner of the Indians. Asa Davis when but a boy was in the war of 1812, with "Mad Anthony Wayne," in some of his marches against the hostile savages.

Dr. Seeds was in the war of the Rebellion, although but nineteen years of age. He and an older brother were with General Sherman until after the capture of Kenesaw mountain. His brother, Dr. S. M. Seeds, remained with the army as assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth Ohio volunteer infantry, until the close of the war. In the spring of 1870 Dr. R. Z. Seeds commenced the practice of medicine at his present home, in Hilliard, where he has built up a practice and a character that any person might well be proud of.

Mail was carried by Peter Latimer for many years, between Columbus and Urbana. He always made the journey on horseback.

HILLIARD.

In the fall of 1853, about the time of the building of the Columbus, Piqua & Indiana railroad, John R. Hilliard caused his farm to be surveyed into village lots, and laid out the present village at Hilliard station, which was incorporated in 1869. The first officers of the corporation were: John R. L. Seegur, mayor; A. H. Gray, clerk; W. H. Jewett, J. S. Britton, William Matthews, Nathan Landaker, John Godown, and A. M. A. Forshee, council. An election was held, September 20th, and the new council met on the twenty-ninth of the same month, and were duly qualified to their new offices. A room situated on the corner of Columbia and Center streets was occupied by the council, for a number of years, until in 1878, when a room in the new business block of Orange Sells was leased. The present officers of the village are: Orange Sells, who has been mayor since 1872; Conrad Koehler, R. Z. Seeds, J. P. Landaker, A. M. A. Forshee, T. R. McNorton, and John Scott, council; T. H. Thackery, the present clerk, has held that office since 1872; J. M. Merryman is treasurer, and J. M. Guches, marshal.

CHURCHES.

WESLEY METHODIST CHURCH

was organized, as a class, in Norwich, about 1832. Preaching was had, by local ministers, in Armistead's barn, and in other places, until 1836, when a small frame church was erected, on the site of the present church, a little south of the present residence of D. Elliott, on the river road. In 1850 the frame church was torn down, and a brick building erected. This was blown down, after standing two years, and was then rebuilt. It was again blown down, within a year, and was rebuilt a third time. The early members were: Abner Clapp and family, William Armistead, M. McCracken, —— Morehead, ——Glasscock, and others. Rev. J. D. Smith, a local preacher, was instrumental in putting forward the project of first building a church. The present membership is about forty-five. A Sunday-school of about seventy members is sustained.

ST. JACOB EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

(German) was organized in the south part of Norwich, near the line of Norwich township, in 1847. Among the first members were: Matthias Fladt, Matthias Spindler, John Koener, and others. A hewed log house was built soon after the church was organized, which was used until 1872, when a substantial brick church edifice was erected, at a cost of five thousand, one hundred dollars. The old log house has been used for some years for a church school, at which reading and writing, German, and the church catechism, are taught by Rev. Henry Horst, the pastor. The church has had three pastors: Rev. Adam Ernst being the first, Rev. H. Bauer, the second, and Rev. Henry Horst, the present pastor, who has been in charge of the congregation during the past seventeen years. The present membership of the church is forty voting members, and about sixty families. The number of scholars in the church school is about forty. This school does not interfere with their attendance at the public schools, but is in addition to that.

A church of the United Brethren was organized at the old log school-house, east of Hilliard, about 1852, but it was continued only a year.

COLWILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

was organized in the winter of 1876-7, and a house of worship erected, about two miles southwest of Hilliard. The first members were: John Colwill and wife, Philip Clover and wife, Mr. Harlow and wife, Henry Culp and wife, Harvey Simpkins and wife, and others. A Sunday-school, during the summer and fall, has been sustained two years. Rev. Isaac Mackey, of Hilliard, is pastor of this church.

THE DISCIPLE CHURCH,

at Hilliard, was built about 1853, as a union church, by members of the Christian church and members of the Disciple church. The Christian church was organized the first, and kept its membership together until about 1877, since which time they have not had regular services. The Disciple church was organized two years after the Christian church, or about 1855. The first members were: A. M. A. Forshee and wife, Nathan Landecker and wife, and others. The membership is small. The first members of the Christian church were: Thomas Dobyns, wife and family, Solomon McCullough, and others. But two services are held monthly in this church, the Disciples having preaching once, and the Adventists once, during the month, the services being two weeks apart. A Sunday-school is regularly sustained by the congregations of this church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

at Hilliard, was first organized as a class, in a log school-house, east of the present village of Hilliard, about 1842. Meetings were held there, with local preaching, until about 1853, when the school-house was burned by some persons, who did not wish church services held there. In 1854 the class was divided on the question of building a church, eight of the members being in favor of building near the old site, and seven insisting on erecting a church at Hilliard station. The party in favor of a house of worship at Hilliard circulated a subscription paper, and met with such good success that, in 1854, the church was built. Samuel Crum was one of the most efficient members in erecting the new church, and superintended, and did a great share of the work, of building. The original class consisted of Hosea Britton and family, John Britton and wife, Jacob Moyer, Mr. Doolan, Edmond Warren and wife, Rachel Gray, and others. The members who formed the class at Hilliard were: Samuel Crum and wife, Mrs. Gray and three sons, and Anna Vanschoyck. After the church was built, the class rapidly increased until, in 1876, it numbered over three hundred members. Since that time two independent classes have been formed, outside of the Hilliard church: one called Colwill church, southwest of Hilliard, about two miles, near the line of Brown township, and one at Churchman's, in the western part

of Washington township, where a church is being erected —in 1879. The Colwill church is already completed. The present church at Hilliard numbers some two hundred members, under the pastorate of the Rev. Isaac Mackey, who lives in a neat brick parsonage, owned by and adjoining the church. The circuit preachers, when the church was built at Hilliard, were Revs. Archibald Fleming and Bradford Cook. A Sabbath-school, of about one hundred members, is sustained, under the superintendence of Hosea Romick.

SOCIETIES.

Norwich Lodge, No. 385, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was chartered June 25, 1867, by the grand lodge of the State. It was instituted the same date. The charter members were James C. Gray, William Roberts, J. H. Kidwell, W. M. Gill, Moses Latham, P. S. Avery, David Smiley, William H. Jewett, William M. Walton, Daniel Latham, and Henry S. Baldwin. The first officers were: J. H. Kidwell, N. G.; Moses Latham, V. G.; J. C. Gray, F. S.; William Roberts, treasurer; William Gill, P. S.; David Smiley, C.; John T. Jewett, I. G.; Tilghman Grim, O. G.; P. S. Avery, R. S. N. G.; W. M. Walton, L. S. N. G.; W. W. Sells, R. S. V. G.; W. H. Jewett, L. S. V. G.; David Latham, R. S. S.; H. Baldwin, L. S. S. Since its organization the lodge has occupied a rented hall, but some years since it purchased a building lot, on which will be built, at some time in the future, a lodge hall. The lodge has in its possession a small fund in readiness to use for building purposes. The present officers for 1879, are: J. W. Wintringer, N. G.; W. F. Henry, V. G.; David Reese, F. S.; W. M. Gill, P. S.; John Hart, treasurer; T. R. McNorton, W.; A. S. Hager, C.; J. F. Ball, O. G.; John R. Fisher, I. G.; John Hart, R. S. N. G.; A. M. A. Forshee, L. S. N. G.; E. Fisher, R. S. N. G.; George Fisher, L. S. N. G.; J. H. Homon, R. S. S.; N. Ellis, L. S. S.

Avery Lodge, No. 493, Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered August 19, 1873, after working nearly a year under dispensation. The charter members were J. T. Black, William Hatton, J. E. Moling, Edward S. Churchman, R. Z. Seeds, Clark Glover, Alexander Davidson, P. S. Avery, and Henry Culp. The first officers were: J. T. Black, W. M.; R. G. Seeds, S. W.; J. E. Moling, J. W.; The present officers for 1879, are: J. E. Moling, W. M.; Alexander Davidson, S. W.; John Koehler, J. W.; Clark Glover, S. D.; Nathan Scofield, J. D.; W. A. Crum, secretary; John Hart, treasurer; Abraham Orihood, tyler. Before the lodge commenced working, the members and friends of the fraternity subscribed money, and in 1872 they added a second story to the store building of John Westerwiller, which was completed and dedicated as a masonic hall. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays in each month.

INDIANS.

The bank of the Scioto, in Norwich township was a favorite camping-ground of the *Wyandots*. The old chief, Crane, had his camp on land now owned by Abraham Sells, and with members of his band occupied the land at times for some time after the arrival of the first settlers. The river was, at that time, filled with the finest of fish, among them the large yellow salmon; for be it remembered that at that time the land had not been cultivated, and the water of the Scioto was pure and clear, it being fed mainly by springs. This noble fish is long since driven away, and by the damming of the river many other fine fish cannot come to the upper waters of the stream. The forests along the banks, and back into the country, were filled with game, and this was a paradise for the red man.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

MRS. EMULA ROGERS.

The subject of this sketch, Mrs. Emula Rogers, was born in Connecticut, November 22, 1799. Her father and mother were Abner and Mercy Gillett Clapp. When about six years of age, her parents removed to Martinsburg, Lewis county, New York, where she passed her early life, and where she obtained a good education for that early day. She was married, October 12, 1823, to Asa Moore Rogers, by whom she raised three children—Mary, Lester Asa, and Julia E. Her husband died January 2, 1831, and, on September 16, 1835, she was again married. Her choice fell on Apollos Rogers, a brother of her former husband. By him she had two children—twins—to whom they gave the names of Eli and Ela. Mr. Rogers, her husband, had been married previously, and had several children by his first wife. In 1836, with their family, they emigrated to Ohio, arriving in Norwich township, September 29th, of that year. Mr. Rogers bought a farm near the Scioto river, and well toward the southern line of the township, where two of his sons—Marcellus and Milton Rogers—now live. Here he died, September 17, 1840. Mrs. Emula Rogers, his wife, survived him, and died February 9, 1871, aged seventy-one years.

Of her children, Lester A. removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, where he now lives. Julia E. is living single in California. Mary married John Howard, July 4, 1850, and lives in Norwich township. Their home is about eight miles from Columbus, on the river road.

Mrs. Emula Rogers joined the Methodist Episcopal church at Martinsburg, New York, when about sixteen years of age, and continued in close connection with it to the time of her death. Both of her husbands belonged to the same church. After the death of her second husband, she kept her family together until all but one were married, when she gave up housekeeping, and spent the remainder of her days with her daughter, Mrs. John Howard, in whose home she quietly fell asleep, well prepared, by a consistent christian life, for the call at the last great day.

MRS. EMULA ROGERS.

WILLIAM MERION.

S. S. Quinn

MARION.

Marion is a small, ill-shaped township, almost encircling the city of Columbus. It is bounded, on the north, by Clinton and Mifflin; on the east, by Truro and Madison; on the south, by Hamilton, and on the west, by the city of Columbus and the Scioto river. It was formed February 24, 1873, by order of the county commissioners, as follows:

"That sections one, two, three, four, ten, eleven, twelve, and fractional sections eight, and nine, of township four, range twenty-two, situate in the township of Hamilton, contiguous to the south line of Montgomery township, be, and the same is hereby annexed to said Montgomery township, and the said Montgomery township is erected and constituted a new township, to be called Marion township."

Montgomery was the western township in the Refugee tract, and was organized in 1807. It originally consisted of a part of Liberty township. It was named by Judge Livingston, after his distinguished uncle, General Richard Montgomery, who fell at Quebec. The new township of Marion was named for the family of that name, now residing in it.

NATURAL FEATURES

The township is level. The soil consists largely of clay, although there are some rich bottom lands along Alum Creek. This stream is the largest water course in the township, being a western branch of Big Walnut, and of nearly equal magnitude. It rises in the north-eastern part of Delaware county, and flows in a southerly direction, through the eastern part of this township—marking the eastern limits of the city of Columbus—and unites with Big Walnut some eight miles southeast of the city, in Madison township.

INDIANS,

of the *Wyandot* tribe, had an encampment, in the early settlement of the township, on Alum creek, just above Colonel Livingston's. They hunted in the surrounding region, and were friendly with the whites. They would, however, occasionally steal a horse from the settlers. One was stolen from John White, which Mrs. White had ridden all the way from Pennsylvania, and William Hamilton lost a horse in the same way. But, with the exception of an occasional theft of this kind, the pioneers of Montgomery suffered no annoyances from the Indians.

NATIVE ANIMALS.

It seems incredible to the present generation, that less than eighty years ago the township, now so highly improved, and skirting a city of over fifty thousand inhabitants, was covered with a dense forest, and inhabited by wild beasts, but such is the fact. Game, of nearly all kinds, was abundant, especially deer, wild turkeys, and smaller game. Bears were somewhat scarce, and we have no reports of any being killed in the township. Wolves were the most annoying, often killing the settlers' sheep, even under the walls of their cabins, and sometimes attacking calves and young cattle. A wolf once attacked a calf belonging to John White, while a social party of the settlers was being held only a short distance away. In 1804 or 1805, William White and William Hamilton shot a large panther, over in Hamilton, after following him one whole night.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements in the township were made along Alum creek, and were commenced about the year 1799. Most of the early settlers came from Mifflin county, Pennsylvania. One the first families that settled in the township was that of David Nelson, sr., who located and lived, for a year or two, south of where Columbus now stands, and then located near the site of the present residence of John J. Nelson. Afterwards, he purchased a section of land in the "Refugee tract," including the homestead now occupied by Mr. Nelson. After occupying a cabin for a number of years, he erected, in 1819, the main part of the present frame house of his grandson, and occupied it until his death. He had several children. Martha was the wife of Judge Livingston, and Nancy was the wife of John Barr, both of whom settled on the creek. Another daughter married a Shannon, and was the first wife of David Taylor. The son, Robert, lived on the corner of Broad street and the Creek road, and David, on the homestead. Four daughters of Robert Nelson are now living: Mrs. Sanderson, in Worthington, Mrs. Dr. McConnell, in Upper Sandusky, the widow of Governor Brough, now temporarily in Europe, and Mrs. James Armstrong, in Wisconsin. David Nelson, jr., married Mary, daughter of Isaac Taylor; he died in 1847, his wife surviving him some two years.

William Hamilton and family were the first occupants of the place on which John Barr afterwards lived. He died in 1802 or 1803, and his was undoubtedly the first death among the pioneers in this township. He had a large family of children, who were bound out to others after their father's death.

George Turner, one of the first settlers, built on the creek where George Emmett now lives. He afterwards bought a quarter-section across the creek, through which Friend street now runs. Only one of the family is now living—Mary Hendren, who lives near Groveport.

William Shaw settled just above the Nelsons, and lived there until his death. A daughter, now the wife of Squire Matt Martin, of Columbus, is the only survivor of the family.

William Reed located on the place next above Shaw. None of the family are now left. The Reeds were the largest land-holders on the creek, and carried on farming extensively, but the last one in the family died in the poor-house.

Among the early settlers, already mentioned, were: John Starr (the older), Nathaniel Hamlin, and John McGown, afterward proprietor of the present site of Columbus.

Andrew Culbertson, about the year 1804, settled in the southwest corner of the township, near where the starch factory now stands.

John White, in 1801, located on the creek, on land then owned by Edward Livingston, now owned by his son, Robert Livingston. His family consisted of his wife and six children, the youngest of whom was George, now living in Marion, and is nearly eighty-two years of age. The mother rode all the way from Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on horseback. The family arrived in this township on the fourth day of July. After living some three years on the creek, during which he made some improvements, erecting a double log house and clearing about fifteen acres of land, he purchased from Messrs. Mills and Stanberry, fifty acres, where his son, George, now resides. He there built, on nearly the site of the present brick residence of his son, a hewed log house in which he lived until his death, in 1828, at the advanced age of ninety-six years. His wife died in 1840. He was the father of eight children, two of whom died in Pennsylvania. Three are now living, they are: Mrs. Catharine Vining, in Illinois, now over ninety years of age — Susan, unmarried, and George—both living in Marion, aged, respectively, eighty-three and eighty-two, nearly. George married Mary Kilgore, who died January 6, 1873. John White, the father, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war.

Colonel Edward C. Livingston came to this county, from Saratoga county, New York, in 1804. He was the agent for the sale of considerable land in Franklin and Licking counties. In March, 1807, he was married to Martha, daughter of David Nelson, sr., and settled on Alum creek, on half section thirty-four. He erected a frame house on this place, as early as 1808 or 1809—without doubt the first framed dwelling in the township. The old building was consumed by fire a few years since. Judge Livingston was a man of much force of character and native ability, and a worthy descendant of the old and distinguished family of that name in New York. He was elected associate judge of Franklin county in 1821. Mr. Livingston died November 13, 1843, in the sixty-first year of his age, and his wife died August 30, 1855. They had eight children, all of whom, except Angelica, who died at the age of fourteen, lived to maturity. Four are now living, viz: Mrs. David Taylor, in Columbus; Mrs. Elijah Marion and Robert Livingston, in this township, and Mrs. Smith, in Missouri. James, the eldest, was a physician, and practiced in Marion county until his removal to Missouri, where he died. Edward was a resident of this township, where his widow, who was Elizabeth Hawkins before her marriage, now lives. Caroline was twice married: first, to Samuel Wilson, and, after his death, to Dr. John Morrison.

William Mooberry, with his family, consisting of his wife and five children, came to this county, from York county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1806. Mr. Mooberry made his location just below where Joseph Berkey now lives, on Alum creek, purchasing three quarter sections of land. He died there, January 28, 1829, and his wife August 27, 1822. All of their children, with the exception of Alexander, removed to Tazewell county, Illinois, but John is the only one now living there. Alexander Mooberry has been a resident of the township ever since he came into it in 1806. He married, in 1822, Margaret Williams, and settled where Mr. Shoaf now lives. In 1855, he moved to the place he now occupies. His wife died in May, 1872. Mr. Mooberry is now eighty-three years of age.

Thomas Hamilton, son of William Hamilton, previously mentioned, was brought up by David Nelson, after his father's death. He was one of the first children born in Franklin county. He was born in 1798, and continued a resident of the county until his death, in 1863. He was married, in 1824, to Elizabeth Reed, of Pickaway county, and located on the northeast part of the Livingston farm, but afterwards settled where his family now lives. Mrs. Hamilton is still living, and is now aged nearly eighty-one.

William Merion, sr., came from Boston, Massachusetts, about the year 1807, in company with William Palmer, who afterward owned the Yeager property. He was then single, but a year or two after his arrival, he married Sally Waite, who came with her father, Jenks Waite, from Johnstown, New York, in 1806. After residing in Franklinton about a year, he settled on the Chillicothe road, just north of what are now the city limits of Columbus. He owned, in connection with his brother, Nathaniel, and his sister, Mrs. Morrill, some seventeen or eighteen hundred acres of Refugee land, in Montgomery and Truro townships. He died, in 1837, aged fifty, and his wife in 1856, aged sixty-six. Four, of their six children, are now living. William, the oldest, was born in this township (then Montgomery), in 1811, and is the oldest present resident of the township, who was born in it. He located where he now lives, in 1833. The three other surviving children are: Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Stewart, all living in Columbus. Captain Nathaniel Merion (deceased), was president of the Central bank of Columbus (now Fourth National). He died in June, 1877. George died in 1866.

Moses Morrill, also from Massachusetts, settled at an early date on the Chillicothe road, south of William Merion, sr., his brother-in-law; his residence was that now owned by Mr. Frisbie. His wife was Milly Merion. Mr. Morrill died in 1837, his wife surviving him many years. Two of their children are now living—Mrs. Cookman, in Columbus, and the wife of Colonel Innis, near the starch factory.

Elijah Merion, sr., a brother of William Merion, sr., previously mentioned, came from Boston, Massachusetts, with his wife and four children, in 1816; he located on

the half section just east of where his son, Elijah now lives, and resided there until his death, in 1865. He was born December 20, 1779, and was, consequently, at the time of his death, eighty-six years of age; his wife, who survived him, was, at her death, about the same age. Their four children are still living—Calvin, the eldest, aged seventy-eight, residing near Peoria, Illinois, Mrs. Flannagan and Mrs. Lydia Mooberry, also in Illinois, and Elijah, in this township. He married Adaline, daughter of Judge Livingston.

Adam Earhart, with his family, came from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1818, and settled where Philo Watkins now lives, in this township, then Hamilton, purchasing eighty acres of land. After living there a number of years, and making considerable improvement, he removed to Alum creek, across from Eberly's mills. He bought there eighty acres of land, and resided upon it till 1840, when he purchased, and removed to, the farm now owned and occupied by his son, John H. He died January 3, 1844, and his wife, February 18, 1869. They had a family of eleven children, seven of whom survive, as follows: Josiah Irvin, living in Bloomfield, Iowa; John H., in this township, on the old homestead—he is now serving his third term as director of county infirmary, and has been assessor of the township for many years; Mrs. White, widow of George White, in Columbus; Maxwell K., in Groveport; Isabella, with her brother, John H.; Susannah, wife of John Hawthorn, in Columbus, and Edmiston, in this township. George H., deceased, was elected sheriff of the county, in 1868, but died before his term expired.

David Aultman has resided where he now lives since 1833. His father, William Aultman, emigrated from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, to Ohio, and after residing a number of years in Columbiana county, and afterwards, a short time, at Lancaster, settled in Columbus, in 1812. He was one of the first residents of that now thriving city, there being but one house there when he bought his lot, at the public sale, and High street was merely cut out. David Aultman was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, married Elizabeth Otstotts, in 1829, and lived in Columbus until 1833, when he removed to Montgomery, now Marion, township.

Jacob Hare came from Ross county, about the year 1812, and first located on the Scioto river, a mile south of Columbus, and afterwards moved into Columbus, where he resided many years, during which time he was engaged in wagoning from that place to Chillicothe. He finally purchased the fifty acres now owned by his son, B. F. Hare. He died in Columbus. Besides the son mentioned, several children live in the west.

John Wallace came from Pennsylvania, in 1813, and settled near Columbus, where he purchased one hundred and fifty acres of land. He married Betsey Andrews, from Massachusetts, in 1817, and raised a family of two sons and two daughters. The youngest son died at the age of fifteen. The other married, and lived in Delaware county. The daughter, Mary, became the wife of John Bullen, now living in the south part of Truro township, whom she married, in 1843, and Elizabeth married, in 1835, David Handley, and lives in this township.

Colonel Frankenberg, still living in this township, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, emigrated from Hanover, Germany, to this country, in 1833. After a residence of about six months in Columbus, he purchased half a section, where he now lives. In 1834, he married Dorothy Frankenberg, his cousin, who came from Germany the same year. Colonel Frankenberg assisted, in 1814, in driving Napoleon back into France, being a lieutenant of artillery. His military title is derived from the fact that he was, in the old militia days, a colonel of militia in this State.

Herman Ochs settled where his son, Gustavus, now lives, about the year 1835; he came from Germany, in 1832, and bought first in Missouri, but the title of his land proving defective, he lost the whole amount of his investment. His first wife, who was the mother of his two children, was, before marriage, Matilda Hinthe, who came from Germany in the same ship with the Frankenbergs. Their children were: Gustavus, who occupies the homestead, and a daughter (now deceased), who was the wife of Henry Mitthoff, of Columbus.

In 1812, David Nelson and Colonel Livingston erected the first frame barns in the township. The buildings were both quite large, that of Nelson's being thirty by sixty feet. There were not enough settlers to raise it, and a part of the frame fell down. A company of soldiers, at Franklinton, were sent for, who came and helped to put up the structure. The barn of Colonel Livingston now stands on the farm of George White, and is still, apparently, as good as ever. Mr. White says he would rather have the old structure now than any built now-a-days.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

According to the recollection of Mr. David Taylor, the first school was kept in a cabin on the old Bartholomew farm, in 1812. The teacher was a lady, but her name cannot now be remembered. A frame school house was built on the Morrill farm as early as 1822 or 1823, in which the first school was taught by a male teacher by the name of Christy.

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution was founded in the year 1850. It is under the control of the Evangelical Lutheran church, as represented by the joint synod of Ohio. It is connected with an older institution of learning—the "German Evangelical Lutheran seminary of the Joint Synod of Ohio"—but retains, however, an independent organization. Since 1853, the college occupied the old Capital university building (where the Park hotel now stands), in the northern part of the city of Columbus, until a few years ago, when a ten acre lot, just east of Alum creek, on the old National road, being presented to the institution, the old college building was disposed of, and a new and greatly-improved edifice was erected on the new location. The university is distant about three miles east of the center of the city, and is easy of access, a street railway being operated to within a mile of it. A commo-

dious boarding-hall is built in the immediate vicinity of the college, which, together with the residences of the professors, and a neat church, now approaching completion, gives to the location a lively and pleasant appearance. It forms, in fact, a pleasant little suburb of the city, presenting, however, all the advantages of a quiet rural life.

The university building is sixty by one hundred and seventy feet in size, and affords ample accommodations for students, lecture-rooms, society-halls, and everything necessary to such an institution. There are, at the present time, seventy-six students in attendance. The faculty consists of Rev. Wm. F. Lehmann, president and professor of German language and literature; Rev. E. Schmid, A. M., secretary and professor of Greek and history; Rev. M. Loy, A. M., professor of mental and moral sciences; Rev. C. H. L. Schnette, A. M., professor of mathematics; Rev. Theo. Mees, professor of Hebrew and principal of the preparatory department; Rev. C. A. Frank, professor of Latin.

CHURCHES.

A frame meeting-house was erected many years ago—and is still standing—on the old Mooberry farm, now owned by Mr. Shoaf. It was used a number of years by the Presbyterians, the Rev. Dr. Hoge being the first preacher. The erection of the Evangelical Lutheran church, across the road from Capital university, was commenced in 1873, and at this writing is not fully completed. It is a neat brick edifice, and will cost ten thousand dollars. The church society was organized in 1878, by the Revs. W. F. Lehmann and C. A. Frank, of the university. The membership is now about fifty.

MILLS.

The first mill on Alum creek, in this township, was a saw-mill erected by David Nelson, the elder, about the year 1820, where the Nelson grist-mill now stands. It was run for many years, when it was removed and the grist-mill, erected by David Nelson, jr., or rather the back part of the mill was then erected, the front part having been built afterward. The mill was weather-boarded with walnut, and much of the inside work consisted of the same material. Black walnut timber was very abundant in the township, in former years. The mill still remains in the family.

The grist-mill of Samuel Eberly, located on Alum creek, in the southeast part of the township, was built by his father, Jacob Eberly, about forty years ago. He established at the same place, before the erection of the grist-mill, a saw-mill and a still-house, of which Adam Earhart was the builder.

STARCH FACTORY.

In 1843, Messrs. C. Colgate and Julius J. Wood established the starch factory south of Columbus. In 1846, Colgate disposed of his interest to Sumner Clark, and the business was continued by Clark & Wood until 1849, when Wood bought out Clark's interest, and the business was carried on by Mr. Wood alone, until the first of March, 1878, when a stock company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and Mr. Wood as president, was organized. In 1852, the establishment was destroyed by fire, but was soon after rebuilt. The factory uses five hundred bushels of corn a day, and gives employment to one hundred hands.

THE REVOLVING SCRAPER COMPANY,

in the northeast part of the city, was organized December 11, 1873, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The officers chosen at that time were: Theodore Leonard, president; James Watson, vice-president; F. A. Jacobs, secretary and treasurer; Addison Watson, superintendent. The present officers are as follows: James Kilbourne, president; W. M. Kurtz, secretary; Otway Watson, treasurer. The company are doing an extensive business in the manufacture of scrapers, plows, and wheel-barrows, giving employment to a large number of hands.

COUNTY CHILDREN'S HOME.

This institution is located in this township, and was founded in the spring of 1878. The home comprises thirty-two acres of ground, which were purchased by the county commissioner, of B. W. Rees, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. The building, which, at this writing, is not yet completed, is a very large brick structure, erected by Messrs. Johnson & Kremer, architects, of Columbus. It will cost, when finished, about forty-five thousand dollars, and will furnish accommodation for over three hundred children. The home is expected to be ready for occupation about the middle of December, when the children now at the Home for the Friendless, on East Friend street, will be turned over to the county, and placed in the new institution. October 31, 1879, the county commissioner appointed J. H. Outhwaite, Isaac Eberly and William E. Horn, trustees of the children's home, the appointments to date from March 1, 1880, and to be for one, two, and three years. At this writing, a superintendent for the institution has not been appointed.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.*

The first election for township officers, after the organization of the new township of Marion, was held in the spring of 1873, at Circle's school-house, when the following officers were chosen: John J. Nelson, clerk; Philo B. Watkins, Robert N. Livingston, and —— Dague, trustees; Samuel Eberly, treasurer; John H. Earhart, assessor. The present township officers are as follows: Robert N. Livingston, clerk; George E. Roberts, John A. Becker, and —— Beidleman, trustees; George W. Cuffaloo, justice of the peace; Theodore Leonard, treasurer; John H. Earhart, assessor.

* Columbus was laid out in 1812, and nearly all events, worthy of note in the township, aside from those mentioned, are associated with the city.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

THE MERION FAMILY.

In searching for the early history of the Merion family, we find that Nathaniel Merion, sr., of the town of Dorchester, Massachusetts, was married to Thankful Withrington, in 1749. The fruits of this union were two sons and five daughters. William, the second son, joined Washington's army during the war of Independence, was taken prisoner by the British, and died in New York city. Nathaniel, the eldest son, married Lydia Gay, daughter of David Gay, and granddaughter of George Talbot, on the nineteenth of December, 1776. They raised eight children, as follows: Millie, Elijah, Mary, Lydia, William, Nathaniel, Hanna, and David.

William Merion, son of Nathaniel Merion, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 9, 1787. His early life was passed in the home of his birth, and before he became of age, in connection with two brothers and one sister, he purchased eighteen hundred acres of land lying in the Refugee tract, in Franklin county, Ohio, to which place he emigrated in about 1808. He first settled in Franklinton, where he followed the business of carpenter and builder for a year or two. On February 14, 1809, he was married to Sally Wait, who came, with her parents, from New York, in 1806. They remained in Franklinton about a year after marriage, he still following his business of carpenter. They then settled on his land, but a few rods south of the present city limits, on High street, at that time an unbroken forest. Here, with an indomitable will and sturdy perseverance, they hewed a home out of the wilderness, and became among the first pioneers of Columbus. To them were born seven children—three sons and four daughters—of whom William Merion, of Marion township; Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Davis, and Mrs. Stewart, of Columbus, are the only survivors.

William Merion, jr., was born in the new home, on High street, September 10, 1811. On January 24, 1833, he was married to Catharine Clickenger, by whom he had nine children. Mrs. Merion died June 20, 1857, and on the twenty-eighth of October, 1858, he was again married, to Mrs. Martha Sheldon, a daughter of James Uncles, who was an early pioneer in Columbus. They have had three children, but one of whom is now living. The children of William Merion now living are: Charles, Henry, Oliver, William, Levi, James, and Edwin, all of whom reside in the vicinity, and three of them on the home farm.

Mr. Merion, whose portrait appears on another page of this work, is a man of strong convictions and steadfast purpose, and what he believes to be right and just, he will strongly maintain. As one of the original stockholders of the Columbus and Groveport turnpike, he was early made one of the directors, and for the past thirty years has been treasurer of the company. While always true to the principles of the Republican party, he has never been a place-seeker, though he has been nominated by his friends for county office, and such was his known integrity of character, that he received the full party vote, though in a hopeless race. When the township was known as Montgomery, he served a number of years as trustee, and when the name was changed he proposed to the commissioners that it be called after the name of his father, which was done without a dissenting voice, though the name was spelled with a change of one letter, making it Marion. He has also been a prominent member of the Franklin County Pioneer association since its organization, and for several years has been its treasurer.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

HISTORY OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

COLUMBUS.

PREFATORY.

The existence of a city proves that the human species belongs in natural history, to the class of animals known as *gregarious*. Perhaps a Darwinian might say that men come honestly by this characteristic; since the apes, their putative ancestors, lived together in flocks, long before men lived at all.

But the gregariousness of man, strikingly typified as it is by that of many of the lower species, yet contains elements of which no trace or shadow can be found in the habits of any other animals. The city of modern times is an outgrowth of the instinct of self-improvement, which is a peculiar characteristic of the human race. No other animals manifest the least disposition to improve upon the condition of their progenitors. Some of the feathered tribes, probably, approach nearest to men in their gregarious habits—especially in their modes of architecture. The swallows, for instance, build their nests in large numbers contiguous to one another, for society and protection—each nest accommodating but a single family. The construction of their dwellings exhibits skill and forethought; and the instinct which guides them in their operations is, in many respects, hardly distinguishable from human reason. But they do not manifest the least tendency to improve, or even to change. As far back as our knowledge of the species extends, they have built their nests in precisely the same fashion; and there is no reason to suppose that they will ever build them in any other.

It is true that the nests of nearly, if not quite, all species of birds, are built solely for the convenience of propagation; and even when new ones are not constructed every year, the old ones are occupied but temporarily, from year to year. The remarks made above, however, apply with equal force to those animals, whether gregarious or solitary, which construct permanent dwellings for shelter and protection. Their mode of architecture is neither taught by one generation to another, nor has it ever undergone, so far as can be ascertained, the least change since the art, by whatever means, was first communicated to the species.

The abodes of civilized men, on the other hand, are built only by those who have been carefully taught the art of building; and their modes of architecture are constantly changing. Whether or not barbarism was the primal condition of the race, or a deterioration from a better and happier state, it is certain that what we now call civilization is the result of gradual improvements upon a state of barbarism.

Neither state, the barbarous nor the civilized, can properly be predicated of brute animals; since both alike presuppose a capacity for self-improvement, in which brutes (as we have said) are obviously deficient. The habits of brute animals (like those of plants) may be changed by domestication, which results from an external force brought to bear upon them by the dominant race —a change which, when left to themselves, they have no power to perpetuate and transmit to their descendants. But civilization is the result of internal moral and spiritual forces, of whose influence brutes are no more susceptible than plants themselves. When, therefore, Sir Charles Lubbock speaks of "the present state of civilization among ants," unless his language is intentionally humorous, it must be regarded as absurd and preposterous.

A modern dwelling—especially a suburban villa, with "all the modern improvements"—is an epitome of modern civilization. The highest achievements of human skill and ingenuity in the practical sciences, in the mechanical and decorative arts, are embodied in its erection and ornamentation, and in filling it with all the appliances of comfort and convenience, of elegance and beauty. Its grounds, under the magic hand of that double artist, the landscape gardener, become a work of art-in-nature, where the essential elements of picture and sculpture blend in a wonderful harmony. The science of architecture which gives it beauty of form and durability of structure, is one of the sublimest outgrowths of man's desire for immortality. To the same and kindred desires, which mark man as a spiritual being, are to be attributed all the attractions of painting and statuary, of

music and literature, with which its interior abounds. The parental authority and the filial obedience which obtain within its precincts, are the germs of all human government and loyalty. And the virtues—and, alas! the vices, too—which spring up in those precincts, become, when multiplied by millions of other homes, and modified by contact with the various forms of social life, the characteristics of the country and of the age.

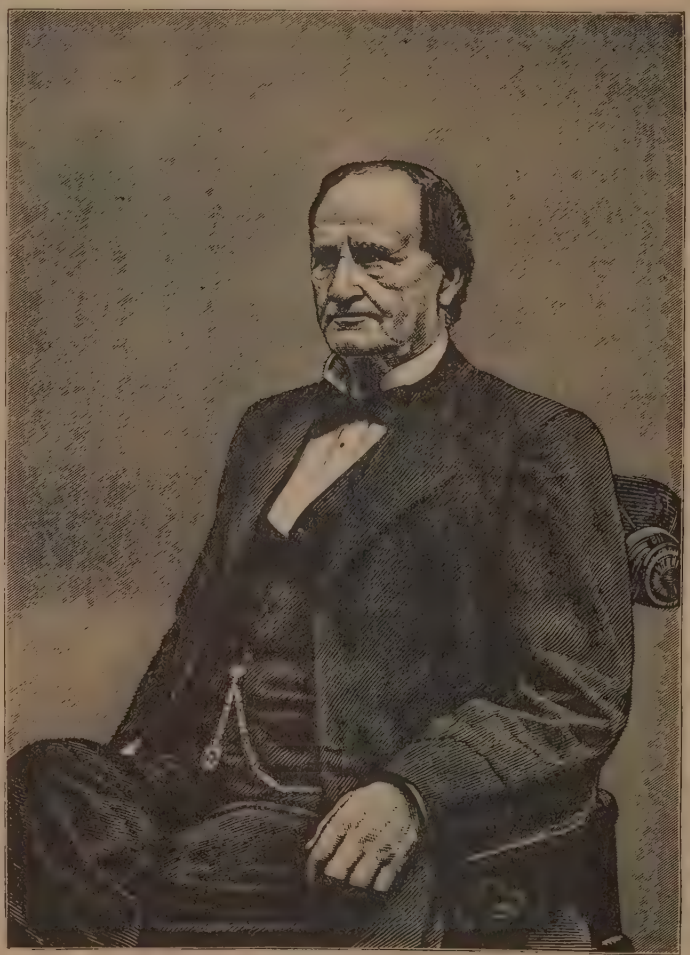
It is obvious that the history of such a dwelling, and all that legitimately belongs to it, would fill many volumes, and occupy the mind and pen of the readiest historian through the longest lifetime. What, then, shall we say of the history of a city like Columbus, which contains thousands of dwellings properly ranking with the one we have briefly described, and a much larger number of an inferior and descending rank, terminating in the cabin of extreme poverty? In the history of a city, it is obvious that very little can be said of its individual and domestic life. It is only where these come in contact, or become coincident, with some of its organized forms of public life—in pecuniary, industrial, political, military, benevolent, religious, educational, or social affairs—that they can be mentioned at all. These various interests must, for the most part, furnish the material of which our history is to be composed. But when we reflect how ramified each of these interests has become, and over how great a length of time the history of nearly all its branches extends, we shall perceive that the difficulty will not be to find material for our work, but to select judiciously from the superbundant material which will be offered to our hands.

Take the religious interest, as an example. This is represented by some forty-three church organizations, several of which have been in existence over half a century. A full history of every one of these bodies, such as its minister might prepare to be preserved by his parishioners, would fill a large volume. The same may be said of the State intitutions located here. A complete history of each, with the legislative, and other documents pertaining thereto, would occupy more space in our work than we can possibly spare for the entire city history.

But while the bulk of our history, compared with the mass of material accessible, must necessarily be *parvum e multo*, we trust that the number of interesting facts recorded, and the amount of useful information presented, will justly entitle it to be called *multum in parvo*.

DAVID TAYLOR

was born in the town of Truro, in the Province of Nova Scotia, on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1801. His ancestors were Puritans. Matthew Taylor, his great-grandfather, emigrated from near Londonderry, Ireland, in 1721, and settled in Londonderry (now Derry), New Hampshire, in 1722. The emigrants who settled that town—of which Matthew Taylor was one—were Presbyterians of the John Knox school, and are called Scotch-Irish, being the descendants of a colony which migrated from Argyleshire, in Scotland, and settled in the province of Ulster, in the north of Ireland, about the year 1612. Matthew Taylor was the father of six sons and two daughters. His second son, Matthew, was born in Londonderry, New Hampshire, October 30, 1727. He married Miss Archibald, of Londonderry, and had six sons and two daughters born to that marriage, the birth of Robert, the fourth son, being April 11, 1759.



Soon after the "old French war" and the evacuation of the province of Nova Scotia, by the French, about the year 1763, Matthew Taylor, with a number of other familes, moved from New Hampshire to Nova Scotia, and settled in the town of Truro, at the head of the bay of Fundy. At this time Robert was in his infancy. On December 6, 1781, he was married to Mehetabel Wilson, and had born to that marriage four sons and several daughters. The oldest son, Abiather Vinton, was born March 25, 1783. The second son, Matthew, was born June 18, 1785. The third son, James, was born November 25, 1795, and the fourth son, David, the subject of this sketch, was born on the twenty-fourth day of July, 1801.

In the autum of the year 1805, Robert Taylor came to Ohio with his family and settled in Chillicothe. Prior to leaving Nova Scotia he had purchased some lands in what is now Truro township, Franklin county, and in the summer of 1808, while living in Chillicothe, he determined to remove to said lands, and in that year built thereon the first frame house ever erected in the eastern part of the county. David, then seven years of age, assisted the workmen in the construction of the house, living with them in camp while the work was going on. In the spring of 1809 Robert Taylor removed with his family into the new house, where he resided until March 28, 1828, when he died.

David Taylor commenced business for himself when twenty years of age. His first adventures were in stock. From 1820 to 1827 he was very active in this business, collecting large herds in Ohio and driving the same to the eastern markets. During this period he went "over the mountains," as it was then called, with stock eighteen times, and was successful in almost every venture. He continued to deal extensively in stock for many years, but after about 1827 he adopted the policy of collecting stock and preparing it for the eastern market, but selling at home. It was only when he failed to secure a satisfactory purchaser at home that he drove his stock to market. In the meantime he invested the gains of his enterprise in lands which were brought into cultivation as fast as it could profitably be done.

In 1850 he purchased a large tract of land, then known as the Brien section. It consisted of the southwest quarter of Jefferson township, Franklin county, and contained over four thousand acres of land. This he subdivided into tracts of from fifty to one hundred and sixty acres and sold a considerable portion of it, reserving for himself such portions as best suited his purpose. This transaction added materially to his fortune.

In the year 1826 he erected a house and established his home on the west bank of Walnut creek, a short distance north from his father's old homestead. Here he resided until 1843, when he constructed a commodious dwelling house on his farm, on the National road, near Walnut creek, where he resided until March 1858, when he removed to his present residence, on Broad street, in the city of Columbus. Since that time he has made no great exertion in business affairs, but has found such employment as he desired in watching over and caring for his estate, and in performing his duties in respect to such public trusts as have, from time to time, been imposed upon him.

He has always taken an active interest in the development of the agricultural interest of the State. He was one of the founders of the Franklin County Agricultural Society, and was president of that organization for the years 1857, 1858 and 1870.

In 1861 he was elected as one of the members of the State board of agriculture, for the State of Ohio, and was twice re-elected, serving, in all, six years. From 1862 to 1866 he was the treasurer of that organization, and on his retirement so satisfactorily had he performed his duties in that respect that a suitable testimonial was voted him.

In early life he had considerable taste for military affairs, and for many years was an active member of a then famous mounted company, called the Franklin Dragoons. This company had served through the war of 1812, under Captain Joseph Vance, and for many years after that war the company organization kept up. Abram McDowell succeeded Captain Vance in command of the company, and he was succeeded by Robert Brotherton, and he by Joseph McIlvain, and he by Philo H. Olmsted, and he by David Taylor, who was elected captain in 1824, and served in that capacity for three years.

He was first married in September, 1826, to Nancy T. Nelson, by whom he had two children born—Eliza, who was married to Samuel Sharp, now living in Chicago, and Robert N., now living as Upper Sandusky.

In July, 1831, he was married to Margaret Shannon, who died soon after her marriage, and in May, 1836, he was married to Margaret Livingston, oldest daughter of Judge Edward Livingston. Six children have been born to this marriage—David, Edward L., Mary C., Henry C., Martha, wife of Samuel Lee, of Philadelphia, and Margaret L., all of whom are now living.

COLUMBUS.

FRANKLINTON—THE PREDECESSOR AND ONE OF THE COMPONENTS OF COLUMBUS.

In writing the biography of a celebrated man, it is common to begin with an account of his ancestry. And so, in writing a history of Columbus, it is proper to commence with that of Franklinton; not only because its early founders were mostly Franklintonians, but because the older town has become part and parcel of the younger. Saturn, it is said, had the bad habit of devouring his own progeny. Columbus, on the other hand, without seeming to be aware that it was a very bad thing to do, has swallowed up its progenitor.

Franklinton was the first settlement in the territory now composing the county of Franklin, and was laid out six years before said county was set off from that of Ross—*i. e.*, in the month of August, 1797. Its founder and proprietor was Lucas Sullivant, a native of Kentucky, who came to this region about a year previous to the date just mentioned, being engaged in surveying land and locating land warrants. To stimulate the growth of his town, he set apart the lots on "Gift street" as donations to actual settlers. The new town grew apace. The following names are recorded as among those of the first settlers: Joseph Dixon, George Skidmore, John Brickell, Robert Armstrong, Jeremiah Armstrong, William Domigan, James Marshall, the Dearduffs, the McElvains, the Sells, John Lisle and family, William Fleming, Robert Balentine, Jacob Grubb, Benjamin White, Jacob Overdier, Arthur O'Harra, Joseph Foos, John Blair and John Dill, the latter from York county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Sullivant married, about the year 1801, and became himself a settler and householder in this new town. Soon after him, Lyne Starling and Robert Russell came, and, about the same time, Robert Culbertson arrived from Shippensburg, Pennsylvania, with a numerous family of sons and daughters, some of them single, and others married and bringing their families. Biographical sketches of these settlers, so far as their history is known, will be given elsewhere.

The rude simplicity in which these first settlers lived, may be learned, not only from the fact that they were compelled to make Indian corn their principal diet, but also from the expedients to which they had to resort in order to reduce it to an edible condition. "The people," says Martin, "constructed a kind of hand-mill, upon which they generally ground their corn. A horse-mill was then resorted to and kept up for some time. Some pounded their corn, or boiled it; and *occasionally* a trip was made to the Chillicothe mill,"—a trip of nearly fifty miles, on horseback, through the wilderness.

It was a year or more after the first settlement was made, that Mr. James Scott, who must have been a pretty courageous business man, ventured upon the business of merchandising; and although his store is represented as having been a rather small concern, it nevertheless "added much to the convenience of the settlers." Some four or five years later, another village store, somewhat more pretentious, perhaps, was opened by Robert Russell, esq., who afterwards became a well-known business man in Columbus.

In those early days, all the central and southern portions of Ohio were very sickly, and few more so than the settlement at "the forks of the Scioto." This was very discouraging to the settlers. Some of them sold their lands, or other property, abandoned the country, and moved back to the old settlements; and many others, during the more sickly seasons, would fully resolve to do so. But when health returned, and they were enabled to look with less jaundiced eyes upon the present advantages and future prospects of the country, they would change their minds and determine to cling to their new homes.

And besides, lengthy as was the sick roll, the death rate was hardly ever higher, often not so high, as at the east. The prevailing disease was fever and ague, which seldom kills, however much it may vex and worry. So a great majority of the settlers gradually "got used to it," and finally came to think and speak of it with a sort of contempt, and to regard it as "no great shakes, after all."

It is worthy of note, in this relation—as showing the error of those who look upon fever and ague as almost certain to undermine the constitution and shorten the days of its victims—that there are few, if any, portions of the country, east or west, in which may be found more octogenarians still vigorous in mind and body, than in Franklin and Pickaway counties. Of course very few of these octogenarians were born here; but, almost without exception, they came here in early life, passed through all the hardships and perils incident to a new and unsettled country (fever and ague included), and, amidst them all, reared families of children who are now men and women as vigorous as themselves. We would not advise our friends to settle in malarial districts. But if, in the providence of God, they find themselves there, and shaking with the ague, we think it about as prudent to stay it out and shake it off, as to try to run away from it.

For several years after Franklinton was first settled, there was no post-office nearer than Chillicothe; and, when opportunities did not offer to send by persons going on business, the people of the village were in the habit of raising money by contribution, and employing a man

to carry their letters to be mailed to friends far away, and to bring back letters from them, as well as papers containing the current news from the outside world. Colonel Andrew McElvain, for many years a prominent citizen of Franklin county, was, when a boy of but thirteen years old, the first regular mail carrier between Chilicothe and Franklinton, after the establishment of the post-office at the latter place. This office was established in 1805, and the postmasters who served it, during its continuance, were, in the order of their appointment, as follows: Adam Hosack, appointed in 1805; Henry Brown, in 1811; Joseph Grate, in 1812; James B. Gardiner, in 1813; Jacob Keller, in 1815; Joseph McDowell, in 1819; William Lusk, in 1820; and W. Risley, in 1831. A few years after Mr. Risley's appointment, the office at Franklinton was discontinued, the one at Columbus being considered sufficient for the convenience of the people.

Franklinton was made the county seat from the time of the organization of the county, until 1824, when the county seat was removed to Columbus. The courts were held in hired rooms till 1808, when a brick court house was erected, Lucas Sullivant being the contractor. A new jail, of the same material, was built about the same time. The first jail was built of logs. Tradition has handed down no accounts of a county-seat war, such as has often been waged —on the one hand to resist removal, and, on the other, to effect it, *vi et armis*, if necessary. We may, therefore, believe that the doughty knights of Franklinton properly regarded discretion as the better part of valor, and that, consequently, no blood was shed, nor bones broken, on either side.

From 1805 to 1812, a number of young men located in Franklinton, who grew up with the county and became wealthy and conspicuous. Among these, were: Gustavus Swan, R. W. McCoy, Dr. L. Goodale, Dr. S. Parsons, Francis Stewart, Samuel Barr, Henry Brown, Orris Parrish, and Ralph Osborn, while a number of others passed off the stage before they had acquired fortunes or public distinction, and have mainly dropped out of public view. Such biographical sketches of those named above, as can be made up of existing memoranda, will be given elsewhere.

The time of greatest business prosperity in Franklinton, was during the last war with Great Britain, from 1812 to 1815, inclusive. The "ill wind" of war always "blows good" to certain favored localities; and such a locality was Franklinton, during the years above mentioned. Great fears, however, were felt of depredations by the British and Indians, after the surrender of Hull, at Detroit, in August 1812. These fears were not without foundation; for Franklin county was then on the frontier, and the whole Sandusky and Maumee country was held by hostile Indians. False alarms were frequently given; and a few families, whose circumstances permitted, left the country for a place of safety. The governor, however, soon ordered out the militia *en masse*, and the fears were quieted. Franklinton became the headquarters of the northwestern army, under General Harrison. Two or three thousand troops were sometimes collected there; but they were constantly coming and going, so that, at other times, there would be few, or none, except the officers in the commissary department, who were actively employed in collecting and sending forward provisions and forage for the army. During this time all the productions of the country met with a ready sale in cash, and at high prices; and almost every body had plenty of money. But after peace was concluded, and the profuse expenditure of money, which characterized the war, had ceased, the hard times returned, and Franklinton began to experience all the inconveniences of a financial revulsion. The pressure was probably the greatest during the years from 1819 to 1823. All agricultural products fell back to the old prices, or even lower—pork, from four dollars per hundred to one dollar and a half; flour, from four dollars per hundred to one dollar, and other products in the same ratio; and even at that rate the sales were very dull. Real estate also fell to about one fourth of its price during the war; and a large portion of the transactions were at forced sales—a hundred parcels of land being sometimes included in one advertisement of the sheriff. Rigid economy now became the rule among all ranks of society; and the change which took place in modes of living is graphically depicted in this short sentence from Martin's history: "The wealthiest families used rye coffee; and the most distinguished public men dressed in blue linsey pantaloons."

Among the memorable events that occurred at Franklinton, during the war, was the execution of a soldier, under the sentence of a court martial, for deserting and threatening the life of his captain. The soldier's name was Wm. Fish, and he was shot in June, 1813. The execution is described as "an awful scene." Three others were condemned to die at the same time, but were pardoned by General Harrison. The last one that received his pardon, was, before it was announced, conducted to his coffin, at the same time with Fish; the cap was placed over his eyes, and he remained in that situation till his companion was shot. Then his pardon was read to him. The revulsion of feeling which he must have experienced cannot be described—nor even imagined.

In 1817, Mr. Wm. Lusk, a teacher, and at one time postmaster, in Franklinton, commenced the publication of an annual, entitled, *The Ohio Register and Western Calendar*, which contained, besides an almanac, a list of State and county officers, with various items of statistical information. In this register, for 1821, he thus speaks of the old seat of government of Franklin county:

"Franklinton, the county seat, contains a post-office, a store, three taverns, a common school, and an academy, in which are taught English grammar, geography, book-keeping, double and single entry — mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, plane and spherical surveying, navigation, algebra, and astronomy."

If any persons wonder why Mr. Lusk gives to a description of the "academy" more than twice the space given to all the other business interests of the town, when they learn that that was his peculiar institution, they will probably have no difficulty in accounting for the "milk in the cocoanut."

In 1815 or 1816, Mr. Lucas Sullivant, having obtained a charter from the legislature, built a toll-bridge across the Scioto, on the road leading from Columbus to Franklinton. The bridge started from the east side of the river, nearly at the same point with the present Broad street bridge; but, running more directly across, it reached the other side several rods lower down, and a new road was opened thence across the prairie to Franklinton, and passed through the town one square further south than the old road, which followed the line of the present street. This change gave general dissatisfaction to the property-owners on the old street. The bridge stood eight or ten years, when, some of the timbers becoming rotten, it fell. It was then rebuilt in the same position with the present bridge, and the main road through Franklinton was restored to its former position.

This toll-bridge became the property of Joseph Sullivant, on the death of his father. And when the National road was being built (about the year 1832), the superintendent agreed to erect a new bridge, at the expense of the government, provided Mr. Sullivant's right should be extinguished. Whereupon the citizens raised, by contributions, eight thousand dollars, and the county gave two thousand dollars more, making ten thousand dollars, which was paid to Mr. Sullivant for his right; after which the present substantial structure was erected, as a part of the National road.

Although there was nothing like a "county-seat war," either at the time of the removal, or at any time previous; yet it is not to be supposed that the Franklintonians gave up their chief possession, and distinction, without some opposition. The removal was agitated for several years, and was steadily opposed—the influence of Lucas Sullivant being sufficient to prevent it, during his lifetime. He died in 1823, and the very next year the removal was accomplished.

Annexation also had its constant opponents. The dread of increased taxation led a majority to look upon it with great disfavor; and when at length, in 1871, the "broad mantle" of the city corporation was extended over them by an act of the common council (on a petition from a part of the citizens), there were not wanting those who cried out against it, as a piece of high-handed usurpation. But, notwithstanding all this, we think that few, if any, of them will now deny that annexation to the city has been of great advantage to the place. For over fifty years the town had been as dead as towns often "get to be." It had not even aspired to the dignity of incorporation, but had continued an unorganized hamlet, as at the first. In 1858, Mr. Martin wrote of it, as follows: "The town of Franklinton has not varied much in population or business for the last forty years." And certainly it did not vary much, in those respects, during the thirteen remaining years, previous to annexation. The population of the entire township of Franklinton, the oldest and, with two exceptions (leaving out Columbus), the most populous in the county, was, in 1850, but eighteen hundred and twenty-seven. What the population of the village was, is not given; but, at most, it could not have been more than five or six hundred. But population is now increasing; new houses, and of a much better class, are being built; new stores and shops of various kinds are being opened, and an appearance of thrift is fast taking the place of the seedy and dilapidated look which the place wore a few years ago. Few, we apprehend, of the present Franklintonians would be willing to return to their former *independent* condition.

The old land-marks are mostly gone. All the houses, in which it was claimed that General Harrison made his headquarters during the war, have disappeared—and they were at least equal in number to the cities that claimed the honor of being the birth-place of Homer. A log house, evidently one of the first erected, and facing the principal street, is now occupied as a blacksmith's shop; but neither its present occupant, nor anybody else we found, could tell us by whom it was built. The old court-house, which was used for a public-school building nearly fifty years, finally became dilapidated, and was abandoned. After standing for several years, in a ruinous condition, it has at length, within the past year (1879), been torn down, and an elegant, three-story brick school-house, fast verging upon completion, now occupies its place; and the usable portion of the old bricks have been used in building a commodious dwelling, on a lot owned by Mr. Deshler, a short distance north of the old site.

The Sullivant mansion, now owned and occupied as a charitable house, by the "Sisters of the Good Shepherd," remains—but so changed and enlarged that its original proprietor would never recognize it. But the most interesting and suggestive of all the ancient lankmarks of Franklinton, is the old burying ground, on the bank of the river, a little northwest of the town. Here still repose the ashes of many of the early pioneers, the record of whose birth and death, on the crumbling tomb-stones, serves as a connecting link between the past century and the present. Take one simple inscription as a sample: "Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Culbertson, wife of Colonel Robert Culbertson, who was born in 1743, and died in 1815, aged seventy-two."

But the spirit of change invades even the resting-place of the dead. While few recent interments have been made in the old ground, many of the bodies first deposited there, have been removed to a more elegant retreat amid the shades of Green lawn; among which are those of Lucas Sullivant and wife, Lyne Starling, and General Foos and wife. It is probable that, before many years, the others, who have descendants or relatives still living in the neighborhood, will be removed; the old inscriptions will all become obliterated, and the stones themselves disintegrated, or broken down and destroyed. And even if the ground should not be vacated as a burying place, and devoted to some less sacred use, this ancient city of the dead, like its neighboring city of the living, will in time be filled by a new population.

Several years before the annexation of Franklinton to Columbus, Michael Sullivant laid out a village between the two places, to which was given the name of Middletown. This name is still frequently applied to that locality, in common parlance; but, as no previous history makes mention of it, we do not deem it important to give it a

more extended notice in ours—in which decision we trust we give no offence to the people who live there.

SITE SELECTED AND NAMED FOR THE FUTURE CAPITAL.

In the year 1800, congress passed a law establishing the seat of government of the Northwest Territory at Chillicothe. This is, doubtless, the reason why, on coming into the Union as a State, two years later, Ohio made the same place its temporary capital. Probably, few persons ever seriously expected that this fine old town, delightful as its situation is, and every way desirable, in itself, for such a purpose, would ever become the permanent seat of government. A general desire for a more central location soon began to show itself. In obedience to this desire, the legislature in February, 1810, appointed five commissioners, viz.: James Findlay, W. Silliman, Joseph Darlington, Reisin Beall, and William McFarland, to examine and select the most eligible site. These commissioners were to meet at Franklinton, on the first of the following September. This town, one mile west of the present State house, was one of the competitors for the coveted honor, but its low situation was against it, and it had to content itself with the possibility (since become reality) of being one day included within the limits of the capital city. After meeting, as directed, and examining the claims of the several competing places, the commissioners reported to the legislature, on the twelfth of September, 1810, in favor of a place on the west side of the Scioto, twelve miles above Franklinton, where the town of Dublin, in Franklin county, was afterwards located. No action, however, was taken by the legislature till its next session. Four enterprising and far-seeing men, viz.: Lyne Starling, John Kerr, Alexander McLaughlin, and James Johnston, having obtained possession of an eligible site, conceived a plan for inducing the legislature to locate thereon the permanent capital of the State. Their proposition, made to the legislature on the tenth of February, 1812, was as follows: That, if the legislature would establish the seat of the State government on the high bank east of the Scioto river, nearly opposite Franklinton, in township five, range twenty-two, of the "Refugee lands," and would, on or before the first Monday of December, 1817, begin to hold its sessions in a town to be laid off thereon by the company, and continue to hold the same there until the year 1840, the company would:

First—lay out a town on the lands mentioned, on or before the first day of July, 1812, agreeably to a plan presented to the legislature; second—convey to the State, by warranty deed, in fee simple, such square in the town, containing about ten acres, for public buildings, and such lot of ten acres for the penitentiary, and dependencies, as a director, or such person or persons as the legislature should appoint, might select; third—erect and complete a State house, offices and penitentiary, and such other buildings as should be directed by the legislature, to be built of stone and brick, or either, the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, and of such size and dimensions as the legislature should require; the penitentiary and dependencies to be completed on or before the first of January, 1815, and the State house and offices on or before the first Monday of December, 1817. If these buildings, when completed, should be valued at less than fifty thousand dollars, the company should make up the deficiency in such further buildings as should be directed by law; but if the valuation should exceed fifty thousand dollars, the legislature should remunerate the company for such excess. On the fourteenth of February, 1812, an act was passed by the legislature, formally accepting the proposals and bond of the company, and permanently establishing the seat of government of this State on the lands named therein. The act provided for the appointment, by the legislature, of a director to superintend the surveying and laying off of the proposed town; to direct the width of its streets and alleys, and select the square for the public buildings, and the lot for the penitentiary and dependencies. Under this act, Joel Wright, of Warren county, was appointed director, or agent of the State; and Joseph Vance, of Franklin county, was selected to assist him. Under their joint superintendence, and at the expense of the proprietors, was platted a town destined to become the capital of one of the most important and influential States of the American union, and the metropolis of a region unsurpassed in richness of soil, and all the other sources of material prosperity.

One week from the passage of the act locating the future capital, *i. e.*, on the twenty-first of February, 1812, the legislature passed the following "resolution giving a name to the permanent seat of government:"

"*Resolved*, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That the town to be laid out, at the high bank on the east side of the Scioto river, opposite the town of Franklinton, for the permanent seat of government of this State, shall be known and distinguished by by the name of COLUMBUS.

MATTHIAS CORWIN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOMAS KIRKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Attest: R. OSBORN, C. H. R.
Attest: C. A. NORTON, C. S."

Other names were suggested, but to General Joseph Foos (who settled in Franklinton about the latter part of 1798, and who was a member of the legislature for many years, between 1807 and 1827), belongs the honor of proposing the name of the Great Discoverer, which was finally adopted.

We are indebted for this information to the eldest son of the general, Captain Nelson Foos, who is well known in this city as one of the landmarks of the olden time. Thus it is that the goodly capital of Ohio received

"A local habitation and a name."

HISTORY OF LANDS CONTAINED IN THE ORIGINAL TOWN PLAT.

The town of Columbus, as we have seen, was located on the high bank, east of the Scioto river, nearly opposite Franklinton, in township five, range twenty-two, of the Refugee lands. These were so called from the fact that they were appropriated by congress for the relief of certain persons from the British provinces, who, in our Revolutionary war, espoused the cause of the revolted colonies. These lands were originally surveyed in 1799,

by the authority of the general government, and divided, like the other public lands, into sections of six hundred and forty acres each. But in 1801 they were divided into half-sections, and numbered as such. Patents were issued for half-sections, designating them by the appropriate numbers. Immediately after the acceptance of their proposals by the legislature, the proprietors—Starling, Kerr, McLaughlin, and Johnston—entered into a partnership, under the act accepting their proposals, and establishing the seat of government. In the articles of association it was stipulated that a common stock should be created for the mutual benefit of the partners. To this stock Starling was to contribute half-section twenty-five, with the exception of ten acres previously sold to John Brickell; Johnston's contribution was to be half-section nine and the half of half-section ten; and McLaughlin & Kerr, who had previously been partners and were considered as a third party to this agreement, were to contribute half-section twenty-six. The proceeds of the sales of lots were to remain as common stock, until their contract with the State should be completed; and each party was to derive an equal benefit from all donations, obtained by subscription or otherwise. In addition to the lands contributed by the proprietors, the Rev. Dr. James Hoge conveyed to them eighty acres on the south end of half-section eleven; Thomas Allen donated twenty acres in the southwest portion of half-section twelve, belonging to Bela Badger, of Virginia (and now called East Park place), was included in the plat, though without any legal authority. The three tracts last named were added, to make the size and form of the town agree with the plat submitted to the legislature. Dr. Hoge and Mr. Allen, having conveyed their tracts by deed to the proprietors, received back, in due form, half of the ground in lots, after the town had been laid out. The succession in the proprietorship of the lands above mentioned, down to the time of their being brought into the original town plat of Columbus, is as follows: half-section twenty-five was granted by the general government to John Allen, who was named as one of the refugees in the act of congress of February 18, 1801—his patent having been obtained from President Jefferson, April 5, 1802. Previously to this, however, he had conveyed it to G. W. Allen, October 18, 1801. The latter having forfeited it by foreclosure of mortgage, it was sold, by the sheriff of the county, to Lyne Starling, July 11, 1809.

Half-section nine was conveyed by government patent to John Halstead, a refugee, May 7, 1802, and by him to James Johnston, February 5, 1803.

The original grantee of half-section ten, was Martha Walker, who received her patent, February 15, 1802. By her it was conveyed to Peter Mills, April, 17, 1802; he sold it to James Johnston and Thomas Allen, February 19, 1803; and Allen sold a part of his share to Johnston, April 13, 1812.

Half-section twenty-six was granted by Thomas Jefferson to Benjamin Thompson, February 13, 1802. By him it was sold to James Strawbidge (or Strowbridge), May 6, 1802; and by the latter to Kerr and McLaughlin, March 12, 1808.

Half-section twelve was granted by government to Seth Harding, February 20, 1802; and by him sold to Bela Badger, February 16, 1803.

The original patentee of half-section eleven, was James Price—his patent being dated May 7, 1802. By him it was sold to John S. Wills and Humphrey Fullerton, August 26, 1808; by Wills and wife, to Fullerton, April 21, 1809; by him to James Hoge, August 16, 1810; and by Hoge to the proprietors, April 16, 1812. All those receiving government patents were named in the act of congress, as refugees. The whole amount of ground covered by the original town plat, was about twelve hundred acres.

About the year 1824, the heirs of John Allen brought suit to recover the land in Lyne Starling's half-section. It was a long and tiresome case, which we have no time to follow. The claim of the contestants was based upon mere technical grounds; and it failed, as all such claims should. Unawed by this failure, certain parties made an effort, soon after, to eject the owners of the lots in Kerr and McLaughlin's half-section. The claim of the contestants, in this case also, was merely technical, and failed like the other, and thus was forever set at rest all question as to the title to the lands contained in the original town plat of Columbus.

INCREASE OF TERRITORY.

This will be an appropriate place for giving an account of the lands which, at different times, have been brought within the corporate limits of the city. Within a few years, the rapid increase in the population of Columbus, and its advance in manufacturing and other enterprises, have compelled a corresponding increase of its territorial limits. Previous to 1863, the city occupied an area of only eleven hundred acres. By annexation that year, sixteen hundred acres more were added to its territory. In 1871, its limits were enlarged, by annexations from the surrounding townships, as follows: From Montgomery and Franklin townships, two thousand, seven hundred and forty acres; and from Clinton township, thirteen hundred and twelve—making the present area of the city six thousand, seven hundred and fifty-two acres. This gives Columbus more than six times the territory it had in 1863, and two and a half times more than it had in 1871. If the same ratio of increase should continue, the city limits would contain, at the end of the persent century, an area of about sixty-four square miles. The sections of land brought into the city limits, by these annexations, and the original patentees of the same, are as follows: From Montgomery township—half-section twenty-seven, patented to John McGowan; half-section twenty-eight, to Jonathan Eddy; half-section twenty-nine, to Joseph Binden; north end of half-section thirty, to John Edgar; north end of half-section thirty-one, to Seth Harding; a few acres of half-section thirty-two, to Seth Noble; half-section twenty-four, to Jonas C. Minot; half-section twenty-three, to J. Levitre; half-section twenty-two, to John Edgar; half-section twenty-one, to Noah Miller; half-section sixteen, to Carpenter Bradford; half-section fifteen, to James

Livingston; half-section fourteen, to Thomas Faulkner; half-section thirteen, to Rev. Seth Noble; half-sections four and five, to John Starr; a small portion of half-section six, to Colonel Samuel Bradford; fractional section seven, to John De Ruch. From Clinton township—a part of quarter township three, patented to Jonathan Dayton; a part of quarter township four, to George Stevenson. From Franklin township—all the lands west of the Scioto river, now included within the limits of the city, are a part of original survey ninety-three, and were patented to Lucas Sullivant, as assignee of Robert Vance; to whom they had been granted, in consideration of military service rendered to the United States, as a soldier from Virginia. A notice of Lucas Sullivant, as the proprietor and founder of the town of Franklinton, is made in another place. Of the above named patentees, only John McGowan, Seth Harding, Rev. Seth Noble, John Starr, John De Ruch, and Lucas Sullivant are known to have been settlers. Jonathan Dayton was a member of congress from Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was, at one time, the owner of fifty or sixty thousand acres of land, in different parts of Ohio. John De Ruch was a millwright, from Ross county, and obtained his patent on account of a mill he erected on the land. He is, undoubtedly, identical with the "Mr. John D. Rush" mentioned in Martin's "History of Franklin County," page five, as having "erected an inferior mill on the Scioto, a short distance above Franklinton." This was "about the year 1799, or 1800." That the increase of territory, mentioned above, was fairly commensurate with the increase in population, may be inferred from the following statement: In 1815, three years after the city was laid out, its population was seven hundred; in 1820, it was fourteen hundred and fifty; in 1830, two thousand, four hundred and thirty-seven; in 1840, six thousand and forty-eight; in 1850, seventeen thousand, eight hundred and twenty; in 1860, eighteen thousand, five hundred and fifty-four; and in 1870, thirty-one thousand, two hundred and seventy-four. If the population of the city should increase in the same ratio till the year 1900, it would, at that time, contain over two hundred thousand souls.

TOWNSHIPS FORMERLY AND AT PRESENT OCCUPYING THE TERRITORY OF COLUMBUS.

The original township occupying the principal ground now covered by the corporation of Columbus, was Liberty, one of the four townships into which the county of Franklin was first divided. The order establishing it, defining its boundaries, and appointing the first election for the choice of justices of the peace therein, was passed by the Franklin court of common pleas on Tuesday, May 10, 1803. Following are extracts from the proceedings of said court, of the date named, in relation to Liberty township:

Ordered, That all that part of Franklin county contained within the following limits and boundaries, to-wit: Beginning on the east bank of the Scioto river, at the intersection of the sectional line between the sections number eight and seventeen, in the fourth township, and twenty-second range, running thence with the said sectional line east, to the line between the counties of Fairfield and Franklin: thence north with the said line, and from the point of beginning, with the Scioto, to the northerly boundary of Franklin county, and be called Liberty township.

Ordered, That there be elected, in Liberty township, two justices of the peace, and that the electors hold their election for that purpose at the house of John Beaty, in said township, on the 23d day of June next, as provided by law.

At the election thus appointed, Joseph Hunter and Ezra Brown were chosen as the first justices of the peace in the new township. In the course of a few years, as the result of various divisions and sub-divisions, the township of Liberty became extinct. We have not learned the precise year, but we know that Montgomery township was established in that part of Liberty which afterwards included the corporation of Columbus, on the ninth day of March, 1807—the first justice of the peace elected that year being William Shaw. This township, with occasional changes of boundary, has continued to the present time. The justices of the peace last elected (the number having been increased to three) are as follows: Theodore Jones, Lot L. Smith, and Matthias Martin.

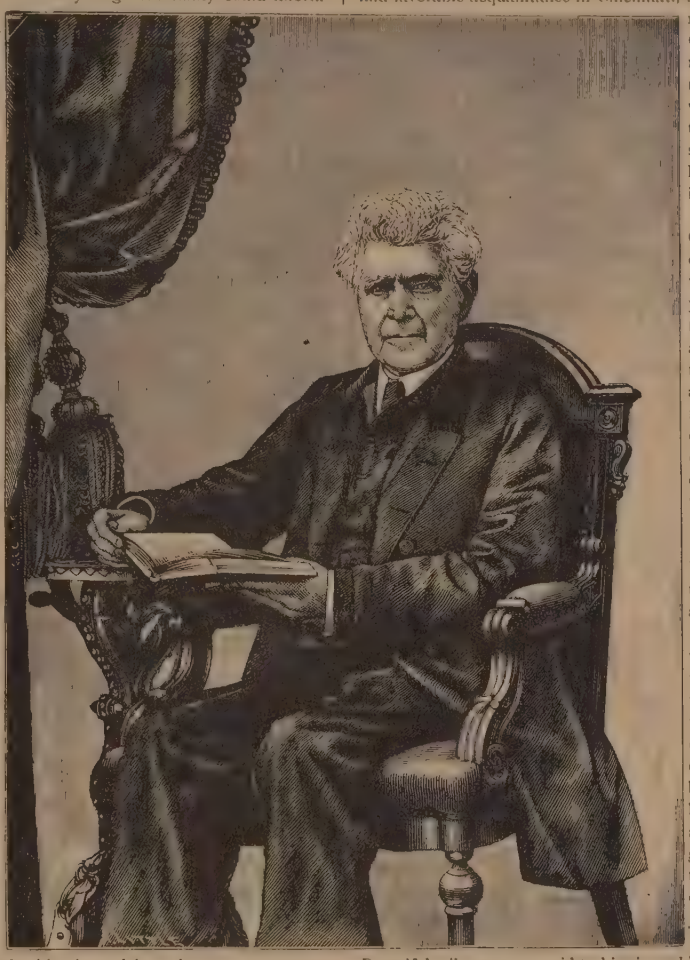
For a long time after its incorporation, Columbus had no territory outside the township of Montgomery. But about the year 1860 it extended itself westward, across the Scioto, taking in that part of the township of Franklin lying in the bend of the river. Several years afterward, in 1871, the city limits were still further extended in that direction, taking in the old town of Franklinton; and, in the same year, a narrow belt of territory a little more than three-fourths of a mile wide, lying along the east bank of the Olentangy river, and running up some two miles into the township of Clinton to the village of North Columbus, was taken into the corporation. Thus, at that time, the city of Columbus occupied parts of three different townships. This mixture of jurisdictions being found inconvenient, the county commissioners, in compliance with a petition from the city council, passed an order, on the twenty-fourth of February, 1873, extending the boundaries of Montgomery township, so as to include those portions of Franklinton and Clinton embraced in the limits of Columbus, and restricting the boundaries of the first mentioned township in all other directions, so as to make them coincide every where with the city lines; and, at the same time, erecting the territory, thus cut off, into a new township (with some additions) to which was given the name of Marion. By this action the township boundaries and those of the town became one and the same; and the only township officers needed for the execution of the laws, in addition to the municipal, county and State authorities having jurisdiction over the same territory, are three justices of the peace (who, at the present time, are the ones named above), and four constables acting under them—those last elected being as follows: N. B. Smith, Martin Van B. Little, Augustus Johns, and John Q. A. Robinson.

FIRST EVENTS.

The opening chapters of every local history, going back to earliest times, must, of course, be largely made up of first events. But among such events there are always a number of isolated facts, preserved in the memory of the oldest inhabitants, and important only, or mainly, because they are "the first." We have collected

JOHN NOBLE.

John Noble was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1789. His parents were Samuel and Mary Patterson Noble. With them he removed to Emmettsburgh, Maryland, in early life. Here his father joined with the occupation of a farmer that of a mechanic. John was early engaged in labor, and had to leave school at a very early age. He chafed at the attitude the slave owners assumed towards mechanics, and when he arrived at majority, he announced his fixed purpose to leave for a free State. This purpose impelled his father to sell his small property and remove, in May, 1811, to the State of Ohio. They passed through Lancaster, to Pickaway county, where the family settled on a beautiful farm, near Tarlton, where Samuel Noble and most of his children lived and died. John Noble returned to Lancaster the same year, and engaged at once in active business. Full of energy and enterprise, he made himself felt in every department of life. He advocated improved schools, the building of a school-house and market-house and all other improvements that the young community could afford.



In the winter of 1812–13, he commenced a trade of ready-made clothing, shoes, etc., with the army, lying at Franklinton and Delaware, and thence to Fort Meigs. In passing through Columbus, Front street was the chief street, and it was full of logs and brush. He attended a treaty with the Indians at Piqua, of which he gave a vivid picture in his "Pioneer Sketches," published in the Columbus *Gazette*, in 1870. The money he made by these enterprises was lost by a partner. He had, therefore, to pursue every honest calling he could, to support himself and his young family.

In 1820, he commenced hotel keeping in Lancaster, a business which ultimately became his only occupation; but at that time such an employment was too small for his necessities, and he carried on several mechanical branches, in addition. In 1825–6, he took a contract on what was called the deep cut of the Ohio canal, in Licking county, and was present and took part in the ceremonies at Licking summit, July 4, 1825, when Governor Clinton, of New York, took out the first spadeful of earth for that canal. This enterprise, with that of building the Banking-house, for the Ohio bank, in 1826-7, and others, brought him into debt. As money was exceedingly scarce, and produce very low, he determined to take a cargo, by flat-boats, to New Orleans. This was done by hauling the load to Circleville, twenty-two miles, and there loading about two miles above town, on the Scioto, thence floating down the Scioto and Ohio to the Mississippi, to New Orleans. This trip was successful, and he was able to pay off his debts.

He found Lancaster was probably to be left at one side by the advance of Columbus, and the building of the National road; so, in 1832, he removed from Lancaster with his family, and took charge of the National hotel, in Columbus, located where the Neil house now stands. He remained in this house nearly seven years. During this period the Cumberland, or National road was built, and the line of Neil, Moore & Co.'s stages furnished the great means of travel to the west. Emigration was at its height, and many thousands of people stopped at his house in Columbus, who afterwards settled in Ohio, or the States further west. As he had a wonderful facility for making acquaintances he was in those days as well known as any man in Ohio.

In Columbus he showed the same interest in the advancement of the interests of that city that he had shown in Lancaster. He became supervisor of roads at one time, in order to have the power to improve Broad street, and was the first person who redeemed that beautiful avenue from the swamp. He was afterwards one of the commissioners to plant the trees that now beautify that street. He was, for many years, a member of the city council. In July 4, 1839, he assisted actively at the laying of the corner-stone of the new capitol, provided the jars deposited in the corner-stone, and aided in filling them with all manner of documents, to be opened for the enlightenment of future ages. These incidents indicate the energy and spirit of the man. In 1840 he removed to to Cincinnati, to take charge of the Dennison house, which he kept for five years. While here he gained a very large and favorable acquaintance in Cincinnati, and all southern Ohio. He returned with his family to Columbus, in 1845, and remained here until the summer of 1847. While here he was elected a representative to the forty-fifth general assembly of Ohio, from Franklin county, and served with intelligence and fidelity.

In 1847, he returned to Cincinnati, and took charge of the Pearl Street house, which he kept for seven years, when he went back finally to Columbus, and abandoned all active business. In 1854 he was elected again to the city council, and remained a member for several years. On the sixteenth of July he was elected president of the council, to fill an unexpired term, ending April 10, 1856.

When the war of 1861–5 broke out, he was deeply interested, and gave every aid and comfort he could to the Union cause. He was always interested in the advance of the city, State, and nation. By nature he was active and enterprising. These qualities continued to the end of his life. His step in his last days was as elastic, his eye as clear, his speech as ready, and his hearing as good, as in his youth. At the ripe age of eighty-one, on the twenty-fourth day of June, 1871, at six in the morning, he passed away. Beautiful tributes were paid to him in public and private. His was a life of usefulness and honor, marked by justice and integrity. He was genial by nature, winning and retaining many friends, and crowned the whole by a firm, consistent christian faith. The example of such a life, worthy in its every relation, is of lasting benefit to the race. It inspires others to the highest aims and noblest purposes in the accomplishment of life's great work. Human effort and aspiration are usually content with that which is not worthiest, best, even if within their grasp; hence the lasting benefit to man of a career which furnishes an exception to this rule, and which has been satisfied only with highest attainment.

The children of Colonel Noble were: Catharine, wife of Godfrey M. Robinson; Mary, widow of Clement J. Acton; Margaret Delia, wife of Dr. Stadwig Loring; and Henry C. Noble, all residents of Columbus, and General John W. Noble, of St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Kate Myers, wife of E. L Taylor, of Columbus, is a granddaughter.

several of these from various sources, but chiefly from Studer's history, and will proceed to record them here—beginning with the first events in Franklinton.

The first family settlement made in this forerunner of Columbus, was by Joseph Dixon, in the fall of 1797. The first "meal-making establishment" was constructed by Samuel McElvain, and consisted of a hole burned into the top of a stump—the corn being pounded in this, as a mortar, by two men with pestles, and the meal sifted through a deer skin, pierced with holes by a hot wire. So says Colonel Andrew McElvain, son of Samuel, writing from West Point Grove, Logan county, Illinois, in 1856. The first water-mill was erected by Robert Balentine, near where Hayden's factory afterwards stood, in Columbus. The first whiskey was distilled by Benjamin White, near where Ridgway's foundry now is. A good many people would like to see the man who will distill the last. The first sheriff of Franklin county was this same Benjamin White. The first contract for carrying the mail to and from Franklinton, was taken by Adam Hosac, he also being postmaster. The first mail carrier was Andrew McElvain (mentioned above), who was only thirteen years old when thus employed. The first store was established in Franklinton by James Scott, in 1798. The first hotel, in the same place, was opened and kept for many years by General Joseph Foos. The first public sale of lots in Columbus took place June 18, 1812—the same day on which war was declared against Great Britain. The post-office was first established here in 1813—Matthew Matthews being the first postmaster. The first newspaper published here was established in 1814, with the title of the *Western Intelligencer and Columbus Gazette*. It was removed to this place from Worthington, where it was first issued by Colonel Kilbourne, in 1811, under the first part of the above title. The first bakery was commenced by Christian Heyl, in 1813, in a rough cabin, at the corner of Rich and High streets, for which he had to pay one hundred and twenty-five dollars rent. The first marriage, that of George B. Harvey and Miss Jane Armstrong, took place in February, 1814. The first saw-mill was built by John Shields and Richard Courtney, on the Scioto, a short distance below the site of the present penitentiary. The same Mr. Shields, three years later, built a flouring-mill on a creek in the southwest portion of the town. In 1815 or '16, the first jeweler's shop was opened in the city by William Platt. Joel Buttles, agent of the Worthington manufacturing company, opened the first store in Columbus, in a small brick building, afterwards occupied by the Broadway Exchange. About the same time McLean & Green opened one in a cabin on the south side of Rich street, just east of the corner where the Mechanics' hall subsequently stood. In the spring of 1813, Volney Payne opened the first tavern in the new town, in a two-story brick house, built by John Collet, for the purpose, on the west side of High street, where the Johnson building now stands. The first school opened in Columbus was a private school, kept in a little cabin on the Public square. The first census of the infant capital was taken by James Marshall, in the spring of 1815, showing a population of seven hundred souls. David Smith, Orris Parish, David Scott, and Gustavus Sevan, were the first lawyers attracted to the new town, having located here about the year 1815. In 1814 was erected the first market-house in the middle of High street, near its intersection by Rich street. The town council declared it a nuisance in 1817, and a new market-house was built on State street, immediately west of High. The first bridge over the Scioto river was built by Lucas Sullivant, about 1813, under a charter from the legislature. It crossed on Broad street, where now stands the substantial bridge of the National road. In 1817, William Lusk published his first almanac, in Columbus, and it was regularly issued thereafter, every year, for about thirty-five years. Dr. John M. Edmiston was the first physician who located in Columbus—the next being Dr. Samuel Parsons, who removed from Franklinton, and fixed his permanent residence here, about the year 1815. The first two churches of Columbus were erected in 1814. One was a small house built of hewed logs, and used by the Methodists. It stood on the same lot where was afterwards built the Town Street Methodist church. The second was a log cabin built by the Presbyterians, near the corner of Spring and Third streets, and used for about four years, when it was superseded by a frame building erected on the west side of Front street, south of Town. The first money for removing the stumps and other obstructions from the streets of the new town, was raised by subscription, about the year 1815. The town being incorporated on the tenth of February, 1816, the streets were gradually improved thereafter by order of the council. The first board of councilmen elected, after the incorporation of the city, were Robert W. McCoy, John Cutler, Robert Armstrong, Henry Brown, Caleb Houston, Michael Patton, Jeremiah Armstrong, Jarvis Pike, and John Kerr. The first bank, known as the Franklin Bank of Columbus, was incorporated February 23, 1816, and on the first Monday of September following, it was organized by the election of directors, with Lucas Sullivant for president, and A. J. Williams, cashier.

INCORPORATION OF COLUMBUS—BOROUGH AND CITY.

On the tenth of February, 1816, exactly four years after accepting the proposal of the four proprietors to lay out a town for the future capital, the legislature passed an act for its incorporation. Section first describes its boundaries, and designates it as the "borough of Columbus." Section second appoints an election, to be held at the Columbus inn, on the first Monday (the sixth day) of May, following, to choose nine common councilmen, who were to elect from their number a mayor, recorder, and treasurer. Various provisions follow, for which we have no space; but the following section breathes such a peculiar Berghian humanity, that we cannot resist the temptation to give it entire:

SECTION 16. *And be it further enacted*, That no law shall ever be made by this corporation subjecting cattle, sheep, or hogs, not belonging to any resident of this borough, to be abused, or taken up and sold, for coming within the bounds thereof.

The election required by this act was held at the time

and place appointed, and, on the thirteenth of the same month, the councilmen elected met, at the same place, and chose, from their own number, Jarvis Pike, mayor; Robert W. McCoy, recorder, and Robert Armstrong, treasurer; also, the following officers, not of their number, and not mentioned in the act: Samuel King, marshal; William Long, clerk of market, and John Kerr, surveyor.

Under this charter, the borough of Columbus went on prosperously for eighteen years—that is to say, until the third of March, 1834. On that day (the wish of the people having been suitably expressed) the legislature erected the town corporate into a city, by the passage of an act to that effect, only a few of whose provisions we have room here to insert. Section third divides the city into three wards, and gives to the city council the power to change the boundaries of these, and to create new ones. Section fourth provides for the election of a mayor, biennially, by the people, on the second Monday of April. Section fifth provides for the election of twelve councilmen (four from each ward), who must select, from their own number, a president, recorder, and treasurer. Section eighth gives to the council the power to pass ordinances "for the apprehension and punishment of all vagrants and idle persons." This was long before the name "tramp" had become familiar to American ears. But, in this section, the legislature of Ohio furnished to later times the only true key for the solution of the "tramp problem." Section eleventh empowers the council "to grant or refuse license to tavern-keepers, inn-holders, retailers of spiritous liquors by a less quantity than a quart; keepers of ale and porter houses and shops, and all houses of public entertainment"—thus, long before a "Maine law" had been passed, giving a clear sanction to the principle of prohibition. The twentieth section provides for the election of a city marshal (not from their own number) by the common council.

The first officers elected, after the incorporation of the city, were as follows: John Brooks, mayor; Abraham Stotts, marshal and clerk of market; Wm. T. Martin, recorder; William Long, treasurer; C. R. Prezriminisky, surveyor. We give, in conclusion, the following list of city officers at the present time, 1879: G. G. Collins, mayor; H. E. Bryan, clerk of city and council, and city auditor; Alex. W. Krumm, solicitor; T. N. Gulick, civil engineer; Henry Heinmiller, chief engineer of fire department; Jacob Haerring, street commissioner; H. A. Mahlman, infirmary director, and C. Breyfogle, president of common council.

THE FRANKLIN DRAGOONS.

This military company, mentioned as the escort of President Monroe, on the occasion of his visit to Columbus in 1817, was organized in the time of the war of 1812, and continued until 1832, or '33, when it was disbanded. During its continuance it was commanded by six different captains, all men of mark in their time, and all now passed off the stage, except David Taylor, who was the last. Following are brief sketches of each, in the order of their services:

Joseph Vance enjoyed the reputation of being a fine officer, and was in the service, in different grades of rank, during the greater part of the war. Being one of the early settlers of the county, his interests were always identified with those of the infant settlements. He married in Franklinton, in 1805, and was a resident of the county the remainder of his life. He was for many years the county surveyor, and one of the leading citizens of his time; being greatly respected by the entire community. He died in 1824.

Abram J. McDowell was one of the many contributions of Kentucky to her northern sister across the Ohio river. Having served through the war of 1812, he settled, soon after its close, in Franklinton. His wife was Eliza Lord, one of the Starling family, so well and favorably known in Kentucky and Ohio. He is represented as being a Kentucky gentleman of the old school, aristocratic in all his notions, refined and educated, but regarded by many as haughty in his manners; and perhaps, on that very account, never acquiring wealth. He was the father of the distinguished general, Irwin McDowell, who was born in Franklinton, October 25, 1818. At the head of his troop, he was afterward promoted to the rank of colonel, which title he bore through life. Notwithstanding the charge of haughtiness, he was a man of free and jovial disposision, and always had many warm friends. He held the office of clerk of the courts, and county recorder, for many years, and was afterward mayor of the city of Columbus. He died in 1844, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

Robert Brotherton was the third commander of this popular troop, and, like his predecessors, promoted to the rank of colonel. He was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, came to Franklinton in early youth, and resided in the county ever after. He married a daughter of Captain Hooken, a family of high respectability. Of a mild and sociable disposition, he became very popular without any apparent effort on his part. He filled the difficult and unpleasant office of sheriff for two terms (or eight years) with peculiar ease and kindness, and was never charged with injustice or oppression. He died in November, 1837, aged about forty-five years.

Philo H. Olmsted was born in the township of Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, in February, 1793. His father, Francis Olmsted, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was with the army that captured Burgoyne. In 1808, he came to Ohio with his family, settling at first at what is now known as Blendon Four Corners, where his father owned a large tract of land. After assisting his father two years, in improving his land, at the solicitation of Colonel James Kilbourne, he entered the printing office of the *Western Intelligencer*, a paper just started at Worthington. He became one of the proprietors of that paper, which was removed to Columbus in 1814, the name being changed to *Ohio State Journal*. He continued his connection with the *Journal* till after 1830, and then went into merchandise. In July, 1817, he was married to Sarah Phillips, from Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Of ten children born to them, four lived to maturity, and two are still living: Mrs.

Wright, widow of Dr. M. B. Wright, a distinguished physician of Cincinnati, and Charles H. Olmsted, a resident of Columbus. Mr. Olmsted died in 1870, aged seventy-seven years.

Joseph McElvain was promoted to the rank of colonel in the Ohio militia, like his predecessors in the command of the dragoons, and he was distinguished by this title through life. Colonel McElvain was one of the first residents of Franklin county, coming here with his father and family, when he was a child, and spending the remainder of his life here. He was in turn, farmer, merchant, hotel-keeper, and public officer. He was, for many years, an assistant in the Ohio penitentiary, held the office of county treasurer four years, and was also superintendent of the county infirmary, discharging the duties of this office with kindness and urbanity. He died suddenly, on the seventh of February, 1858, at his residence in Worthington.

David Taylor was the last of the captains of this noted company, and the only one who still survives. As his portrait, accompanied by quite an extended biographical sketch, appears elsewhere in this volume, no further notice is here necessary.

CHURCH HISTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

The youthful Hoge, the pioneer of the Presbyterian church, in Columbus and vicinity, arrived in Franklinton in December, 1805, in company with the supreme judges, who were about to open, in that town, the first term of the supreme court ever held in Franklin county. Mr. Hoge, afterwards known as Dr. Hoge, had just been licensed to preach, by the Presbytery of Lexington, Virginia, and had obtained from the general assembly an appointment as itinerant missionary in Ohio. The judges converted the court-room into a chapel, and adjourned to hear the first sermon of the young missionary.

As the first fruits of his zealous labors, in three months (February 8, 1806), a Presbyterian church was organized, and on the Sunday following, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered to thirteen members. In September, 1807, the congregation gave Mr. Hoge a call to the pastorate of the church. This document was in the hand-writing of Lucas Sullivant, and was signed by Robert Culbertson, and William Reed, as elders, and by Joseph Dixon, John Dill, David Nelson, William Domigan, Joseph Hunter, and Lucas Sullivant, as trustees. The young pastor was promised a yearly salary of three hundred dollars, for three fourths of his time, until the congregation should be able to pay him at the same rate for his whole time. A plain brick building was erected, in 1812, for the use of the church, principally through the instrumentality of Lucas Sullivant. Before it was completed, however, it was taken possession of by the military stationed in the town, and during a violent tornado, in March, 1813, it was blown down. Not so the incipient society. In 1814, a log cabin, twenty-five by thirty feet, was built for religious services, on a lot belonging to Mr. Hoge, within the limits of the present capital of Ohio. During the next five years, the meetings of this society were held, both in Franklinton and Columbus, though principally in the former place.

As the greater portion of the congregation resided on the Columbus side of the Scioto, a frame meeting-house was built in the spring of 1818, on a lot donated for that purpose, at the junction of Town and Front streets. The sale of seats amounted to one thousand seven hundred and ninty-six dollars and fifty cents, the highest price paid for a pew being forty dollars. In 1821 the congregation was organized as the First Presbyterian church of Columbus, and, in 1823, the salary of the pastor was increased to eight hundred dollars. The present church edifice, on the southwest corner of State and Third streets, was erected in 1830, and two years later the salary of Dr. Hoge was raised to one thousand dollars. About the year 1850 the church edifice, at an expenditure of twenty thousand dollars, was remodeled and greatly improved. A semi-centennial celebration of their organization was held, in Franklinton, on the eighth day of February, 1856. The venerable Dr. Hoge preached his farewell sermon June 25, 1857, and was succeeded in his pastoral charge by Rev. Edgar Woods, of Wheeling, Virginia. Mr. Woods resigned in 1862, and was succeeded by Rev. William Roberts, of Wilmington, Delaware. At the close of 1864, Mr. Roberts retired from the pastorate, which was committed to Rev. W. B. Marshall, who resigned in December, 1869. The church remained without a pastor until May, 1871, when Rev. Robert Laidlaw, of Milton, Ontario, was chosen to fill the vacancy. Mr. Laidlaw resigned his pastorate in April, 1875. In July of the same year, Rev. Edward P. Heberton was called to the pastorate, and began his ministrations September 5, 1875. Mr. Heberton resigned in February, 1877, and the present pastor, Rev. Willis Lord, entered upon the labors of his pastorate on March 11, 1877. The First Presbyterian church building, which was again remodeled in 1859, is an imposing structure, giving evidence of the finest architectural taste. On the south wall of the auditorium, is a marble tablet in memory of Dr. Hoge, a mute witness to the beauty and value of long pastorates.

[The first history of this church, brought down to the year 1863, and published in the Presbyterian historical almanac of that year, was written by Joseph Sullivant, a son of Lucas Sullivant, the founder of Franklinton. All historical sketches of this church, relating to a period antecedent to the above date, are based upon Mr. Sullivant's history.)

SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1839, on the first Sunday in March, and was an offshoot from the First Presbyterian church. Early in the following year, the congregation assembled for worship in the basement of the church edifice, then in process of erection, on the west side of Third street, between Rich and Friend streets. The building was completed during the current year, and cost, including the lot, about fourteen thousand dollars. From the time of their organization until May, 1840, the church had been served, first by Rev. Stephen Topliff, followed by Rev. Mr. Chamberlain and Rev.

George S. Boardman, of Rochester, New York, who closed his services at this time, having preached the sermon at the dedication of the new church, April 10, 1840. In little more than a year the church increased threefold, and had exchanged its humble hired room for a commodious and substantial house of its own. On the tenth of May, 1840, in response to a unanimous call, it being the repetition of the first sent out by the newly organized society, Rev. Henry L. Hitchcock supplied the church, though not seeing his way clear, as yet, to accept the call. He subsequently accepted, however, and was installed in November, 1841. Dr. Hitchcock had graduated at Yale in 1832, at the age of nineteen; studied theology at Lane; was ordained in 1837, and installed pastor of the Congregational church, at Morgan, Ashtabula county, where he remained until he came to Columbus. In the language of the present pastor, Wm. E. Moore, D. D., "The record of his success is the history of the church." In 1855, Dr. Hitchcock was elected to the presidency of the College of the Western Reserve, and accepted it as the "post of duty," sacrificing his own preference and that of an attached people. He died July 5, 1873, in the sixtieth year of his age. Rev. Edward D. Morris, of Auburn, New York, succeeded to Dr. Hitchcock, commencing his pastoral labors in December, 1855. Although the church building had been enlarged in 1850, owing to the increasing congregation a more commodious sanctuary was felt to be a necessity, by both pastor and people. In 1858, the work of building the present church was commenced. The lot on which it stands is situated on the east side of Third street, between State and Town streets, and was given to the society by Daniel T. Woodbury, a leading merchant of the city, and a liberal member of the church. Rev. John F. Kendall succeeded Mr. Morris, in 1868, and in April, 1872, the present pastor, Rev. William E. Moore, D. D., was duly installed. By a special request of the church, all the former pastors took part in the installation services. Dr. John F. Kendall preached the sermon, Dr. Edward D. Morris gave the charge to the people, and Dr. Henry L. Hitchcock the charge to the pastor. On the fifth day of July, 1873—only a little more than a year from this time—Dr. Hitchcock died, in the sixtieth year of his age. In 1874, the house No. 122 East State street, was purchased as a parsonage. At present, the number in communion is four hundred and twenty; in the Sunday-school, three hundred and fifty. The church property is valued at about one hundred thousand dollars.

THE HOGE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This mission church, the youngest offspring of the oldest among the sisterhood of Presbyterian churches in Columbus, was organized in January, 1870, with twenty members. The congregation is fast increasing, in a rapidly growing part of the city. The pleasant church building on Park street, in the northwest part of the city, is generally known as Hoge chapel. Rev. J. C. Tidball, the first pastor, was succeeded by Rev. Kingery, in 1871, and Rev. J. M. Richmond was called to fill the office in 1872. The first elders were: Dr. G. F. Guerin, Samuel Garwood, J. A. F. Cellar, and William Sacket. The trustees are: William Sacket, William D. Barnett, John D. Vincent, Samuel Garwood, J. A. F. Cellar, and James Mickel. The present pastor is the Rev. J. F. Hamilton.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.

Westminster church was organized June 1, 1854, by a colony from the First Presbyterian church. Previous to the completion of their church edifice, in 1857, the congregation held its services in the lecture-room of Starling medical college. The church building, on the corner of State and Sixth streets, will seat about five hundred persons, and cost, exclusive of the tower, sixteen thousand dollars. Rev. Josiah D. Smith, the first pastor was installed in August, 1854, and died in May, 1863. The successive pastors, previous to 1872, were: Revs. Henry McCracken, H. M. Robertson, and Rob Roy McNulty. The first elders of the church were: William Blynn and John Y. Cowhick, installed June 14, 1854.

THE WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church, located on the southwest corner of Long and Fifth streets, was organized in 1849, by Rev. J. T. Williams. The number of members at that time was twenty-eight. The first minister was Rev. William Passy, of Granville, Ohio. The first officers of the church were Edward Herbert, and Evan Reynolds. The meetings of the society were held in a small frame building, on the northwest corner of Long and Fourth streets. Among the early members of the church were: William Denbow, Daniel S. Jones, Roger Reynolds, Noah Brown, and Thomas Rowland. The church was received into the Presbytery, May 30, 1850, and during that year the church edifice was built, on the lot already described. The Rev. David Williams, the first settled pastor, took charge of the church in 1855, and remained until 1858, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Perry. Between this date and 1860, the church was served by the following pastors: Revs. Joseph E. Davis, Hugh Roberts, and Evan R. Jones. Rev. R. H. Evans was called to the pastorate in October, 1866, and remained until March, 1869. At that time the church numbered eighty-five members, and the building had been considerably enlarged. Rev. David Harris became pastor in March, 1870. The church, at that time, numbered eighty-seven members. In December, 1872, the membership was one hundred and forty-seven. The present pastor is the Rev. John Jones.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—TOWN STREET CHURCH.

From the "records of the Methodist church, in the town of Columbus, Franklin county, State of Ohio," we learn that at "a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal church, on the twentieth day of December, 1813—present, the Rev. Samuel West, assistant preacher on the Delaware circuit—George McCormick, Peter Grubb, Jacob Grubb, John Brickle, and George B. Harvey, were duly appointed trustees for the Methodist church in this town." On Friday, January 22, 1814, the trustees elected George McCormick, president; Jacob Grubb, secretary; and

John Brickle, treasurer. About the same time the first Methodist church or class was formed in Columbus, by the Rev. Samuel West. The class at first consisted of but four members—George McCormick, George B. Harvey, Mrs. George McCormick, and Miss Jane Armstrong, who soon afterwards became Mrs. George B. Harvey. The next member admitted was Moses Freeman, a colored man, who left, about 1822, for Liberia, Africa. The original propietors of Columbus, in 1814, donated the lot on which the Town Street church now stands, to the trustees above named, for the use and benefit of the Methodist church of Columbus. In 1815, a small hewed log building was erected for the use of the church. We find George McCormick and John Cutler appointed a committee, in 1817, to have the meeting-house "chinked, daubed, and underpinned," and to appoint a suitable person to keep it in order. This building was used as a school-house, and here William T. Martin, long and familiarly known as "Esquire Martin," taught his first school in Columbus, beginning in 1815. In 1818, Jacob Grubb and John Martin were made a committee "to draw up a subscription paper and receive the money subscribed," to enlarge the meeting-house. September 7th, Michael Patton presented to the trustees his bill for three hundred and sixty dollars, for finishing the meeting-house, which was allowed. About 1823, the colored members of the Town street society withdrew from their white brethren, and formed a society of their own. About the year 1840, they built a brick church on Long street. Jacob Grubb, Nathaniel McLean, and Henry Mathews having been "appointed by the quarterly conference a committee to procure subscriptions to build a new meeting-house in Columbus, presented the same" to the trustees, April 13, 1825, with thirteen hundred dollars subscribed. The old wooded structures were removed from the lot on Town street, and a good brick building erected on the same site. The new edifice was not, however, finished for several years, though constantly used as a house of worship.

The following is a list of the circuit ministers who officiated in Columbus prior to 1831, with the dates of their appointments: 1814, Samuel West; 1815, Isaac Pavey; 1816, Jacob Hooper; 1817, William Swayze and Simon Peters; 1818, William Swayze and Lemuel Lane; 1819, John Tevis, and Leroy Swormsted; 1820, John Tevis and Peter Stevens; 1821, Russell Bigelow and Horace Brown; 1822, Russell Bigelow and Thomas McCleary; 1823, Charles Waddle and H. S. Fernandes; 1824, Alfred Lorain and Charles Waddle; 1825, Leroy Swormsted and Joseph Carper; 1826, Joseph Carper and John H. Power; 1827, Samuel Hamilton and Jacob Young; 1828, Samuel Hamilton and Jesse F. Wixom; 1829, Leroy Swormsted and G. Blue; 1830, John W. Clark and Adam Poe. The Town Street church was organized as a station, in 1830, and Rev. Thomas A. Morris, afterwards Bishop Morris, was appointed to its charge. During the year of his service, a great revival took place, and about ninety were added to the church. The membership was doubled during the year, and at its close was reported at three hundred and twenty. The church was at this time still unfinished, the walls unplastered, and there were no permanent seats. Rev. Robert O. Spencer was appointed to the station in 1831, and Rev. Russell Bigelow in 1832. Mr. Bigelow is remembered as an eloquent and remarkable man. Bigelow chapel was subsequently named as a memorial of him. At the close of the year the number of members was three hundred and twenty-four. Edward W. Sehon was appointed to the station in 1834 and 1835, with Rev. L. L. Hamlin; Rev. Joseph Carper, in 1836; Rev. Joseph A. Waterman, in 1837; Rev. William Herr, in 1838 and 1839, and Rev. Joseph M. Trimble in 1840 and 1842. There was a remarkable revival during Mr. Trimble's term, at the end of which there was a membership of four hundred and fifty.

Rev. David Whitcomb succeeded in 1842; Rev. Messrs. John Miley and Abram B. Wombaugh, in 1843; Rev. John Miley, in 1844; and Rev. Granville Moody, in 1845 and 1846. At the end of his term Mr. Moody reported six hundred members. At this time Wesley chapel, the first outgrowth of the parent stem, on Town street, was formed. Rev. Cyrus Brooks was appointed to the Town street station in 1847 and '48; Rev. Duval Warnock, in 1849 and '50; Rev. Clinton W. Sears, in 1851, and Rev. Joseph A. Brown, in 1852 and 1853. During this last term the present Town church edifice was commenced and nearly completed. Bigelow chapel society was organized during the same period, taking a goodly colony from the Town street congregation. The Rev. John White was appointed to the station in 1854 and '55; Rev. James M. Jamison, in 1856 and '57; Rev. B. N. Sphar, in 1858 and '59; and Rev. Joseph M. Trimble, in 1860 and '61. The church edifice was completed about this time; and, after the church had suffered much financial embarrassment, the debt was canceled. The succession of ministers for the next decade, was as follows: Rev. Daniel D. Mather, 1862 and '63; Rev. C. A. Van Anda, 1864, '65 and '66; Rev. W. H. Scott, in 1867; Rev. Earl Cranston, 1868; Rev. B. N. Sphar, in 1869 and '70; Rev. C. A. Van Anda, in 1871 and 72; Rev. James Will, in 1873 and '74; and Rev. Isaac F. King, 1876. The church having undergone thorough repairs at a cost of more than three thousand dollars, was reopened November 11, 1877. It is now (August, 1879), entirely out of debt, and has, it is claimed, the largest and most attractive auditorium of any Protestant church in the city. The Town Street church properly includes a comfortable parsonage, and a substatial and attractive church edifice. There is at present a membership of five hundred and five, and a Sunday-school containing three hundred pupils. Dr. J. M. Dunham is superintendant, and J. P. Bliss, secretary. The following are church officers: Rev. Messrs. Benjamin Tressenrider, G. Switzer, P. Kelley, and W. B. Chadwick, local elders; Rev. Messrs. George Weaver, G. Priest, and J. R. Edwards, local preachers. The stewards are: J. M. Dunham, J. H. Squires, W. H. Linn, H. C. Loomis, R. S. McMains, J. B. Kirk, H. J. Maynard, Benjamin Phillips, and J. P. Bliss. The trustees of the church are: M. W. Bliss, C. C. Bellows, W. B. Irwin, P. Twigg,

N. A. Sims, Burris Maynard, and Joseph Martin. The class leaders are: M. W. Bliss, J. B. Kirk, H. J. Wylie, Burris Maynard, Wesley Boyce, Phillip Trigg, H. J. Maynard, J. W. Crawford, Thomas Griffin, and Frank M. Westerman. The Rev. Mr. Bethauser, late of Circleville, was assigned to the charge of this church in the fall of 1879.

WESLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Location—High street, between Gay and Long. This society was organized in 1848, by a division of the Town Street M. E. church, the Rev. George C. Crum taking with him, for the purpose of forming a new organization, to be called the Wesley Chapel M. E. church, one hundred and ninety members. The society erected a church building the same year, which was dedicated during the session of the Ohio annual conference, by Bishop E. S. Janes. The church has been served by the following pastors, in the order given: Revs. George C. Crum, William Lander, John W. Weakley, John Leavith, J. L. Grover, John Frazer, William Porlen, George Brush, George Mather, J. M. Trimble, C. E. Felton, J. Crook, D. H. Moore, and S. A. Keene, pastor in charge in 1872. The church has been remodeled, and greatly improved, at a cost of twenty-eight thousand dollars. The church membership, in 1872, was four hundred and fifty, the Sunday-school numbering three hundred and fifty, with forty officers and teachers. The church property, at that time, was valued at fifty-eight thousand dollars. The minister in charge, in 1879, was the Rev. A. C. Hirst.

ST. PAUL'S AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is the successor of the Bethel Methodist Episcopal church, or, rather, it is the same society, with the name changed. About the year 1823, the colored members of the Town Street Methodist Episcopal congregation separated from their white brethren, and formed a society of their own. Their meetings were held in private rooms until a frame building for their use was erected, on Straight alley. This was occupied until (in 1844) a brick church edifice was built, on east Long near Fourth street. The first board of trustees of Bethel church were: Richard Butcher, sr., Richard Butcher jr., Joseph Harris, James Bland, Hanson Johnson, Allen Brown, and Edward Smith. The first stewards were, Anthony Bassett, B. J. Roberts, and A. M. Taylor. Of all these, Hanson Johnson was, in 1872, the only survivor. The new St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal church edifice was built, in 1871–2, on a lot on the north side of Long street. The audience-room will seat from seven to eight hundred persons. The total cost of the church property was a little over twenty thousand dollars. The church was dedicated on Sunday, July 21, 1872, Bishop Payne officiating, assisted by Rev. Philip Tolliver, of Chillicothe. Rev. B. B. Arnett is the pastor, in 1879. The Sunday-school numbered, in 1872, one hundred and twenty pupils, and had eighteen teachers, David Streator being the superintendent. There were six hundred volumes in the Sunday-school library. The church has an organ and a choir, and, in 1872, there were two hundred and seventy-six members.

GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized in 1843, at which time services were held in the old engine-house belonging to the city, and located on the south side of Mound street. In 1864, the congregation took possession of a good-sized brick building, on the site occupied by their present beautiful church. In this they continued to worship until the increasing membership compelled them to provide a larger church. The erection of the new church was begun in April, 1871, and it was dedicated on Sunday, September 8, 1872. The building is neatly finished, and will seat from five to six hundred persons. A tower and bell have since been added. The Rev. L. Allinger took charge of the congregation, in 1871, and resigned in 1873. Rev. George Schwinn was in charge from 1873, to 1876, and the present pastor, Rev. August Gerlach, from 1876, to 1879. The society membership is about one hundred and seventy, and the Sunday-school pupils number one hundred and seventy-five.

BIGELOW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In May, 1853, a mission Sunday-school was established on the corner of Fourth and Friend streets, and Joseph Fitzwater was placed in charge of it. The teachers and pupils, at the opening, numbered thirty-five. Preaching was instituted, Rev. J. A. Bruner, pastor of the Town Street church, and his assistant, Rev. A. B. Mabee, preaching, alternately, at the Sunday-school room and at the city hall, over the market-house. Later in the year, the Ohio conference appointed A. B. Mabee as missionary at this point. In November, 1853, the church was organized. Elijah Grover, A. Cooper, N. Gibbons, M. Halm, J. Fell, J. Whitzell, and B. Barnes, trustees. The necessary funds for building a chapel were raised by subscription, the following spring, and in July, 1864, Bishop Morris dedicated a neat frame building, on the corner of Friend street and Straight alley, the building and site costing four thousand two hundred dollars. In 1859, the chapel was found to be too small, and an exchange was make with the Second Presbyterian congregation, which was about to remove from their church edifice, on the west side of Third street, between Rich and Friend streets, to their new building, on the east side of Third, between State and Town streets. The Methodists took the church building the Presbyterians were about to leave, paying the latter five thousand dollars, and the chapel property, which was considered worth another five thousand, making the cost of their new location ten thousand dollars. In 1864, the society numbered about four hundred members. On the ninth of November, 1869, the church edifice was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, the basement and lecture-room being occupied in the following February. December 18, 1870, the finished building was dedicated by Dr. Reed, of Chicago. The reconstructed edifice cost nearly thirteen thousand dollars, and will seat about six hundred persons. The building and lot are valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. In 1869, the society had built, on an adjoining lot, a parsonage, at a cost, including lot, of three thousand, five hundred dollars, which, fortunately,

escaped the flames that destroyed their church. The society is free from debt. The following is a list of the pastors, down to the year 1879: Rev. C. Mabee, one year; Rev. J. H. Creighton, one year; Rev. T. Lee, two years; Rev. L. Taft, two years; Rev. A. G. Byers, fourteen months; Rev. D. H. Moore, ten months; Rev. J. T. Miller, one year; Rev. D. Horlocker, two years; Rev. W. White, three years; Rev. J. H. Gardner, two years: Rev. James Kendall, one year; Rev. J. C. Jackson, three years; Rev. S. D. Hutsinpiller, who is the present pastor.

THIRD AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church is an outgrowth of a Sunday-school organized June 24, 1867, by R. P. Woodruff, esq., in a small brick school-house, located on East Second avenue. November 7, 1867, the church was organized at a meeting called by the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal church of Columbus. M. W. Bliss, M. Halm, H. F. Booth, L. Hillary, Henry O'Kane, John Short, John R. Hughes, and R. P. Woodruff, were elected trustees. The society was called the Mt. Pleasant mission of the Methodist Episcopal church of Columbus. Rev. A. G. Byers, then chaplain of the Ohio State prison, was appointed, by the presiding elder, to the charge of the mission. November 11, 1867, the lot on which the present church stands was purchased by the Methodist missionary society for the sum of one thousand, two hundred and fifteen dollars, its dimensions being one hundred and thirty feet front on High street, and one hundred and ten feet deep on Third avenue. October, 1868, the conference appointed Rev. Lovett Taft, the first pastor of the charge. The society numbered seventeen members at the time of this appointment, and there was a Sunday-school of sixty children. Late in October, of 1868, the erection of a church was begun, which was completed about January 1, 1869. The building was fifty by thirty-one feet, and cost two thousand, five hundred dollars. At the fourth quarterly conference, of that year, the name was changed from Mt. Pleasant to that of Third Avenue Methodist Episcopal church. At the close of this year, the church reported seventy members, and a church property of four thousand dollars. Rev. L. Taft served the church as pastor two years, and was succeeded, in 1870, by Rev. I. B. Bradrick, who served one year. During his pastorate the church lot was cleared of debt. Rev. H. K. Foster became pastor in 1871, but resigning early in 1872, Rev. J. L. Groves supplied the church until October, 1872. During this year a room forty-four by twenty-four feet was added to the north end of the church for class meeting purposes. Rev. R. H. Wallace was appointed by the conference in the autumn of 1872, at which time the membership was one hundred and fifteen, with a Sunday-school of one hundred and sixty pupils. Mr. Wallace was succeeded by Rev. W. D. Cherrington, in 1864, who served one year, and was followed by Rev. E. I. Jones, who served three years, when the present pastor, Rev. S. A. Keen, was appointed, October, 1878. August 1, 1879, an enlargement and improvement of the church was begun, which was completed September 13, 1879. This increased the capacity of the church from two hundred and seventy sittings to four hundred and fifty. The church has now three hundred and twenty-five members, and two hundred and seventy-five enrolled in the Sunday-school. The church property is estimated at ten thousand dollars.

CHRISTIE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized, by members principally from the Town Street Methodist Episcopal church, in the year 1860. In 1861, a brick church edifice was built on Cleveland avenue, or Eighth street, at, or near, the intersection of Spring street, extended. Rev. E. W. Kirkham was the first pastor, and organizer. The successive pastors were: Rev. T. W. Stanley, two years; Rev. Ancil Brooks, two years; Rev. J. F. King, one year: E. H. Heagler, three years; Rev. J. M. Jamison, two years; G. W. Burns, pastor in 1872. The society of Christie chapel, at the above date, consisted of about one hundred members, with one hundred pupils in the Sunday-school. Rev. D. Horlocker, pastor in 1879.

HEATH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

We are not informed as to the early history of this church. It is located on west Broad street, near the east line of the old town of Franklinton. The Rev. D. Y. Murdock became the pastor, in 1873, and continued three years; the Rev. S. C. Frampton, in 1876, continuing two years, and the Rev. Joseph McClusky, who came in 1878, is the present pastor. The number of communicants is one hundred and thirty-seven, and the number of pupils in the Sunday-school, about one hundred and thirty.

BROAD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Broad Street Methodist Episcopal church was organized, with one hundred members, July, 1875, by Rev. Joseph M. Trimble. The pastors since that time are Rev. R. W. Manly, and Rev. D. W. Clark, who is now in charge. The present membership is three hundred. The church property is valued at fifteen thousand dollars. The church is out of debt, and will, eventually, build, on Broad street, a suitable church edifice.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

We learn from the early records of the Episcopal church in the west, that the Rev. Philander Chase, afterwards bishop of the diocese of Ohio, left Connecticut in the year 1817, and came to this part of Ohio to form churches in a region in which, strictly speaking, he was not a pioneer, except in the office which he filled. The township of Sharon, in which Worthington is located, was settled by the "Scioto company," formed in Granby, Connecticut, in the winter of 1801–2. "Obeying, to the letter, the articles of association, the first cabin erected was used for a school-house and church of the Protestant Episcopal denomination." The first Sunday after the arrival of the third family, divine worship was held therein, and, on the arrival of the eleventh family, a school was commenced, though scenes all unfamiliar, and sounds well calculated to draw away the thoughts from the printed page, environed the youthful pupils.

The historian is able, after the lapse of a half century, to pay this tribute to the outgrowth of this sturdy New England wisdom and piety. "This early attention to religion and education, has left its favorable impress upon the character of the people to the present day." This glimpse into earlier history explains the fact that the labors, both of the Rev. Mr. Chase and the Rev. Mr. Preston, were divided, at first, between Worthington and Columbus. It was to gather in the harvest thus planted, and, doubtless, not without tears, when the pleasant New England homes were remembered, that he who was destined to occupy so prominent a place among the standard bearers of the church's host, came thus early into the great west, and, therefore, is this passing glance into remoter causes quite relevant to the history of the establishment of the Episcopal church in Columbus. The Rev. Mr. Chase preached in the Buckeye house, on Broad street, in the then borough of Columbus, on the third of May, 1817, using the liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States.

TRINITY CHURCH.

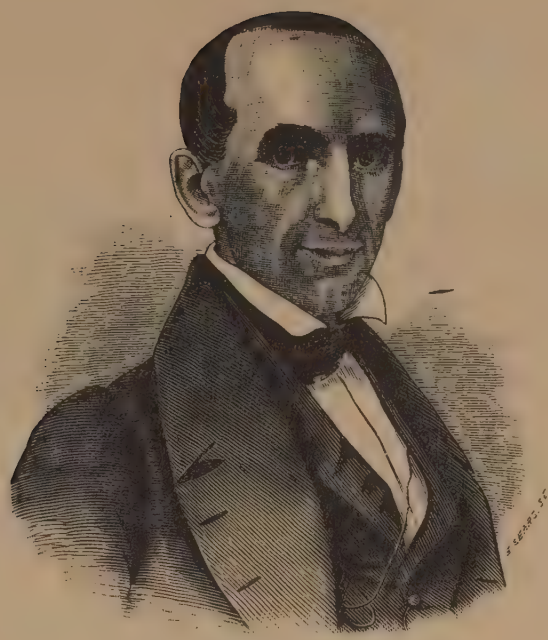
The Rev. Philander Chase preached the second time in Columbus, on Wednesday, May 11, 1817. After service, an instrument was signed by thirty persons, associating themselves as the "Parish of Trinity church, Columbus, State of Ohio, in connection with the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States of America." The signers of this instrument were: Orris Parish, Joel Buttles, Benjamin Gardiner, Alfred Upson, Philo H. Olmsted, John Kilbourne, John Warner, Thomas Johnson, John Webster, George W. Williams, Christopher Ripley, Austin Goodrich, Daniel Smith, Josiah Sabin, Cyrus Allen, Abner Lord, James K. Cary, John C. Brodrick, William K. Lampson, Cyrus Parker, William Rockwell, A. J. McDowell, jr., L. Starling, Cyrus Fay, Charles V. Hickox, John Callitt, Amasa Delano, Silas Williams, James Pearce, M. Mathews. After the third service held in Columbus, on the eleventh of the same month, the organization was completed by the election of vestrymen and wardens. Orris Parish and Benjamin Gardiner were elected wardens; John Kilbourne and Joel Buttles, vestrymen; and Benjamin Gardiner and Joel Buttles, delegates to a diocesan convention, to be held at Columbus, on the first Monday of January, 1818.

The services of the church were subsequently held in several different buildings. Bishop Chase, who was consecrated bishop of Ohio, February 11, 1818, officiated at Worthington, and also at Columbus, when his other duties would permit. Occasionally the assistance of other clergymen was obtained, and members of the congregation, appointed for the purpose, officiated as lay-readers, in the absence of a clergyman. It is recorded that on the 16th of September, 1819, Benjamin Gardiner, and Cyrus Fay, were appointed, "lay-readers, to read the service of the church on each and every Sunday;" and also that on the 10th of September, 1825, Matthew Mathews was appointed lay reader. The Rev. William Preston, the first rector of Trinity church, took charge of the parish, in connection with that of St. John's, Worthington, on Easter Sunday, 1829. At the expiration of two years, he resigned St. John's, giving his whole time to Trinity. At the commencement of his rectorship, there were in the church, seventeen communicants, and eleven families. In 1833, a stone church, costing, with the lot, eleven thousand dollars, was built, on Broad street, on the site now occupied by Hayden's elegant business block. The number of communicants had increased, in the meantime, to one hundred and ten, and the number of families to seventy.

The first marriage on record in the parish, is that of Justin Morrison and Melissa Boardman, solemnized October 20, 1831, by the Rev. William Preston. The first confirmation in the parish was held by the Right Reverend Philander Chase, September 15, 1830. In 1855, during the rectorate of Rev. Charles Reynolds, a lot was purchased, for eight thousand dollars, on the southeast corner of Broad and Sixth streets, with the view of building a church better suited to the needs of the congregation, than that which, built in the infancy of the society, had yet served it for more than twenty years. The foundation of a church was laid on this site, in 1856, but at that point the work was suspended. This lot was sold, subsequently, for over thirteen thousand dollars, and a site was purchased for seven thousand, five hundred dollars, on the southeast corner of Broad and Third streets, and immediately east of Capitol square, one of the finest locations in the city. In 1863, Dr. John Andrews purchased the Broad Street stone church for ten thousand dollars, the sum expended in its erection thirty years before. After a delay of ten years (which resulted, no doubt, in the erection of a finer church edifice than would have been built at an earlier date), the corner stone of the present beautiful church was laid in 1866. Divine service was held, for the first time, in the chapel, on the first Sunday in December, 1867, and the congregation took possession of the church the following easter. The church is of Gothic architecture, and is built of sandstone brought from the vicinity of Newark. The cost of the building, when completed, which from the well-known ability of the society, cannot be long delayed, is estimated at about eighty-five thousand dollars. In interior decoration it compares favorably with church edifices in older and larger cities, and the completion of its tower will make it worthy of its exceptionally fine location, and give it rank among the most imposing church structures in the State. The following is a list of the rectors of Trinity to the present time: The Rev. William Preston, from 1829 to 1841; Rev. Charles Fox, 1841 to 1842; Rev. Alexander F. Dobb, 1842 to 1846; Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, 1847 to 1850; Rev. William Preston, 1850 to 1854; Rev. Charles Reynolds, 1855 to 1858; Rev. G. H. Norton, 1858 to 1859; Rev. Wm. D. Hanson, 1859 to 1860; Rev. Julius E. Grammar, 1861 to 1864; Rev. C. A. L. Richards, 1865 to 1869; Rev. Rufus W. Clark, 1871 to 1877; Rev. C. N. Babcock, from March, 1879, to the present time.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Articles of association having been signed by members of Trinity church, and others, for the purpose of organ-



Truly Yours
S. Brush

Samuel Brush, son of Platt and Elizabeth (Treat) Brush, was born January 13, 1809, in the town of Greene, Chenango county, New York, his father being, at that time, a practicing lawyer in Oxford, in the same county, where they resided until 1815, when the family removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, and his father formed a partnership, in the practice of the law, with his brother, Colonel Henry Brush, then a member of congress.

In 1820 he removed, with the family, to Delaware, Ohio, his father having received the appointment of register of the land office, for the sale of government lands in the seven northwestern counties of Ohio, and resided there until 1828, when his father returned to Chillicothe to live, on his removal by General Jackson, and he himself took charge of the State land office, at Tiffin, Ohio, until his father resigned his office as register thereof.

He was clerk in his father's office from his early youth, and received a classical education, through three private tutors, graduates of colleges, one of whom was General John A. Quitman, afterward governor of, and member of congress from, Mississippi. He read law with his father, who, in the spring of 1830, had removed, with such of his family as were living, to his farm, near Fremont, Ohio. He was admitted to practice law at Tiffin, Ohio, by the supreme court, August 30, 1830—his uncle, Judge Brush, being one of the judges on the bench. The court was held at Tiffin, but the judges and lawyers boarded at Fort Ball, where his examination took place, before a committee of the ablest lawyers of the bar, on the favorable result of which, Judge Brush, his uncle, congratulated him, as he had feared that he would not be found qualified. He was admitted to practice in the circuit and district courts of the United States, for Ohio, in 1831, and in the supreme courts of the United States and district court of the District of Columbia in the winter of 1840–41.

In the spring of 1831 he left Fremont, on account of his health, and went to reside in West Union, Adams county, Ohio, and there practiced law, and was elected prosecuting attorney, in October, 1833, serving as such two years. He then went to Batavia, Clermont county, Ohio, and there practiced until the fall of 1836, when he removed to Columbus, Ohio, and opened an office in December, of that year, on State street, adjoining the office of Starling & Gilbert, who dissolved partnership in 1837, when he formed a partnership with M. J. Gilbert, under the firm name of Brush & Gilbert, which firm did a large and lucrative business in Columbus for several years. He acquired the title of major while in Columbus, by holding the commission of brigade inspector. He was elected vice-president upon the organization of the Franklin County Agricultural society, and was afterwards elected president, and served two years, during which period the fair grounds were purchased and buildings erected thereon, at a cost of over six thousand dollars, and when he retired the society was out of debt, and had a surplus of two hundred dollars in the treasury.

He was president of, and built, the Columbus and Granville plank road.

In 1859 he retired from the practice, and removed to Canandaigua, New York, and engaged in farming, residing on a farm at the head of the main street of the village. During the civil war, although foreseeing the demoralization that would result therefrom, he contributed all in his power to aid in its prosecution, for the purpose of restoring the Union and maintaining the laws of the United States, and purchased a substitute for his son, who was at college, and not liable to the draft. His son, Henry Bush, having graduated at Hobart college, studied law, and being admitted to practice, in the fall of 1868, he opened a law office with him in the city of Buffalo, New York, where they practiced two years, and, their health failing them, they returned to Canandaigua, and his son alone continued the practice until his death, on July 17, 1879. His death, so unexpected, at the time when he had required a reputation as a sound lawyer and able advocate, was the greatest misfortune of his father's life, as he was an only child.

Mr. Brush, as a lawyer, was a superior special pleader, no case prepared by him having ever been lost, or judgment reversed for defective pleading. His mind possessed great powers of concentration, and he handled with ability a great number and variety of facts and points in the trial of important causes. He was a man of great industry in pushing his business, being always ready for trial in his cases, but never encouraged litigation, but always advised his clients to settle.

He was always true to his friends, and grateful for, and prompt to return, all favors, and willing and ready to forgive all attempts to injure him; a man of undoubted integrity of character, and sincere in his opinions, conservative and independent in his politics, and anti-sectarian in his religious views, and a firm believer in the truth of christianity, and of the salvation of all those who believe in the atonement and try to live in accordance with the precepts of Jesus Christ.

He was married June 7, 1843, at Port Gibson, Ontario county, New York, to Cornelia A. Jenkins, daughter of Lewis Jenkins, esq., and granddaughter of Judge Moses Atwater, of Canandaigua, New York. His wife is still living.

izing a parish of the Protestant Episcopal church in the southern part of the city of Columbus, a site was selected on the corner of Mound and Third streets, and the foundation of a church edifice laid in the autumn of 1841. At a meeting of the parish, held on the first day of December, 1842, the Rev. H. L. Richards, who had been called to the rectorate of the new parish, presided, and F. J. Mathews acted as secretary. Having chosen St. Paul's as the name of their parish church, they completed their organization by the election of the following officers: A. Buttles, senior warden; J. N. Whiting, junior warden; Henry Mathews, Moses Altman, John Burr, and Herman M. Hubbard, vestrymen. The church edifice having been enclosed, and commodious Sunday-school and lecture rooms finished in the basement, the services of the church were commenced on the first Sunday in Advent, 1842. The church was completed and consecrated in 1844. The rectorate of the Rev. Henry L. Richards terminated at Easter, 1848. In July, of the same year, he was succeeded by the Rev. Alfred M. Lontrel, and the latter in 1851, by the Rev. Thomas P. Tyler, who remained only a few months, and returned to New York. The Rev. W. Norman Irish became rector in 1852, and resigned in the summer of 1855. The Rev. E. B. Kellogg officiated in the church for some months, when the Rev. I. A. M. La Tourette entered upon his rectorate, on the first Sunday after Ascension day, 1856. The Rev. James L. Grover became rector in March, 1858, and continued until June, 1862. The Rev. George Seabury, the next rector, commenced his duties in 1864, and resigned in January, 1867. He was succeeded in September, 1867, by the Rev. C. C. Tate, who continued rector until November, 1872, when he removed to the diocese of Indiana. The Rev. C. H. Kellogg succeeded to the charge of the parish in the same year, and continued until 1874, when he was succeeded by the present rector, the Rev. R. W. Graange.

The church edifice of this parish is a substantial brick structure, and, though making no claim to architectural beauty, the interior is churchly and attractive. There has been a steady increase in the number of communicants, and the parish is thoroughly organized for effective work. The following are the officers elected at the Easter election of 1879: ————, senior warden; Lincoln G. Hilbourn, junior warden; James Hershaw, W. T. Williams, Leo Lesquereux, F. J. Williams, Henry Butler, and Charles G. Lord, vestrymen; R. W. Linnen, secretary of vestry and treasurer of the parish. There are also, in connection with the parish and for the furtherance of church work, the following named organizations: St. Paul's Church guild, Sunday-school, branch of Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, Ladies' Aid society, Altar committee, and Ladies' Visiting committee, with assigned districts.

TRIAL OF THE REV. COLIN C. TATE.

A brief record of this trial, which properly belongs to a history of the St. Paul's parish, is appended. An ecclesiastical court, for the trial of the Rev. Colin C. Tate, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church in the city of Columbus, convened at Trinity church, October 26, 1869. The court was composed of the Rev. Lewis Burton, D. D., of Cleveland; Rev. J. Maxwell, of Youngstown; Rev. William Bowen, of Newark; Rev. E. C. Benson, of Gambier; and Rev. N. R. High, of Toledo. The charges against Mr. Tate were "that he had a choir of boys dressed in white surplices, whom he permitted to sing while coming into and going out of church." The prosecution was represented by Rev. Samuel Clemens, church advocate; Judge J. R. Swan, of Columbus; Judge Jones, of Delaware; and General Mitchel, of Columbus. The defence was represented by Rev. Dr. Thrall, of Massachusetts; Rev. A. H. Washburne, of Cleveland; Judge Otis, of Chicago; and Thomas Sparrow, of Columbus. The defence entered a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. The question was elaborately argued on both sides. On the fourth day of the session, the president announced that the court was equally divided on the plea of jurisdiction, but that he should sustain the plea by his casting vote. Thus the court was dissolved in the same manner as a preceding one had been, which was convened for the same purpose.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

This church was commenced as a mission of Trinity church, the parent society of this communion in the city. It was located in a portion of the city much in need of church privileges, owing to the fact that church building had tended to cluster about the central part of the city. It started with a Sunday-school numbering one hundred and sixty-five pupils. Other denominations building in the immediate neighborhood, soon after the opening of the mission, the number of pupils has somewhat diminished, though the interest manifested on the part of the congregation, and by the officers and pupils of the Sunday-school, has been most encouraging. "You will find that a willingness to work characterizes the people of the Good Shepherd," said one competent to judge, and with this spirit pervading an enterprise, success may safely be predicted. The mission was at first under the care of Rev. C. M. Sturges, assistant minister of Trinity, who resigned in 1875. Rev. J. Mills Kendrick became minister in July, of the same year, and in May, following, was made rector, the church at that date (May, 1876,) being regularly organized. A neat brick church had been previously built, at a cost of five thousand, three hundred dollars. The success of the parish is due, in a great measure, to the zeal and liberality of members of the parent society. Augustus N. Whiting, the superintendent of the Sunday-school, though a communicant of Trinity, has continued to pass the door of his own parish church, and that not far from his own, to give his influence and labor to the building up of a feeble congregation. Nor have these examples of self-devotion been lost upon the young society. Scarcely had it ceased to be a mission itself, when, under the leadership of its young and zealous rector, the Rev. E. J. Humes, who succeeded Rev. Mr. Kendrick, in 1878, a mission of the church was established in a much-neglected district in

the northeastern part of the city, where, it is believed, it will accomplish great good. About five hundred dollars were expended in repairing and beautifying the church, a new chancel screen, and judicious frescoing, adding much to the attractiveness of the interior. There are, at present, one hundred and seventeen communicants, and one hundred and thirty-eight pupils in the Sunday-school. A. N. Whiting and Alvan Hyde, are wardens, and J. N. Champion, James Alexander, J. R. Topping, C. E. Fish, and J. G. Reams, vestrymen.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

A history of the Roman Catholic diocese of Columbus, will serve to emphasize this truth, everywhere observable in regard to the people of this faith: They find the means, be it from their penury or their abundance, to build churches, and found hospitals and schools. Let no organization, human or divine, hope to emulate their unchecked prosperity, until it can show an equal zeal and devotion to the cause it has essayed to defend. "A word to the wise is sufficient." Previous to the year 1833, the services of this church were held at long intervals, the congregation consisting of laborers on the National road, a few German residents, and farmers in the vicinity. A hall in the Paul Pry house was first used for these services, and afterwards the houses of several members of the church. Those of George Studer, John Burke, and John McCurtney, being still held in reverential regard from their associations with those early times. Their first deed in trust bears date May 15, 1833. This was the deed of a lot on the northeast corner of Rich and Fifth streets, donated by Otis, Phebe W., Samuel, and Margaret Crosby, and Nathaniel and Caroline E. Medbury; the condition of the conveyance of this lot being that a church was "required to be built" on it within five years from the date of the deed. The first celebration of high mass in the church thus built, was held April 29, 1838, Father H. D. Juncker, afterwards bishop of Alton, Illinois, being the celebrant. Father Young, who was sent by the bishop, in 1839, to take charge of the church in Columbus, died bishop of Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1866. On the eighth of December, 1839, Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, held, in the new church, the first confirmation, and in the evening delivered a sermon in the senate chamber of the old State house. In 1844 it was found that the congregation had outgrown their first church, and was rapidly increasing. The result of the movement then made was the building of the present church edifice, on the corner of Rich and Fifth streets, known as

HOLY CROSS CHURCH.

Father William Schonant, who had taken charge of the church February 25, 1843, continued pastor until the new church was completed. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Borgess, afterwards made bishop of Detroit, who remained about ten years. During his administration the church tower was built, at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. Improvements were also made in the interior of the church building, including a new pulpit, a St. Mary's altar, an organ, and the church bells, at an aggregate cost of two thousand nine hundred dollars. The Very Reverend J. B. Hemsteger, V. G., by order of Archbishop Purcell, took charge of the congregation May 5, 1859. During his connection with the church a splendid school-house and a fine pastoral residence were erected on the church premises. The present pastor [1879] is the Rev. J. H. Ahrens. The church property, in 1872, was valued at ninety-five thousand dollars, and the number of members was two thousand one hundred.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

An organization for the purpose of building this church was formed by Rev. John Furlong, the first Irish priest stationed in Columbus. He was succeeded, the next year, by the Rev. James Meagher, who, through John D. Clark, purchased of Robert Neil, for one thousand dollars, a lot on the northeast corner of Seventh and Maghten streets. The corner stone of St. Patrick's church was laid September 5, 1852, and the church was dedicated September 25, 1853, by Archbishop Purcell. In the rear of the church, and connected with it, is a substantial dwelling, containing ten rooms, and having large halls, basement, and cellar. It is at present the bishop's house. Father Meagher, assisted by Rev. Edmund D. Flahery, continued pastor of St. Patrick's congregation till 1857, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward M. Fitzgerald. The latter was pastor till he was created bishop of Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1867. He was assisted, during his pastorate, by the following priests, in succession: Rev. Messrs. John Murray, Jos. Fitzgerald, and F. C. Mallon. Immediately after Bishop Fitzgerald's departure, Bishop Sylvester Horton Rosecrans, D. D., consecrated, March 25, 1862, auxiliary bishop of Cincinnati, Ohio, took charge of St. Patrick's congregation, and continued in that relation a brief period, until the diocese of Columbus was established, March 3, 1868, of which he was created the first bishop. He was assisted by Rev. George H. Ahrens, afterwards chancellor of the diocese, who was succeeded by Father Gonesse. Rev. James Daly and Rev. N. A. Gallagher also assisted for some time. Rev. J. A. Murray was pastor of the congregation in 1872, and the church numbered one thousand members, the church property being valued at forty thousand dollars. Rev. Jno. C. Madden is the present pastor.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

In the spring of 1865, at a meeting of the Holy Cross congregation to consider the propriety of building a church in the southern part of the city, it was decided to proceed, at first, with the erection of a school-house. The school-house, and improvements, cost nine thousand dollars. In 1866, the present St. Mary's church was begun, and the foundation laid. Rev. Father F. H. Specht, who had come to the city to assist at Holy Cross church, and afterwards, if found necessary, to build a new church, was placed in supervision of the new structure. The building was completed in 1868, at a cost of forty thousand dollars. The church was dedicated on the twenty-eighth of November, 1868, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Roscrans, assisted by the neighboring clergy. The church

seated, at its consecration, a congregation of seven hundred, and, with the available space, could be made to seat one of one thousand. Father Specht, the present pastor, was appointed to that office in 1868, by Bishop Rosecrans, at the request of a large number of the congregation. A fine pastoral residence was built, in 1872, at a cost of six thousand dollars. The value of the church property, in 1872, was seventy-five thousand dollars. The school connected with the church contains about two hundred and thirty pupils, and the congregation numbers one thousand, five hundred. St. Mary's has a chime of three bells, procured from Mr. Meneely, of West Troy, New York, at a cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHEDRAL.

Next to the State house, the most substantial and imposing edifice in the capital of Ohio, is St. Joseph's cathedral. It is a noble structure; creditable to the enterprise and devotion of the Roman Catholic church, and an ornament of which the city may well be proud.

The cathedral stands on the northwest corner of Broad and Fifth streets, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet, on Broad, with a depth of two hundred feet on Fifth street. The lots were purchased in 1866, for fifteen thousand dollars, and excavations for the foundation were made during the summer of the same year. The corner-stone was laid, with much pomp, on the eleventh of November, following; the Right Reverend Bishop Rosecrans, then co-adjutor to the Most Reverend J. B. Purcell, D. D., arch-bishop of Cincinnati, officiating. Papal bulls having arrived in March, 1868, making Columbus an Episcopal see, it was decided that the proposed new church should be the cathedral, and that it should be built of stone instead of brick, making such changes only in the plan, as the change of material might suggest. One of the changes was the taking up of the foundation walls, to lay them deeper and wider. Another, was the adding of the tower and baptistry on the southwest corner. The arching of the windows, and the supports of the clear story, carry out the directions of Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, who, in the summer of 1870, spent several days with his brother, the bishop, aiding in the details of the work. Michael Fahey, of this city, previous to 1872, had been for two years superintendent of the work, which rapidly progressed under his supervision.

On the twenty-fifth day of December, 1872, Mass was first celebrated in St. Joseph's cathedral, by Right Rev. S. H. Rosecrans, who had entire charge, as pastor; assisted by Rev. J. A. Murray. The cathedral is Gothic, in the style of architecture, the material of the walls being sandstone—of the kind which, instead of disintegrating, hardens by exposure to the atmosphere. The stone has been brought from different quarries, principally from Hanover and Clay Lick, a portion from Lansaster, and some from Haydenville. The windows are cased in freestone, mostly obtained at Lithopolis, Pickaway county. The brackets are cut from Columbus limestone, about the only stone in the structure procured at home. The cost of the edifice, when completed, will not be less than a quarter of million of dollars. In 1874, the priests assisting the Bishop, were Rev. Henry Anderson, Rev. T. J. Campbell, and M. M. Meara; in 1875 Rev. M. M. Meara and Rev. M. A. Hartnedy; in 1876, Rev. M. M. Meara and Rev. G. H. Ahrens, chancellor of the diocese, both of whom remained at the cathedral till the death of Bishop Rosecrans, October 21, 1878. In this year the cathedral was plastered, at a cost of three thousand dollars. On October 20, 1878, St. Joseph's cathedral was solemnly consecrated to the srevices of God, by Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Eight bishops, nearly one hundred priests, and an immense concourse of people from different parts of the State attended. The next evening, October 21, 1878, God called to himself the beloved and sainted Bishop Rosecrans, whose funeral took place from the cathedral, the following Friday, Bishop Foley, of Chicago, preaching an eloquent sermon. Very Rev. N. A. Gallagher was then appointed administrator of the diocese of Columbus, by the arch-bishop of Cincinnati, until a successor to Bishop Rosecrans shall be chosen by the Pope. Rev. M. M. Meara is at present pastor, assisted by Rev. F. Woesman. The administrator, Very Rev. N. A. Gallagher, resides at the cathedral, and also Rev. J. Kuehn, chaplain to the Roman Catholic inmates of the State prison.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY FAMILY.

This church is situated on the west side, in the old town of Franklinton. The building was purchased of the United Brethren, in June, 1877, under the pastorate of the Rev. R. C. Christy, who died in St. Francis' hospital, on October 16, 1878, after an illness of about six months. His successor in the pastorate was the Rev. T. C. Reynolds, who came about the last of June, 1878, and remained till March, 1879. The Rev. W. F. Hayes came, about the time Father Reynolds left, and is still in charge. Adjoining the church is a parsonage and a commodious school-building, the school being under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph.

BAPTIST CHURCHES—THE FIRST BAPTIST.

The history of this church runs through a period of more than fifty years. In February, 1823, Rev. George Jeffries, a Baptist minister, settled in Columbus, and immediately began preaching in his own house. In the spring of 1824, eleven persons organized themselves into a congregation, and, on the 15th of May, were duly recognized by an ecclesiastical council, and received into the sisterhood of churches. Elder Jeffries continued to preach to the church, and in April, 1825, was formally called to be its pastor, though receiving little or no pecuniary compensation, and still holding the meetings in his own house. In 1830, it appears, Elder Jeffries built a school-house, to which the meetings were transferred. This school-house was between Front and Mound streets, in the rear of St. Paul's German Lutheran church. In April, 1831, the church purchased a lot on Front street, near the corner of Mound, paying for it one hundred and seventy-five dollars. On this a small brick church was built, at the cost of many sacrifices on the part of the few members; the pastor and his wife, as well as others, laboring with their own hands to complete it. On the

Saturday before the first Sunday in May, 1832, they held their first season of worship in their new house. In the meantime, several prominent Baptists having settled in the city, and thinking the church not sufficiently aggressive, and not taking the stand in the community which the importance of the cause demanded, determined to take steps for a more efficient organization. An appeal was made to the American Home Missionary society for aid. As the result of this movement, the Rev. T. R. Cressy was commissioned by that society, and sent to labor as a missionary in Columbus. At his arrival, in the summer of 1835, a general meeting of all interested was called, with a view to consolidate the Baptist element of the population into one organization. This meeting was held in Trinity Episcopal church, on Broad street, Rev. Mr. Preston having generously offered its use for this purpose. This conference resulted in the union of the Independent Baptists and the Welsh church, with the original organization; Mr. Jeffries resigning, and Mr. Cressy assuming the pastorate, with a church numbering fifty-six members. The Welsh members were, from the first, a useful and efficient element in the Baptist organization. Rev. John Harris, who came in with them, was a devout and earnest man, whose zealous exhortations and fervent prayers, were remembered by many, long after he had passed from earth. He died December 12, 1863, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. Early in Mr. Cressy's pastorate, a movement was made to furnish the congregation with a church edifice suited to its needs, both in size and location. A lot was secured, on the corner of Rich and Third streets, and the lecture-room of the new church was occupied for public worship in 1837, though the church was not dedicated until November 1, 1840. Mr. Cressy resigned, in 1842, leaving a membership of one hundred and ninety-two, and a rich legacy in the impress of a godly life, which shall stimulate christian activities in the years to come. The pastors following Mr. Cressy were: Rev. Daniel Eldridge, two and a half years; Rev. D. B. Cheney, five and one half years; Rev. Henry Davis, five years; Rev. D. A. Crandall, seven and one fourth years; Rev. George S. Chase, one and one-fourth year; and Rev. J. W. Osborne, five years. In 1869, the church building, erected in 1840, was removed and enlarged, at an outlay of eight thousand dollars, and will cost, when the tower is completed, about thirteen thousand dollars. The number of members, in 1873, was about three hundred and fifty, there being a large and efficient Sunday-school, under the superintendence of L. D. Myers, and two mission schools—one in the north, and one (at Mount Airy), in the northeast part of the city. The pastor, at that time, was Rev. I. F. Stidman, of Philadelphia, who commenced his labors October 1, 1872. The trustees, of the church were: Dr. J. M. Wheaton, L. D. Myers, Jeffrey Powell, B. J. Loomis, L. L. Smith, Abel Hildreth, and A. B. Lawrence; James Somers being the clerk, and Charles E. Batterson, treasurer. Mr. Stidman is still the master.

SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH.

This is an organization formed in the year 1837, and had, in the year 1872, a membership numbering three hundred. The church is located at the southeast corner of Gay and Lazelle streets, and has a flourishing Sunday-school, containing one hundred and twenty pupils. The pastor, at the above date, was Rev. James Poindexter, and the superintendent of the Sunday-school was Wm. H. Roney. At the same date, the other church officers were: A. Lewis, M. McGee, J. Dickey, James Shelton, M. Trent, trustees; J. Hooper, E. Trent, C. Houston, N. Lynn, J. Johnson, deacons. The Rev. Mr. Poindexter is still the pastor of the Second Baptist church.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH.

This church is located on east Long, between Third and High streets. At a meeting, held on the eighth of August, 1869, an organization was effected, with a membership of fifty-five. Prominent among the members were elders James Shewcraft and F. Mitchell. In November, 1871, Colman C. Smith purchased the present church building, from John Miller, banker, at a cost of four thousand, two hundred dollars. The officers of the church, at the same date, were as follows: Henry Hill, Henry Allen, W. B. Ferguson, C. Richardson, James Shelton, Robert Johnson, and Wayman Baley, deacons; C. C. Smith, C. K. Harris, N. Baley, R. Johnson, and M. Randolph, trustees; Henry Hill, treasurer; John M. Booker, clerk. The number of members, at the above date, was one hundred and ninety. The number of Sunday-school pupils is twenty-three, with C. C. Smith as superintendent.

THE UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.

The first Universalist preaching in Columbus, was about the year 1837. The first regular minister of that denomination, who preached in the city, was Rev. A. A. Davis, of Delaware county. He continued to preach here a year or two, assisted, occasionally, by other preachers, the meetings being held in the United States court house. The Rev. Mr. Saddler succeeded him, preaching at the same place, and continuing also a year or two. After an interval of two years, the Rev. Mr. Abel was engaged, and continued six months, followed by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, for about the same time, and Rev. George Rogers, who preached only for a short period. The meetings, at this time, were held in a hired room, in Mr. Buttles' building, corner of High and Friend streets. The Universalist society of Columbus was organized in March, 1845, and consisted of thirty-eight members. This organization was made under an act of the legislature, to incorporate certain churches therein named. The first board of trustees were John Greenwood, John Field, James W. Osgood, Demas Adams, and William Bambrough. The Rev. Mr. Eaton preached for the society for a few months, the Rev. Nelson Doolittle commencing his labors as pastor in October, 1845. The present church edifice was built in 1846, on a lot on the east side of Third street, between Town and Rich streets. Mr. Doolittle resigned his charge in the fall of 1851, and was succeeded, the next spring, by Rev. N. M. Gaylord, from Lowell, Massachusetts. Mr. Gaylord continued till the fall of 1854, and then removed to Boston. During the years 1855 and 1856, Rev. Messrs. Gifford, Up

son, and Hawes, officiated as pastors. In the fall of the latter year, Rev. H. R. Nye became the pastor of the society, and continued in that relation till April, 1859. Mr. Nye was followed by Rev. Thomas Gorman, whose ministry began in the winter of 1859, and closed in 1861. Rev. J. S. Cantwell succeeded Mr. Gorman, and continued till 1865, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. W. Bruce, who resigned in 1868. Rev. T. Gorman acted as temporary supply until September, 1869, when Rev. E. L. R Reexford, the pastor in 1872, was called from Cincinnati. The officers of the society, at that date, were: O. F. Evans, president; A. B. Robinson, secretary; G. W. Sinks, treasurer; John Field, Isaac Eberly, E. T. Hancock, B. F. Martin, and Thomas Lough, trustees. In 1872, the society numbered one hundred and sixty, and the number of church members was one hundred and fifteen. There were also one hundred and forty pupils in the Sunday-school. The Rev. T. P. Abell is the present pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

On the twenty-sixth of September, 1852, a certificate of dismission was given to forty-two members of the Second Presbyterian church, "for the purpose of being organized into a new church, to be called the Third Presbyterian church of Columbus." This organization was completed on the twenty-ninth of the same month, the church thus formed adopting rules of government identical with those of the church from which they came; that is, partly Presbyterian and partly Congregational. Under that name the church continued over three years, being, during that time, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. H. Marble. The first officers were as follows: Warren Jenkins, M. B. Bateham, J. W. Hamilton, L. L. Rice, elders; T. S. Baldwin, L. L. Rice, F. C. Sessions, trustees. On the third of November, 1856, by a unanimous vote of the members, the name was changed to that of the First Congregational church of Columbus, thus conforming altogether to the polity of that denomination. Rev. J. M. Steele was installed as pastor on the seventh of the same month. The very acceptable labors of Mr. Steele were cut short by his sudden death, from small-pox, in the city of New York, April 5, 1857. Rev. N. A. Hyde, of New York, officiated as stated supply from December, 1857, to June 1, 1858. The handsome church edifice, on Broad street, facing the State house square, was dedicated December 21, 1857. The Rev. Henry B. Elliott, from Connecticut, was installed November 9, 1858, and continued as pastor until May 11, 1860. Rev. Edward P. Goodwin, from Vermont, was installed February 26, 1861, continuing his pastorate until December 15, 1867, when he resigned to accept a call to Chicago. Rev. George W. Phillips, from Massachusetts, was installed as Mr. Godwin's successor, May 12, 1868, and resigned his pastorate in 1871. Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, the present pastor, accepted a call, and entered upon his labors in this church on Sunday, October 27, 1872. Marked prosperity attended the labors of the foregoing pastors; six hundred and fifty-one members having been received into the church up to the close of Mr. Phillips' pastorate, in 1871, the membership at that time being about three hundred. The church building had just been remodeled and enlarged. and a building for Sunday-school and social purposes, adjoining the church, erected at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars.

WESLH PRESBYTERIAN, OR CONGREGATIONAL, CHURCH.

This church was organized by the Rev. Dr. James Hoge, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, about Christmas, 1837. The membership, at first, was but twelve, and the first officers were: David Davis, elder, and William Jones, deacon. The church has met every Sunday for worship, and kept up a regular Sunday-school, since its organization, though it has been, much of the time, without a pastor. The first preacher was Hugh Price, who took charge of the church in 1838, and continued his pastorate about two years, preaching, however, only half of the time. His successors were: Rev. Seth Powell, for four years, and Rev. James Price for a year and a half. After a vacancy, during which there was only occasional preaching, the Rev. B. Evans was engaged for a year and a half; Rev. Reese Powell, for five years; Rev. John H. Jones, for four years; Rev. Reese Powell, being engaged a second time, remained ten years (till 1869); Rev. John Jones was then engaged for about a year and a half. After this, Rev. Mr. Evans, a resident of the city, preached occasionally, but the church was, for some time, without a settled pastor. For several years after its organization, the meetings of the church were held in various places, and sometimes at the residence of David Davis. Finally, a brick school-house, on the corner of Fourth and Oak streets, was rented, and there the congregation met until its present house of worship was built, in 1845, on the north side of Town street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The Town Street church was incorporated April 10, 1872, under the name of the "Welsh Congregational church," with the following persons named as trustees: David Price, John Davies, John Bain, Richard Brown, and Jonathan Stephens. Though reduced, in 1849, to its original number, twelve, by a large number of its members leaving to help form the Welsh Methodist Calvanistic church, it has now [1879] a membership of over eighty, and is doing active missionary work among the Welsh people who come to the city. The Rev. John Jones is the present pastor.

HIGH STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized March 9, 1872, twenty-seven members from the First church having been dismissed at their own request, for the purpose, and eleven from other churches uniting in the organization. The corner-stone of a church edifice, to be erected on the west side of High street, north of Capital university (now Park hotel), was laid on Monday, September 9, 1872. The structure gives ample evidence of the wise liberality of the new congregation, and is located in the midst of an intelligent and rapidly increasing population. Rev. S. M. Merrill was first placed in charge of the church, services being held in a temporary chapel until the church was completed. Mr. Merrill was succeeded by

Rev. A. H. Ross, in February, 1873. The present pastor is the Rev. E. K. Squires. The church, including the ground, cost about twenty thousand dollars. The first officers of the church were as follows: S. M. Hotchkiss, C. H. Walker, L. P. Rose, W. Jenkins, deacons; E. C. Beach, clerk and treasurer; W. A. Hershiser, S. E. Samuel, and David Price, trustees.

NORTH COLUMBUS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized about the year 1874, the Rev. James Harris being the first pastor, and continuing in that relation to the church until 1878, when he resigned. The Rev. Mr. Jones is acting pastor of the church at present—August, 1879.

ST. PAUL'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This is one of the oldest church organizations in the city, its origin dating back as far as 1821. For many years it was without a church edifice, its services being held in a frame building on Third street. Several pastors served the congregation previous to 1843, when the Rev. Conrad Mees, the present pastor, assumed the charge. In 1844, a large brick church edifice was built on the southwest corner of High and Mound streets. Like most of the German congregations in this country, its growth was attended by many severe trials, both internal and external. A sad calamity befell the society, in the autumn of 1866, in the destruction of their church, by fire, twelve years after it was built. With the church, an organ, said to be the finest in the city, was also destroyed, there being no insurance on either. But this new calamity, as has often been observed in other destructions by fires, developed an unsuspected strength in the struggling congregation. Through the unaided exertions of the society, the first anniversary of the fire was celebrated by the consecration of a new church, though not entirely completed. The church has a very desirable location, and the congregation, said to be one of the largest in the city, has, for more than twenty years, occupied its rebuilt edifice. It is most creditable, to both pastor and people, that for thirty-six years, the bond which should unite the pastor to his flock, has been held too sacred to be sundered for a trivial cause. The Sunday-school and choir of St. Paul's German Lutheran church, naturally partaking of this conservative element, have passed through a quarter of a century without any change in their organization, or interruption in their regular Sunday offices—content to walk with the same pastor in the old paths.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

In the year 1866, was organized the First United Brethren church. The church edifice is located on the south side of Town street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The church property is valued at fifteen thousand dollars. Rev. W. B. Davis was the first pastor, Rev. James H. Dickson, being the pastor in 1872. The trustees at that date were Samuel Hively, John Helpman, and Isaac Winter. There were also, at the same date, forty-four members, and a Sunday-school with sixty pupils. We applied for items of subsequent history, but none were furnished.

OLIVE BRANCH CHURCH.

This church, located in Neil's addition, near the Piqua railroad shops, was organized in 1867, by Rev. W. B. Davis after his retirement from the pastorate of the First church. The pastor in 1872 was Rev. W. H. Spencer. The trustees, at that time, were: George Davidson, John Nelson, Joseph Fuller, John Henvon, and William B. Davis. The church had at that time ninety members, and a Sunday-school of one hundred and ten pupils, with Samuel Mateer as superintendent. The property was then valued at three thousand five hundred dollars.

GERMAN UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1868. It is located on the south side of Friend street, east of Seventh. It had, in 1872, twenty-five members, and fifty pupils in the Sunday-school. The church property was then valued at four thousand dollars. No response was made to our circular requesting further information.

TRINITY GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1847, by Rev. F. W. Lehman, its first, and to this date [1872], only pastor. Its first meetings were held in Mechanics' hall—afterwards in Mound street German church, and other places. Its present large church edifice, on the northeast corner of Third and South streets, was erected in 1856 and 1858, and will comfortably seat one thousand persons. The number of communicants in 1872, was five hundred and seventy-seven, and the Sunday school had an average attendance of about two hundred, there being also regular catechetical exercises on Sunday afternoons in the church, in presence of the congregation. This church is now [1879] under the pastoral care of the Rev. R. Herbst. There are, in connection with the church, three societies, having in view the furtherance of the interests of the congregation, called men's, women's, and youths' monthly meetings. Besides, most of the members of the congregation are attached to an association organized for the care and support of sick members.

THE GERMAN INDEPENDENT PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In February, 1843, a society was formed under this name, with the following officers: Louis Hoster, president; N. Maurer and Otto Frankenburg, vice-presidents; Peter Ambos and J. P. Bruck, secretaries; Jacob Silbernagle, treasurer. Rev. A. L. Begeman became the first pastor. In April, of the same year, a lot was purchased on Mound street, near Third, and the corner stone of the new church was laid, on the fifth of June, following, and on the seventh of December, the church was completed and dedicated. The church membership, in 1872, was two hundred and eighty-one; pupils in the Sunday-school, three hundred and ten. The pastor, in 1879, is the Rev. Christian Heddaeus.

EMMANUEL'S CHURCH.

Emmanuel's church, on Friend street, between Seventh and Washington avenue, is a mission of the German Evangelical Association, organized about the year 1857, by the Rev. John Barnhard. It numbered, in 1872, thirty-seven members. The trustees of the church

at that time were C. Emrich, P. Schneider, and J. Ruppesberger. There are about seventy-five pupils in the Sunday-school, and, at the above date, the Rev. Noah Schupp was pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. D. H. Rosenburg, who is, at the present time, in charge of the congregation.

THE HEBREW TEMPLE.

About the year 1852, a congregation was formed, the few Israelites in the city having previously met, without organization, in private rooms or rented halls. Joseph Gundersheimer was first president of the congregation, and S. Lazarus, who had filled a similar office in Germany, acted as minister, without compensation. His successors were: Revs. Messrs. Goodman, Weil, Hess, Lippman, Wetterham; Schoenberg, and Rosenthal. The present congregation, under the name of B'nai Israel, was formed August 12, 1868, with nineteen members. A handsome lot was purchased, on the northwest corner of Friend and Third streets, upon which the temple now stands, and for which five thousand dollars was paid. Liberal subscriptions to the building fund were obtained at the east, and elsewhere, as well as from the citizens of Columbus. The corner-stone of the temple was laid on Sunday, May 1, 1870, and the temple was dedicated on the 16th of September, of the same year. Rev. Dr. J. Wechsler, of Nashville, Tennessee, became their minister. in August, 1870, though declining a more lucrative position tendered him at Selma, Alabama. The erection of the temple marks a new epoch in the history of the congregation, is the testimony of the present very able and popular pastor, the Rev. M. B. A. Bonheim. The "Minhag America form of worship" has taken the place of that which prevailed previous to this latter compilation, by the very learned Dr. Isaac M. Wise, editor of the *American Israelite*, Cincinnati. It is claimed that this "reformed worship," which has been very generally adopted in the Hebrew congregations throughout the United States, has done a great deal for the religious training, and mental and moral elevation of the Israelites in this country. The Hebrew temple is of the Franco-Italian style of architecture, and will seat three hundred worshipers. The present officers of the congregation are: Rudolph Hirschberg, president; R. Vogle, vice-president; Morris Mayer, secretary; J. Schonberg, treasurer; H. Harmon, warden; Moses Kleeman, Sam'l Adler, Louis Kahn, M. Zinfeld, Judah Nusbaum, and A. Wise, trustees. There are also in the congregation the Ladies' Benevolent association, and the Ladies' association for the Cleveland Orphan asylum. There are also two Jewish secret lodges—the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, and the Independent Order of Kesher shel Barsel. Both have taken upon themselves the mission of uniting Israelites, in the work of promoting their highest interests, and those of humanity, and of defending, developing, and elevating the mental and moral character of the Jewish race.

FIRST ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

is located on Rich street, between Seventh and Washington avenue. The chuch had not, until the year 1868, a permanent place of worship. The cost of the building, erected during that year, was about twelve thousand dollars. There is a church membership of fifty (in 1872), and there are sixty pupils in the Sunday-school. Rev. Joseph Beck was the first pastor; Frederic Bentz, and George Getz, elders; J. Zigler and John Hank, deacons; A. F. Zigler, John Bowman, and John Eny, trustees.

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH

is located on the southeast corner of Gay and Third streets. The church had its origin in prayer meetings, held by a few persons in private houses, in October, 1870. In April, 1871, a call was tendered to the Rev. T. D. Garvin, of Cincinnati, to become the pastor of the church, which he accepted, and entered upon the duties of that office on the third Sunday of the month. The first officers of the church, were as follows: William Wallace, F. D. Pronty, William Williams, and Benjamin Styles, deacons; T. Ewing Miller, treasurer; F. D. Pronty, clerk; T. Ewing Miller, William Williams, and James Archer, trustees. A lot was purchased, on the southeast corner of Third and Gay streets, for five thousand three hundred dollars. On the east end of this lot a temporary church building was erected, and opened for public worship, the third Sunday of May, 1872. A considerable portion of the funds, requisite to build a permanent brick structure, capable of seating a congregation of six or seven hundred, and to cost about twenty thousand dollars, had already been pledged outside of the city. The number of church members, at this time, was one hundred and five—the Sunday-school numbering one hundred and fifty-four. Benjamin Styles is the present superintendent, and Rev. Mills Harrod is the pastor.

ST. JOHN'S GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The pastors of the German Lutheran, St. Paul's, and Trinity churches, objecting to persons becoming members of their respective congregations, who continued to act as members of secret organizations, caused a withdrawal of some twenty-six persons from the two congregations, who held a meeting at the residence of Jacob Bleile, in June, 1872, for the purpose of organizing a new congregation. At a second meeting, held in the old City hall, July 17th, the constitution for the new society, to be known as the St. John's German Protestant Evangelical church, was adopted, and fifty-six signatures obtained to the same. The membership, in 1872, was one hundred and fifty; the Sunday-school numbering one hundred and ten pupils. Rev. William Purpus was the first pastor, and John Burkhardt, superintendent of the Sunday-school; John W. Richenbacher, president; Andrew Schwarz, secretary; George P. Schroll, treasurer; who, with John Burkhardt, are the trustees. The Rev. William Purpus resigned in June, 1879, and returned to Germany, and his successor, Rev. I. I. Weiss, entered upon his labors August 1, 1879.

FRIENDS' MEETING.

A Friends' meeting-house was built on Ohio avenue, between Oak and Broad streets, in 1873–4. It is a commodious brick structure, with a basement for Sunday-school purposes. There are some forty members belonging to the meeting, and the Sunday-school numbers

fifty or sixty pupils. Religious services are kept up every Lord's day.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

COLUMBUS FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

This, the parent society of most of the benevolent institutions of the city of Columbus, was organized January 5, 1835, at the old Town Street Methodist Episcopal church. The constitution presented to the first meeting, by Mrs. John Patterson, was adopted, and one hundred and seven members secured. The first officers of the society, were: Mrs. James Hoge, president; Mrs. E. W. Sehon, vice-president; Mrs. Noah H. Swayne, treasurer; and Miss Maria Kelley (now Mrs. Judge Bates), secretary. The board of managers were: Mrs. William M. Awl, Mrs. Demas Adams, Mrs. Ralph Osborne, Mrs. Moses Jewett, Mrs. Samuel Crosby, Mrs. John Bailhach, Mrs. Benjamin Blake, Mrs. Joseph Ridgway, Mrs. D. Woodbury, and Mrs. A. Vanhorn.

The city, in 1835, had a population of about four thousand, and visiting committees were appointed at the first business meeting, for each of the three wards, or districts, into which the city was then divided. A purchasing committee was also appointed, consisting of Mrs. John Patterson and Mrs. N. H. Swayne, "to buy cloth to be made into such articles as may be necessary." The object of the society was declared to be, to devise and carry out a systematic plan for the temporary relief of the poor. The constitution provided that the relief should be so administered as to encourage industry and independent exertion for support. The sick, the old and infirm, widows and very young and destitute children, were to be the first objects of attention. On the sixth of April, 1836, the society formed an auxiliary, to educate the children of the poor. That branch of the work was taken in charge by the following ladies: Mrs. A. P. Stone, Mrs. Isaac Dalton, Mrs. William Preston, Mrs. J. B. Crist, Mrs. Dr. Lathrop, Mrs. Noah A. Swayne, Mrs. Isban, Mrs. I. G. Dryer, and Mrs. James Cherry. In 1837, Mr. Alfred Kelley donated to the society a lot as a site for a school-house. During the same year, Messrs. D. T. Woodbury, Joseph Ridgway, jr., and P. B. Wilcox, were constituted an advisary board. These were the only gentlemen ever connected with the society. A small school-house was built on the lot on Fourth street, donated by Mr. Kelley, and a free school was opened and continued for eight or nine years, or until the free school system, under the State law, went into operation in this city. The lot and building were afterwards sold for five hundred dollars, and the money placed at interest for the benefit of the society, so that Mr. Kelley's donation, in 1837, forms the foundation of a permanent fund, which promises, with God's blessing, to increase with the increasing demands of a growing population. The society was incorporated by an act of the legislature, passed March 5, 1838. Section first, of this act, reads as follows: Be it enacted, by the general assemby of the State of Ohio, Mary P. Cressy, Maria M. Espy, Sarah Asberry, Maria S. Preston, Mary S. Kelley, Caroline Dryer, Keziah B. Stone, and their associates, being females, who now are, or who may hereafter, agreeably to the constitution and by-laws of the "Columbus Female Benevolent society," become members thereof, are declared a body corporate, with perpetual succession, for the purpose of administering to the wants, and alleviating the distress of the poor and afflicted of their own sex, and of affording moral, physical and intellectual instruction and improvement to orphans and other poor children. This act of incorporation provides, in its third section, that the amount of property, which can be held by the society, shall not exceed, in value, fifty thousand dollars. (Why?)

The fee for membership is one dollar per year. Twenty-five dollars paid at one time constitutes a life member. Of these, the society received, in the first thirty-seven years of its existence, but three—Mrs. John N. Champion, whose name is first on this list, and who became a life member in 1855, and Misses Kate and Mary E. Deshler, whose names were added in 1871. In a little more than six years, following 1872, twenty life members were added to the society—ten being received in 1876, and ten in 1877. Will the annual reports for 1878 and 1879, make as honorable a record? The tender age of four of the recently added life members, suggests a source from which the society should realize large additions in the future. If fathers and mothers would make this fee for life membership a thank-offering at the christening of their little daughters, and teach them "so soon as they shall be able to learn," that in this act they were consecrated to labors of love for the poor and him that hath no helper, how much more equitable than now would be the division between that which is lent to the Lord, and that which is lavished upon the world. The permanent fund of the society has been derived, principally, from bequests and life memberships—the largest bequest, previous to 1872, being that of the late Dr. Lincoln Goodale, amounting to about fourteen thousand dollars. The amount of funds invested is nineteen thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars. There is also a bequest, from John G. Deshler, of twenty-five thousand dollars, the proceeds of which are not yet received by the society. Prior to the year 1857, the following ladies had successively filled the office of president of the society: Mrs. Dr. Hoge, Mrs. General Patterson, Mrs. Isaac Dalton, Mrs. T. R. Cressy, Mrs. William Preston, Mrs. Alfred Kelley, Mrs. I. G. Dryer, Mrs. A. D. Lord, and Mrs. J. L. Bates. The following is a list of life members, to 1878: Mrs. J. N. Champion, Miss Kate Deshler, Miss Mary E. Deshler, Mrs. Godfrey Robinson, Mrs. Louisa M. Gwynne, Mrs. F. C. Sessions, Mrs. William G. Deshler, Miss Elizabeth Greene Deshler, Mrs. Harriet E. Ide, Miss Julia Ide, Mrs. John G. Deshler, Mrs. George M. Parsons, Mrs. Ezra Bliss, Mrs. Samuel Galloway, Miss Katharine B. Ide, Mrs. D. A. Randall, Mrs. Rufus W. Clark, Mrs. James L. Bates, Mrs. Robert G. Hutchins, Mrs. Herman M. Hubbard, Miss Kate Hunter, and Miss Ann Eliza Deshler. The following are the names of the present officers: Mrs. H. M. Hubbard, president; Mrs. Harriet E. Ide, vice-president; Mrs. W. A. Mahoney, secretary; Mrs. George J. Atkinson, treasurer.

COLONEL ISAAC DALTON.

The subject of this sketch is one of the older settlers of Franklin county, and his family genealogical record is of considerable interest. Philemon Dalton, Hannah, his wife, and Samuel, their son, came to this country from England in the ship "Increase," on the fifteenth of April, 1635—fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims. Samuel Dalton married three times, his third wife, Mehitabel Palmer, having many children—the eldest, Samuel Dalton. This Samuel married, and had one son, Isaac, who married, and had six children, viz.: Samuel, Abigail, Mary, Meriam, Moses, and Ruth. These names are all given in a letter written by their father, Isaac Dalton, from the battle-field of Louisburg, in 1745, a copy of which is the possession of Benjamin Dalton Dorr, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Samuel Dalton, who was grandfather of the subject of this sketch, married Hannah Evans, and had ten children, viz.: Mollie, Hannah, Ruth, Isaac (father of the colonel), John, Jonathan, Abigail, Dorithy, Meriam, and Lucy.

The full record of Samuel's family is in what is called the old Dalton Bible, now in possession of Benjamin Dalton Dorr, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Valuable information has been obtained, in the genealogical history of the Dalton family, from the "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," published quarterly at Boston since 1841, "Farmers' Genealogical Register," and "Shirtlieff's Records of Massachusetts."

The said Isaac Dalton, sr. (father of the colonel), was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, March 2, 1761. After serving through the Revolution as a soldier, he married Eleanor Merrill, who was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in 1763. They moved into New Hampshire, where they had fourteen children, six of whom only lived to grow up, viz.: Samuel, who married Judith Brown, and had three children; Hannah, who married John Stewart, and had six children; Nancy, who married Samuel Collins, and had ten children; Polly, who married William Merrill, and had one son; John E., who married Clarissa L. Cassett and Elizabeth Cassett, and had eight children, and Col. Isaac Dalton, who was born in Warner, New Hampshire, on May 27, 1801, and baptized on September 13, 1801, by the Rev. William Kelley, pastor of the Congregational church. He experienced religion in the fall of 1821, and was received into the Congregational church, June 23, 1822, by Rev. John Woods, pastor. After holding various military positions, in 1831 he was commissioned by the governor of the State of New Hampshire to serve as colonel of a regiment of State militia. He also held a prominent position in the masonic fraternity, having been exalted to the sublime degree of royal arch mason, and also, to that of royal and select master. He came to Columbus, Ohio, on September 15, 1831, and received dismission from and recommendation to the church, on June 20, 1833, by the Rev. Jubilee Wellman, pastor. He united with the First Presbyterian church, in July, 1833—the Rev. James Hoge, pastor. He was married to Elizabeth Foster, of Canterbury, New Hampshire, on October 27, 1834, who died November 28, 1841. He was elected and ordained elder in the First Presbyterian church, in the spring of 1835. His first child, Sarah Foster, was born October 25, 1836, and died August 8, 1837; the second, Joseph Merrill, was born February 9, 1839, and died October 8, 1846; the third, Alfred Foster, was born May 22, 1840, and died August 31, 1841; the fourth, Sarah Elizabeth, was born October 28, 1841, and died November 2, 1873. He was married to Elvira Stewart, of Columbus, on the twenty-eighth of December, 1843. By her, his first son, William, was born April 16, 1845, and died December 16, 1866; his second son, John Calvin, was born on May 31, 1849.

During the colonel's early life, he lived on a farm with his parents, until about eighteen years of age, when he left home to follow the carpenter business, in which he was engaged until he came to Columbus. On April 1, 1837, the trustees of the Institution for the Blind appointed him steward, and Mrs. Dalton, matron, to collect the pupils, and board and teach them. The institution was formally opened on July 4, 1837, under the charge of A. W. Penniman. He remained in the institution four years, until Mr. Wm. Chapin was appointed supetintendent, and took charge of the same. He then returned to his former occupation until 1859, when he commenced plane-making, and worked for the Ohio Tool company until April, 1862. He was at that time commissioned by Governor David Tod, to take charge of the sick and wounded soldiers arriving at the union depot, feeding them, and, when necessary, furnishing them with clothing, and assisting them to get transportation to their homes, or sending then to the hospital. He was here engaged at the Soldiers' Rest for over four years, until all the Union soldiers were discharged or returned home.

During the prevalence of the cholera in 1849 and 1850, he was appointed by the city council, a member of the special board of health, to attend to all cholera patients, and see that they were supplied with good nurses, and make a full report of every case to them daily. He was thus engaged about three months each year.

After his services at the Soldiers' Rest, he returned to his home near the court house, on south High street, which he purchased in 1834, where he has lived most of the time since that date.

THE HARE CHARITY FUND.

Jacob Hare, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Columbus in 1812. He was present at the first sale of lots in the summer of that year, and bought a lot on High street, which he never suffered to pass out of his hands. His investments turned out well, and by these and the increased value of his real estate, he left at his death an estate variously estimated at from fifty to eighty thousand dollars. Mr. Hare died in this city on the third of November, 1860, in the eightieth year of his age. The balance of his estate, both real and personal, after the settlement thereof, and an annual allowance to his widow, was devised to the city of Columbus, to form a charity fund for the benefit of the poor and unfortunate of the city. This fund was to be forever under the control and management of the city council, who were not to diminish it below the original amount. The wish of the testator is more clearly defined, in the requirement, that at such time as the state of the fund should justify it, a suitable building should be erected, to be named the Orphans' home, or Beneficial asylum. Mr. Hare appointed William T. Martin executor of his will, and in case of Mr. Martin's decease before that of the testator, he nominated James Cherry, executor. On the fifteenth of April, 1861, Mr. Donaldson presented to the city council a copy of Mr. Hare's will, which was referred to a standing committee, to be called the Hare charity fund committee, consisting of Messrs. Stauring, Wilson, and Comstock. The original bequest, about eighty thousand dollars (says Mr. Chadwick, chairman of the committee of council on the home, in 1872), was by a compromise, divided with the heirs of Mr. Hare, leaving about thirty-five thousand dollars, the interest of which only could be used for the maintainance of the home. This sum was, however, increased by the surrender, upon the part of the Ladies' Benevolent society, of Columbus, of their home, including the building and other property, valued at about eight thousand dollars, the city council, from the date of this transfer, assuming the entire control of the institution. The report from which these facts are gleaned, continues thus: "That both parties to this transfer—ladies and city council—thought this action, at the time, a prudent, if not actually a necessary one, there can be no question; but that for the beneficiaries of the home, it was most unfortunate, every fact in its subsequent history fully confirms." The same report concludes in the following words of earnest wisdom: "The secretary can not well forbear, in view of the foregoing statements, to suggest, if it can be done in accordance with the provisions of Mr. Hare's will, that this charity should be transferred to the care of the Ladies' Benevolent society, or some other private charitable organization in the city of Columbus; or that in some way, the orphan children of Columbus should be secured in their rights under the generous provisions contemplated by their benefactor." It is gratifying to know, that immediately after the publication of this report, such radical changes were made in the management of the home, that the comfort of its inmates was secured as far as the circumscribed accommodations of the building would allow. Miss Lida Daniels, now Mrs. Dr. J. M. Wheaton, succeeded Mrs. Loomis, as matron, and bears testimony to the readiness of the board of trustees to second, to the extent of their ability, every suggestion with reference to the welfare of the home and its inmates. The location and construction of the building making it every way unfitted for a home for children, it was, for years, the earnest wish of those to whom was committed the care of this fund, to secure another location, possessing the advantages so utterly wanting in the old, and at the same time within the means placed at their command. By the conditions of the bequest, only the annual interest could be applied to the erection of buildings or the current expenses of the home.

The recent purchase of an attractive cottage, with a domain of over seven acres surrounding it, in the northeast part of the city, gives ample evidence of a wise management of the fund. The new home is in the midst of a native grove, and seen, as now, in its gorgeous garb of autumnal glory, it seems as though nature had put on her brightest, to welcome the hapless, though now, doubtless, happy little ones, to this sweet retreat, and, at the same time, to prepare, in crimson and gold, a crown for the heads of those who have ministered, and yet do minister, to those of whom the loving Master said: "The poor ye have always with you." There is room, wisely economized, as at present it appears to be, under the management of Mrs. C. M. Barringer, as matron, to accommodate the limited number for which the fund will provide; and, with a few, but much needed, improvements, the Hare Orphan's home may be looked upon as having entered upon a new era of usefulness. The cottage was built for a private residence, and, naturally, the kitchen is quite inadequate for the work of a family of over twenty. As a sanitary provision merely, a laundry should be built, suitably connected with the main building, and containing a bath-room, with ample water supply. Judging from what has already been accomplished, the friends of the home will not wait long for that which all acknowledge as a pressing need, and which can be secured at so modest an outlay. The present board consists of the following named gentlemen: Peter Baker, esq. (president), William Ide (secretary), Mr. Hess, and General Samuel Thomas. There are at present, October 1, 1879, eighteen children at the home, all except one under ten years of age.

THE LADIES' SOLDIERS' AID SOCIETY.

The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society of Columbus, like the loyal uprising of its citizens, had its counterpart in every city, town, and hamlet, throughout the north. The untold material wealth represented by the vast accumulations of hospital supplies, which have been made efficient through the agency of the sanitary commission, was emphatically the product of a labor of love. How much these labors influenced the final result, it is impossible to say, but of their adaptedness to ameliorate the sufferings inseperable from war, there is no doubt. And, as the scale on which they were conducted was

commensurate with the vast operations involved in that terrible struggle, what language can adequately express their beneficence! The mothers, wives, and daughters, of the Union, had already given their choicest treasures to their country. Was it strange that the lesser gifts should not be withheld? The mother could not seek her fever-smitten boy, in the distant military hospital, nor could the wife minister to her husband, though cruel wounds had paralyzed the strong arms, and made him helpless. These were not isolated cases. The land was filled with such mothers and wives, and their yearning anxiety, which, left to prey upon their hearts, would have consumed them, found its solace and its natural expression in labors that should surround the suffering loved ones with something of the atmosphere of home. There should be no lack of the numberless accessories which often make of the sick room at home a shrine where each member of the household, offers constantly, his best. First, there must be a wealth of soft garments, suitable for the sick and the convalescent. And how these were multiplied, till, in number, they were as the sands upon the sea shore, or the leaves in the forest—and they were for the healing of the nation—a quotation from an early chronicle will show:

"The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid society of Columbus, as auxiliary to the National Sanitary commission, at Washington, made its first annual report, for the year ending October 21, 1862. The operations of the institution had been successful; the cutting-room had been open every day of the year, and the committees appointed to cut and supervise work had been present, to give out work and receive donations; Wednesday of each week had been set apart for a general meeting in the main building, to which ladies generally were invited. There, with sewing machines, and concerted action, much good had been done. The society had thirty-six auxiliaries connected with it; from these, and from individuals, it had received large donations. The report gives a long list of articles of clothing, and of necessaries, and delicacies, sent away for the use of sick and wounded soldiers."

Entertainments of various descriptions were given, and always with the most gratifying results. But these were, of necessity, only an occasional resource, and supplemented the grander work, which did not meet the public eye, but which was not remitted until the last battle was fought. Let any one take the trouble, if he esteems it such, to reflect upon what is implied in the unobtrusive statements in the above quotation, and then find, if he can, the other factor concerned in producing the wonderful results which were realized in the equipment of our hospitals in the late war, and he will have acquired a clear conception of the manner in which ladies' soldiers' aid societies placed our army hospitals in a condition to challenge the admiration of the civilized world.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Naturally, in the vicissitudes of a long-continued war, many sick, disabled, and destitute soldiers would be found at all central points of army operations, not provided for by military organizations accessible, without a greater expenditure than would be involved in caring for them at those points where they were found in any considerable numbers. This work was assumed by the Sanitary commission, and gave rise to large numbers of temporary "soldiers' homes." The Soldiers' home, located in this city, was an efficient agency in this good work. It was established, April 22, 1862, under the auspices of the Soldiers' Aid society, in a room in the raiload depot, and was placed under the charge of Isaac Dalton, of this city. On the 17th of October, 1873, it was removed into a building erected by the Columbus branch of the United States' Sanitary commission. The building cost about two thousand, three hundred dollars, and contained forty-five beds. Soldiers were lodged in the home, and those who were destitute were supplied with food and other necessaries. In the spring of 1864, one thousand, eight hundred dollars were expended, in an addition to the former structure, making the entire building one hundred and forty feet long. The addition contained eighty beds, like those in the first building—on iron bedsteads. It was opened July 20, 1864, for the reception of soldiers. At the same time Mr. Dalton was succeeded by T. E. Botsford, who continued to serve as superintendent till the home was closed. Men, from almost every State in the Union, who had no where else to go, were hospitably entertained, and when recovered, or refreshed, sent on their way rejoicing. During Mr. Botsford's superintendence, from July 20, 1864, to May 7, 1866, thirty-four thousand, nine hundred and eighty-two persons were furnished with lodgings, and ninety-nine thousand, four hundred and sixty-three meals were distributed to thirty thousand and fifty-five men, of whom twenty-five thousand, six hundred and forty-nine were members of Ohio regiments. Many refugees from the south were also entertained. On the closing of the home, the superintendent, under the direction of the representatives of the Sanitary commission, donated to the Hannah Neil Mission, or Home of the Friendless, the building, and other property, belonging to the Soldiers' home.

THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

A lecture delivered in the city in 1858, by Charles Reemelin, of Cincinnati, in which he described the good accomplished by similar charities in Europe, led to the formation of an association of ladies, called the Industrial School association. The first officers were: Mrs. Hannah Neil, president; Miss Matilda Gwynne, secretary; Miss Ann Robinson, teacher. The work of the Industrial school consists, chiefly, in collecting poor children, once a week, for the purpose of giving them instruction, coupled with relief. The girls are taught, under the supervision, and with the assistance, of voluntary teachers, to make garments of the material purchased by the association, which are distributed as the necessities of the beneficiaries require. It is found that this active benevolence, which regards the bodies, as well as the souls, of those it seeks to benefit, has a wonderful power in breaking down the suspicious reserve with which a formal homily on morals or good manners would be received, and the informal intercourse between teachers and pupils, gives ample opportunity for the dropping of good seed into hearts softened by the touch of christian sympathy. And where do the grace and gentleness of refined and christian womanhood shine with fairer luster than when they thus come (not stoop) to the lowly chil-

dren of want and misery, to charm them out of their degradation by an exhibition of that divine charity which seeketh not her own? The association was not incorporated until June 30, 1866. The record of incorporation states that, at a meeting held on the eighth of May, 1866, it was resolved to change the name of the organization to that of the "Industrial Mission School association." At the same meeting, I. C. Aston, F. C. Sessions, George Gere, J. J. Ferson, and E. A. Taylor, were elected trustees, and Miss L. Peters, clerk. The name was again changed, in 1868, to that of the "Hannah Neil Mission and Home of the Friendless," a home having been established in connection with the school. The care of both charities proving too onerous, the industrial school was transferred to the Columbus Benevolent society, in 1870, under whose fostering care it has been an instrument of great good. The average attendance has been, for several years past (1879), two hundred. A mission Sunday-school, the offshoot of this labor of love among the poor and them who have no helper, was organized on west Friend street, in 1868, by Mrs. T. J. Harris and Miss Kate Hunter.

THE HANNAH NEIL MISSION AND HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.

This institution, at first, connected with the Industrial school, was called the Hannah Neil mission, in honor of one who was most efficient in its establishment, whose life was devoted to works of charity, and whose memory is embalmed in the hearts of the poor and afflicted.

The general purpose of the institution is to provide an asylum for helpless and destitute women and children, of all ages. It properly dates from the first of April, 1868, when the home was opened in the Soldiers' home buildings near the Union depot, On the fifteenth of December, 1869, it was removed to its present location on east Friend street, south of the Institution for the Blind. The buildings are those formerly used by the State asylum for Idotic or Imbecile Youth, and are situated on a handsome lot of three and a half acres. The lot and group of buildings are estimated to be worth thirty thousand dollars; the purchase money for which was raised by subscription among the benevolent citizens of the city.

After patient trial of the first plan of the home, which was to receive all who were homeless and friendless, it was found that the presence of adults, of the class most frequently appealing to this charity, was undesirable; as a large majority of the beneficiaries were young children. And even, when not really vicious, the influence of adults was, in most cases, injurious, tending to perpetuate early habits, and to draw the children away from those elevating associations with which it was the aim of the board of managers to surround them. Accordingly, for several years, though all are afforded temporary relief, none but children have been received as permanent inmates. It is the aim of the board to provide suitable homes for the children as rapidly as opportunities offer; and to this end the children are not placed in the public schools, but a teacher is employed in the home, who gives the morning to regular school lessons, and the afternoon to the instruction of the older girls in sewing, or in assisting in the duties of the household. The children being thus always at the home, a choice by those who visit the institution for this purpose (which is of almost daily occurrence) is greatly facilitated. "We sent away our baby last night, after dark—a sweet little creature, but very delicate;" said the gracious lady matron, Mrs. Louisa Sites, "and we have just sent word to a lady that she can take this little one," pointing to a plump bit of feminity, of four or five years, who occupied her little chair in the school-room.

Credentials, on the part of strangers proposing to take children, are required; and the child is removed on a trial of three months. If, at the expiration of this time, either party (that is, the board or the person wishing to indenture) is dissatisfied, the child is returned to the home.

There are, at present, October, 1879, fifty-three children in the home, whose daily wants have been hitherto supplied, with the exception of an inconsiderable endowment, by the contributions of the charitable, and as the result of an amount of self-sacrificing labor on the part of the board of managers, which it is impossible for those who have not participated in them, to estimate. It is the intention of the authorities of the home to transfer the present inmates to the new and well-constructed Children's home, a county institution now advancing toward completion, and whose erection does honor to Franklin county. The future field of usefulness for the Home of the Friendless is receiving the careful consideration of the present board, which is composed of the following ladies: Mrs. R. D. Harrison, president; Mrs. George McDonald, vice-president; Mrs. William Ewing, treasurer; Miss Mary A. Jones, secretary; Mrs. Dr. Andrews, Mrs. Ezra Bliss, Mrs. E. L. Hinman, Mrs. J. S. Norton, Mrs. Isaac Aston, Mrs. Wm. Hershiser, Mrs. E. L. Lovejoy, Mrs. Charles Hayden, Mrs. B. N. Spahr, Mrs. H. E. Ide, Mrs. Ira Hutchinson, Mrs. Wm. Dennison, Mrs. Isaac Eberly, Mrs. Louisa Nevins, Mrs. Henry Lanman, Mrs. James Wilcox, Mrs. Wm. Monypeny, Mrs. Wm. Deshler, Mrs. James McGrew, Mrs. A. Gardner, Mrs. E. T. Watson, Mrs. J. H. Beebe' Mrs. Dr. S. M. Smith, and Miss Kate Hunter. There is also an advisory board, composed of five gentlemen.

CERTAIN CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

HOLY CROSS CHURCH SCHOOL.

The school-building connected with this church is very creditable to the energy of the pastor and the congregation. It was built at a cost of eleven thousand, eight hundred dollars, and has seven rooms, each twenty-seven by thirty-two feet. Three of the upper rooms are used for the female department, under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame, with about two hundred pupils. The male department is on the first floor, with an average attendance of one hundred and fifty.

ST. PATRICK'S SCHOOL.

This school is located on the corner of Seventh street and Mount Vernon avenue, and will accommodate about

five hundred pupils. The female departmens, like that of Holy Cross Church school, is under the care of the Sisters of Notre Dame. Value of school property—twelve thousand dollars.

SISTERS OF NOTRE DAME.

The sisters of this order devote their time principally to the education of the female pupils of the Catholic parish schools of the city. The house of the sisterhood is located on Rich, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

ST. ALOYSIUS SEMINARY.

This institution of learning was founded, by Bishop Rosecrans, in September, 1871. The course of study embraces theology, philosophy, history, mathematics, and the Latin, Greek, German, and English languages, and occupies eight years. The object of the seminary is the education of Catholic youth for the priesthood, and derives its chief support from the Catholics of the diocese. Location—a short distance south of west Broad street.

THE ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

This hospital, located on the southeast corner of State and Fifth streets, occupies a part of the Starling Medical college building. The Society of the Poor of St. Francis was formed, in 1840, by Mother Francis Shevier, in Auchen, on the Rhine. The sisters of this order first established a hospital, in this city, in January, 1852, on Rich street, nearly opposite Holy Cross church. The building first occupied proving insufficient for the demands of the hospital, it was removed, on the 17th of February, 1865; the sisters having leased about two-thirds of Starling Medical college building for the term of ninety-nine years, for the sum of ten thousand dollars. To aid the sisters in the needed improvements, adapting the college building to the uses of a hospital, six thousand, five hundred dollars were raised by fairs, held under the auspices of the Catholic churches of the city, assisted by the citizens generally. The average number received into the hospital, annually, is about five hundred. All sick, aged, and infirm persons, without distinction as to religious belief, nationality, or race, are admitted into the hospital, and fed, clothed, and cared for. If the beneficiary can pay, the sisters will not refuse a compensation; but the lack of money is no bar to a participation in their all-embracing charity. Medical and surgical services are rendered gratuitously by the faculty of Starling Medical college. All the expenses of the hospital are provided for by collections made in the city and vicinity, by those members of the order devoted to this portion of the work.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD—FOR PENITENT FEMALES.

This institution is located on west Broad street, corner of Washington. The order from which the house derives its name was established in France, in the seventeenth century. In the year 1835, new life and vigor were given to the order by the superioress at Angers, who had, before her death, in 1868, established no less than one hundred and ten houses in different parts of the world, in charge of the sisters of the order. The object of these houses is two-fold. First, the reformation of penitent women and girls of all ages; and, second, the preservation of female children, by giving them a plain, useful education, and teaching them all kinds of needle-work. In Europe, the happiest results have been produced by permitting female convicts to spend the last six months of their imprisonment with the sisters, who do their utmost to rescue the unfortunate, and instil into their minds the love of virtue. The house of the Good Shepherd, in this city, was opened in May, 1855, in a rented dwelling, so small as not only to subject the inmates to serious inconvenience, but also to greatly retard the growth of this good work. In 1856, the want of more room became so urgent, that the sisters were compelled to remove, and were so fortunate as to secure their present very advantageous location. The building (which is the old Sullivant mansion) has been enlarged at a considerable expense, but is still taxed to its utmost capacity by the large numbers who flock thither to find shelter and guidance at the hands of the devoted sisters. The inmates are all engaged in some useful employment. Example enforces instruction, and all the labor of the large household is performed by the inmates, under the assistance and direction of the sisters. All are subject to strict rules of discipline, which must be complied with. All manual labor is performed in silence and in order. The time, aside from that allowed for rest, meals, and recreation, is devoted to some useful purpose calculated to promote virtue, industry, and purity of soul; but all work, from the mother superior to the least of the inmates, according as their strength will permit, and thus contribute to the support of the institution. The institution is commended to the attention and good will of the public. It is by the labor of the sisters and the inmates that the house is supported, the receipts from other sources being very small.

CEMETERIES.

GREEN LAWN CEMETERY.

Green Lawn Cemetery association, of Columbus, was organized under a general statute, passed in the winter of 1847–8. At a meeting of the citizens, at the council chamber, on the evening of the twelfth of July, 1848, a committee of eleven was appointed, consisting of A. P. Stone, A. F. Perry, Joseph Ridgway, jr., Wm. B. Thrall, John Walton, John Miller, William Kelsey, William B. Hubbard, Joseph Sullivant, Robt. W. McCoy, and William A. Platt, charged with the duty of looking for a site and reporting a plan for the organization of a cemetery association. At a subsequent meeting of citizens, held on the second of August, 1848, the committee reported articles of association, which were considered, amended, adopted, and signed by a competent number to authorize a complete organization. The first meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization, was held on the twenty-sixth of August, when Wm. B. Hubbard, Joseph Sullivant, Aaron F. Perry, Thomas Sparrow, Alfred P. Stone, William B. Thrall, and John W. Andrews, were elected to constitute the first board of trustees, Alex. E. Glenn being chosen clerk. Mr. Hubbard was unanimously chosen president of the board. At a meeting of the board of trustees, held on the first day of February,

HON. THOMAS MILLER.

The subject of this notice, over a third of a century a prominent and much respected citizen of Columbus, was born in Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, April 11, 1817, third son of James and Hannah A. (Gillespie) Miller, of that place. He was related, by blood, to several families of distinction—being a cousin to Senator James G. Blaine, Congressman Ewing, and Judge P. B. Ewing, of Lancaster, Ohio, Mr. Thomas Ewing Miller, of Columbus, and to the wife of Gen. W. T. Sherman. Three brothers of his—Dr. Jonathan Miller, Mr. Henry Miller, of the firm of Miller & Huston, wholesale boot and shoe dealers on High street, and Mr. William Miller—still reside in Columbus, and are numbered among its leading citizens. His father died in that city in 1861, at the venerable age of seventy-three, greatly regretted by his fellow-citizens. The early years of his son, Thomas, were spent partly in Knox county; but while still in boyhood he removed with the family to Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, where, at the age of twenty-one, in 1838, he was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of Gen. Wilson, of that place. By her he had seven children, five of whom survive him, and all reside in Columbus—Eliza L., wife of Mr. John Boyce; Margaret, wife of Mr. John McCarty; Cecilia, wife of Richard J. Fanning, clerk of the Ohio supreme court; Thomas Miller, jr.; and Miss Sallie Miller. Directly after marriage he came back to Ohio, and removed, in 1845, to Columbus, where his home was afterwards continously to the day of his death. Here, in the firm of Thomas and William Miller & Company, he engaged in book agency and general book-selling, and, to some extent, in publishing, for a number of years, until politics and the conferment of office upon him commanded his chief attention. During his official career he engaged in no other business, except the supervision of his farming interests. He was for a time one of the lessees of the Ohio canals, with the other public improvements that belonged to the system. He had been bred to no special trade or profession, but exhibited unusual talents for general business and the amassment of fortune. In his later days he came into possession of the Friend Street railway, and managed it with much ability, bringing it into excellent condition and making it a paying property. His own residence, a large and elegant mansion, which he occupied for thirty years, stands at the eastern end of Friend street, near the suburbs of Columbus. He was also a large purchaser of farm property, and managed for many years before his death a number of estates of this kind. He accumulated a very handsome fortune, which was generously used for the good of humankind. The *Catholic Columbian*, in an excellent memorial article soon after his death, refers thus to this trait of his character:

"All the eminent qualities displayed in public life shone out in the sweet quiet of domestic and private life, benevolence predominating in all his dealings. Wherever poverty, suffering, or distress appealed for human aid or consolation, there, quietly, silently, and unknown, he exercise that virtue, the guiding star of his life, charity. Unostentatiously, the right hand fulfilled the Scriptural injunction, and distributed gifts in charity's name, without the knowledge of the left. The widow, the orphan, the friendless, the outcast, alike have experienced the charity of Thomas Miller, and by their suffrages to the Throne of Grace obtained for their benefactor the retention of the faith in which he was baptized, for which he always contended, and in which he hoped to die. During his long life he had not tasted the sweetness of that faith, but his zeal for it was not less ardent, as he persevered in educating his family in its doctrines and keeping to its practices. Not convenience, worldly gain or political preferment caused him to relinquish his faith, though the circumstances may have conspired to force him to such a calamity. On Friday last, as the funeral procession moved from his late residence to the cathedral, on all sides could have been seen the manifestations of sorrow at the demise of so worthy a citizen; and as the corpse was borne past the Orphan-asylum, the kneeling forms within the enclosure testified more powerfully than words as to what cause the deceased owed the grace of a blessed death."

Mr. Miller was a Democrat, in his political faith, and during the Rebellion was what is known as a "War Dem ocrat." In 1854 he was elected sheriff of the county, and in the campaign of 1864 was the candidate of his party for representative in congress from the Columbus district. He also filled at various times, by federal appointment, the positions of assessor of internal revenue, and postmaster of the city. His first wife died in 1859, and three years thereafter he was married to Mary Thomas, of Hicking county, Ohio, who survives him, as also their four children—Misses Belle, Clara, and Julia Miller, and Master James Miller. About the middle of May, 1879, he was taken with a fatal sickness, the disease known as "embolism," having for its chief characteristic a deficient supply of blood to the brain, and died of it nine weeks afterwards, on the fifteenth day of July. His funeral was conducted according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, of which his first wife was a most devout member, and in whose faith he died. A very large concourse of citizens was in attendance; and general grief was felt throughout the city at the departure of one so long identified with its interests, and so widely beloved.

1849, Mr. Andrews tendered his resignation, and William Platt was chosen to supply the vacancy. The grounds originally purchased by the association consisted of about eighty-three acres, admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were intended. They were situated about two miles and a half southwesterly from the State house. The cost of the whole was about three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. In the summer of 1849, under the superintendence of Howard Daniels, architect and civil engineer, tasteful and appropriate improvements were planned, and the work commenced was carried forward with the energy and esthetic ability which characterized its inception. The visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the high order of talent, as well as the large liberality, which have united to produce results so pleasing. The first person buried in this cemetery was Leonora, daughter of Aaron F. Perry, on the seventh of July, 1849, a few days preceding its formal dedication. The dedication services were held in a beautiful grove near the center of the grounds, on the ninth of July, 1849, in the presence of a large concourse of people. The services were conducted by some of the leading clergymen of the city, Dr. Hoge delivering the dedicatory address. A graceful dedicatory ode was written for the occasion by Benjamin T. Cushing, esq., for which we regret we have not space. In the summer of 1856, the question arose as to the propriety of selling lots to colored persons, and thereby admitting them to membership in the association. A circular was addressed to each member, or stockholder, stating the proposition to set apart a portion of the cemetery grounds for the burial of colored persons, and requesting the stockholder receiving it to indorse his preference upon the back of the circular, and return it to the office of the trustees. A large proportion of the stockholders, who made returns, were opposed to the proposition, and the division was not made until February, 1872. In 1872, sixty-two acres were added to the domain, making the cemetery to consist of about one hundred and forty-seven acres, forming nearly a square, of gently undulating surface. The officers, at the present time, are as follows: John Greenleaf, president; P. W. Huntington, treasurer; Joseph Dowdall, secretary; Oliver P. Hines, James S. Abbott, H. B. Albery, J. P. Bruck, Wm. B. Hawks, trustees.

MOUNT CALVARY CEMETERY

Is located on the Harrisburg turnpike, about half a mile beyond the southeastern limits of the city. Its area is twenty-seven acres, purchased, in 1865, by the Catholics of Columbus, for three thousand dollars. A year after the cemetery grounds were purchased, by the joint action of all the Catholics of the city, the Germans of the Holy Cross church paid the English Catholics three hundred dollars for the choice between the two halves of the tract, and took the north half. Rev. John W. Brumer was the first Catholic priest buried in the portion of the grounds set apart as a burial place for the Catholic clergy. Mount Calvary cemetery was consecrated by Bishop Rosecrans, November 2, 1874. Previously, portions of ground had been blessed for the interment of the dead. Few have been removed from the old burying ground, though it is the intention to remove all to the new cemetery. The grounds are under the charge of Father Meara, of St. Joseph's cathedral.

THE HEBREW CEMETERY.

About the year 1850, the few Israelites, then in the city, who were organized as a congregation for public worship, purchased a half-acre lot, to be used as a cemetery. The lot lies in the eastern part of the city; but, as a city ordinance prohibits interments within the limits of the corporation, a lot was procured and laid out, about the year 1876, comprising two acres of ground, and situated just south of Mount Calvary cemetery.

THE NORTH GRAVEYARD.

One acre and a half of the tract of land, known afterward as the "North Graveyard," was donated by the original proprietors of Columbus, July 2, 1813, for a burial ground. John Kerr, one of the proprietors, was authorized to execute the deed of conveyance. That was not done until April 21, 1821, though the lot had been used as a burial place from the time the grant was made. In February, 1830, eight and a half acres, adjoining the above described lot, were added, by purchase. John Brickell, in 1845, added a strip of twenty feet in width, giving the city, however, no control over it. These three parcels of land, embracing about ten and a half acres, and surrounded by a board fence, constitute the tract known as the "North Graveyard," and were for many years the principal burying ground of the city. It lies on the west side of High street, about one-eighth of a mile north of the railroad depot. As the city was expanding around and beyond it, the council, by an ordinance passed July 21, 1856, made it a penal offence to use it any longer for interments. Such, however, was the clamor against the ordinance, that it was repealed before the day arrived for it to take effect. The practice of burying in this place was gradually discontinued, however, and when, in May, 1864, the council passed a second prohibitory ordinance, it was merely formal; no interments having been made there for several years. Many of the bodies buried there have been removed to Green Lawn cemetery; and, though the city authorities have taken means to preserve the grounds, no doubt this city of the dead will, in time, be obliterated, by the steady encroachments of the city of the living.

THE OLD CATHOLIC BURYING GROUND.

The lot, or tract, generally known by this name, contains three acres and a quarter. It is located in the northeast part of the city, north of Naghten street, and east of Ninth street, or Washington avenue. It was conveyed, September 11, 1848, by Peter Ury, to Archbishop Purcell, to be held in trust as a burying-ground, for the use of the catholics of Columbus. The tract had, however, been used for that purpose for two or three years before this conveyance was made. The ordinance of the city council, in 1856, prohibited burials.

THE EAST GRAVEYARD.

This tract of land, lying about a mile and a half east of the court house, on Livingston avenue, contains eleven and a quarter acres, and was conveyed to the city of Columbus, in 1839, by Matthew King, without conditions or restrictions. It was purchased expressly for a cemetery, and about two-thirds of it was laid out in lots, and sold by the city to purchasers. This was formerly used as a public burying-place, principally by the Germans, but of late years only for the burial of the very poor, the friendless, and public paupers. A portion of the lot proving to be too wet for the purpose of a burying-ground, and its existence retarding the growth of the city in that direction, it was proposed, several years ago, to remove the bodies already interred in it, and convert the ground into a public park, in connection with the beautiful grove in the rear of it—the only grove of native forest trees remaining in the eastern portion of the city. Although the plan has not yet been carried out, its execution is only a question of time.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

The four original proprietors of Columbus, Kerr, McLaughlin, Starling, and Johnston, under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the director appointed by the legislature, erected a State house on the southwest corner of State house square. The building was completed in 1814; the free-stone for the window and door-sills was brought on wagons from Black Lick, twelve or fourteen miles east from the city, through swamps and mire. The bricks used in its construction, were made in part of the ancient mound which formerly stood at the intersection of High and Mound streets. The building was seventy-five feet north and south on High street, and fifty feet east and west on State street, and the principal entrance was in the center of the south front, on the latter street. It was two stories high, with a square roof, rising to a balcony, from whence rose a spire one hundred and six feet from the ground. Above the balcony hung a well-toned bell, the idea evidently prevailing, at that distant era, that legislators had duties, and sometimes needed to be reminded of them. The foundation of the building was of dressed stone, raised two feet; and there was a belt of dressed stone marking the height of the first story. The hall of the house of representatives was on the first floor, and connected with it were two committee rooms and a gallery. A stairway on the left of the east entrance led to the gallery of the representatives' hall, and one on the right led to the senate chamber, in the second story, which also had two committee rooms. A door on the west front opened directly into the hall of the house from High street, and one on the east side of this hall opened into the wood yard.

The legislative halls were warmed by great wood-fires built and kept glowing in the spacious fire-places ornamented with huge brass-topped andirons. No marble was used in the construction of our primitive capital, but the wooden columns used both for strength and ornament in the hall of the House of Representatives, were handsomely turned, and painted in imitation of clouded marble. Over the west and south doors there were built into the walls, neatly dressed stones with patriotic inscriptions.

The old State house, after having stood the estimated term of one generation, and witnessed the transformation of a primeval forest into a thriving city, was destroyed by fire on the first day of February, 1852. The fire was first discovered by the watch, on the floor in the centre of the Senate chamber. It was nearly extinguished when it was discovered that the timbers above were on fire. The roof was soon burned through, and the entire belfry was enveloped in flames. The fire could not be reached by any of the appliances at hand, and it soon became apparent that the venerable edifice which had been the theater of patriotism and zeal for the public good, was doomed to destruction. The burning building cast a lurid light on the Sabbath morning sky. As the belfry swayed to and fro, as if buffeted by the breath of the Fire King, the clear-toned old bell rang out a brief parting requiem. Or we may imagine the genius of the old State house, seeing, in prophetic vision, the glory of the future house, seized the brazen tongue to

"Ring out the old, ring in the new."

It does not appear that the origin of the fire was ever satisfactorily ascertained. The furniture in the hall of the house of representatives was removed, and the papers of the clerks were also saved, but very little was rescued from the senate chamber, and a large mass of documents perished with the building. During the remainder of the session, the house met in Neil's Odeon hall, and the senate, in the United States court house. In 1853 the house met again in Odeon hall, and the senate, in Ambos hall. In 1854 the same halls were occupied. In 1855 there was no session of the legislature, it being the only year since the organization of the State, without a legislative session, although our present State constitution provides for biennial sessions only. In 1856 the Odeon and Ambos halls were again occupied, and in 1857 the senate and house of representatives met, for the first time, in their respective halls in the new State house.

THE OLD STATE OFFICES.

In accordance with their contract with the State, which included offices, as well as State house, the Proprietors' association erected, in 1815, a two-story building, twenty-five by one hundred and fifty feet, fronting High street. It stood on the State-house square, in a line with the State house, and sixty feet north of it. This building, designed for the State offices, was of the same material, and general construction, as the State house. The foundation was of rough stone, with a belt of dressed stone, marking the height of the first story. The principal entrance was in the center of the front, on High street. A door, toward the north end, opened into the office of the secretary of State, and, for some unexplained reason, two doors, toward the south end, opened into the State auditor's office. On the left of the central entrance was the governor's office, and on the right, the office of the

State treasurer. From the entrance-hall, and directly opposite the front door, a winding stairway led to the second story. This was appropriated to the use of the State library, though used, in early times, for the offices of the quartermaster and adjutant-general, and, occasionally, for other public offices. The building was removed in the spring of 1857, preparatory to the grading of the public square.

CAPITOL SQUARE.

The public square, in the center of which now stands the capitol of Ohio, one of the most imposing edifices on the Western continent, was, in the years 1815 and 1816, cleared of the native forest trees by Jarvis Pike, who inclosed it with a rough rail fence, and raised from it successive crops of wheat and corn. The fence having fallen into decay, the square lay in common for a number of years. Under the direction of Alfred Kelley when agent of the State, it was inclosed in 1844, by a neat and substantial fence, with cedar posts and handsome palings, painted white. About the same time, Mr. Kelley caused elm trees to be removed from the forest and planted on the north, east, and south of the square, thus preserving an open view of the noble western facade of the capitol. Their trunks were then from four to six inches in diameter, but a fruitful soil and genial climate have changed them into monarchs of their kind, bearing their coronals of spreading boughs with kingly grace. The neat fence, with painted palings, was removed, in 1859, and the square was inclosed by an unsightly board fence, about twelve feet high, as a guard against the escape of convicts engaged in dressing stone for the new capitol. A substantial iron fence, set in a heavy freestone base, was completed, in 1867, along the west side of the square, and on the north and south sides, half the distance from the western to the eastern side. The fence inclosing the other half of the square was of wood. Frequent attempts were made to induce the legislature to extend the fence so as to inclose the other half of the square, but without success. Among the objections to its extension, it was urged that the fence was not only too massive, but it was so high as to obstruct the view and greatly injure the appearance of the capitol as seen from the street. After persistent agitation of the subject, the legislature, in 1871, appropriated eighteen thousand dollars to procure and put up around the State house grounds a new fence, to be done under the direction of the comptroller of the treasury, with the advice and consent of the governor and treasurer. A design for the new fence, by Frank Krumm, was adopted, and a contract entered into with L. Schaeffer & Son, of Springfield, Ohio, to build the same, at twenty-one thousand, one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirty cents. The fence was put in place the following year, and, in accordance with the design, gates were placed at the corners of the square, and walks constructed to intersect the carriage-ways that encircle the capitol. The State house square comprises ten acres, and has a considerable elevation above the Scioto. With earth, taken chiefly from the canal and river, it has been raised in the center from four to six feet, and has been so graded as to form a gentle descent from that point in all directions. During the present summer (1879) four fountains, of unique design, have been placed in some of the principal plats into which the grounds are divided, by fine broad walks and carriage-ways. The square was laid out and ornamented after a plan drawn by John Clusker, of Cincinnati. The general idea carried out in this plan, contemplates a pleasing variety of evergreens, deciduous trees and shrubbery, so arranged, in groups, as to afford unobstructed views of the capitol, and, at the same time, gratify the natural taste for order and beauty.

It being the duty of a faithful historian to make a record of whatever has been, or is now, of interest in a community, the fact that an attempt to make an artesian well within the capitol grounds was inaugurated, in 1857, is properly mentioned here. The work was commenced in July, 1857, and discontinued October 1, 1860, leaving the well a failure, after reaching a depth of two thousand, seven hundred and seventy-five feet. The work, however, was, doubtless, of value, as a means of showing the geological formations which underlie the capital. Detailed statements of the work, and the peculiar obstacles met with in its progress, are to be found elsewhere, and are of great interest to that class of readers familiar with the physical sciences.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

The first feeling experienced by persons visiting Niagara falls, for the first time, is, in nine cases out of ten, that of disappointment. The great width of the precipice, and the immense volume of water poured over it, dwarf the height of the fall, and make it appear, as has been often expressed, "like a good-sized mill-dam." But let not the visitor, if he have a soul that can admire, appreciate and enjoy the sublime in nature, turn away in disgust. Rather let him linger in the presence of the great wonder—studying it from every attainable point of observation—from the surface of the stream below, as well as from the summit of the rocks above—thinking less of himself and his own emotions, than of the mighty power in whose presence he stands—and the scene will gradually grow and expand until, having assumed its true proportions, and become instinct with its own vitality, it will take possession of his soul, filling it with an indescribable delight. Analogous to this was our experience on first visiting the Ohio State house. The elevation on which it stands; the extent of ground surrounding it; and above all, the massiveness of the architecture, seemed at first to dwarf the height of the building, making it look disproportionately, and almost disagreeably low; and the first comparison that suggested itself to our mind, was that of a huge iron-clad "monitor," with its revolving turret. And it was not until we stood at the foot of its massive pillars, and under its sky-like rotunda, and looked down upon the city from its lofty dome, that it assumed in our mind its real artistic proportions, and impressed us with a feeling of majesty and grandeur such as no other structure, except our national capitol, ever produced.

Its style of architecture is the simplest form of the Doric, of which the American Encyclopedia thus speaks:

"This style, typical of majesty and imposing grandeur, was almost universally employed by the Greeks in the construction of their temples; and, certainly, monumental art does not furnish us with the equal of a Greek peripteral temple"—*i. e.*, a temple surrounded on every side by a row of columns. The finest specimen of this style of architecture—and, indeed, the noblest architectural monument in Athens—was the Parthenon, the temple dedicated to Minerva. It "was built in the best period of architecture, and under the inspiration of the highest genius in art"—Phidias, the greatest sculptor of ancient times, being its superintending architect, and some of the most celebrated works of his chisel adorning both its exterior and interior walls. To those who have seen a picture of the Parthenon in its ruins, it will be evident, upon the first view of the Ohio State house, that, in its external form, the latter was modeled after the former. Although the capitol is much the larger, the proportions of the two do not greatly differ—the one being one hundred and eighty-four feet, by three hundred and four; and the other one hundred and one feet, by two hundred and twenty-eight. The length of each structure, therefore, is about twice its width. The height and the diameter of the columns are about the same in both—*i. e.*, thirty-six feet, by six. The capitol, therefore, is comparatively low. But this defect, if it be one, is obviated by the superior elevation of the building (ten feet in all, including the stone terrace and the steps to the porticos), and the lofty dome, the summit of which rises one hundred and fifty-eight feet from the ground. The Parthenon is peripteral, or completely surrounded by columns, the whole number of which is forty-six. On the other hand, the capitol is but partly surrounded by columns, there being eight in each of the side porticos, and four in each of those in the ends—twenty-four in all. But in the remaining portion of the walls, pilasters or square pillars are set, of the same height, and about the same diameter and distance apart as the columns, and extending out two feet from the body of the walls. These, at a little distance, give the building the appearance of being "colonnaded all round," and therefore peripteral. The Parthenon is also said to be *octostyle*—*i. e.*, having eight columns under the *pediment*, or what we should call "the gable." And the same title may be given to the capitol, since a pediment is placed over each of the porticos having eight columns apiece, at the west and east fronts of the building.

The propriety of modeling the Ohio State house after the Parthenon, is sufficiently obvious. The Parthenon was a temple dedicated to the goddess of wisdom; and the larger of the two portions into which its interior was divided, was the one in which the great statue of the goddess was erected. And surely the capitol of a State ought to represent concentration of its highest wisdom. Legislators, unfortunately, are not always wise; but if wisdom may justly be demanded for any earthly work, it must be for the enactment of laws to govern such a commonwealth as that of Ohio. And it is certainly on the assumption that they are wise that men are ever elected to the legislature of any State. But more than for the character of those who congregate in its legislative halls, our State house is the temple of wisdom on account of the vast stores of knowledge, in all departments of human thought, collected in its library, which probably contains more books than could have been found in the whole city of Athens, while Minerva bore sway from the Parthenon, over that city of boasted learning.

In an artistic point of view, our modern Parthenon must, of course, yield the palm to the ancient. Built of white marble, from the celebrated quarries of Mt. Pentelicus, the ancient structure was adorned, both in its outer and inner walls, by its great master, Phidias, with sculptures that have ever since been the admiration of the world. On the other hand, constructed of more sober-colored limestone, Ohio's capitol stands in simpler majesty, with its walls, for the most part, still awaiting the immortal works, both in sculpture and painting, with which native genius shall yet adorn them. Two such decorations only (to be described further on), one in each of the two departments of art, now grace its rotunda, as a pledge of what the future has yet in store. But in the manifold utilities which distinguish modern civilization, the capitol has, almost infinitely, the advantage. The Parthenon had but two rooms, the larger containing the statue of the goddess, and used mainly for festive and religious occasions; the smaller occupied as the treasury of the city. But the capitol has twenty-eight rooms on the first floor, ten on the second, and fifteen on the third—making fifty-three, and each of them devoted to some useful purpose in connection with the government of the great State of Ohio. Each of the two structures, therefore, may stand as the exponent of the civilization that produced it. In the ancient building, taste dominated over utility; in the modern, utility dominates over taste. The one was the embodiment of a spirit which aimed at the artistic enjoyment of the few, the other of a popular sentiment which demands the highest attainable good of all.

The act providing "for the erection of a new State house, at the seat of government," was passed by the general assembly, on the twenty-sixth of January, 1838. As this was thought to remove all doubt as to the continuance of the seat of government at Columbus, there was great rejoicing among the citizens, which manifested itself in a grand illumination and a series of festivals. Under the provisions of the act, the legislature, on the sixteenth of the following March, appointed, by joint resolution, a board of commissioners, consisting of the following gentlemen: W. A. Adams, of Muskingum county; Joseph Ridgway, jr., of Franklin county; and W. B. Van Hook, of Butler county. These commissioners met at Columbus, in April, and entered into contract with Wm. S. Sullivant, for stone from his quarry, on the Scioto river, at fifty cents per perch of twenty-five cubic feet. Under that contract, during the year 1838, two thousand and sixty-two perches of stone were delivered, a part at the site of the proposed building, and a part at the penitentiary, and convicts were employed in preparing the stone for the walls. The commissioners also advertised for plans, offering pre-

DR. SAMUEL Z. SELTZER.

Samuel Zimmerman Seltzer, long an esteemed resident and successful physician in Columbus, now deceased, was brought into the world August 17, 1801, in Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of George and Elizabeth Seltzer, whose ancestors were German-born. His father settled in that region long before Jonestown was founded, and he and a Mr. Jones, from whom the place was named, were the original proprietors of its site. He was a farmer, but his son, Samuel, at the early age of two years, was crippled for life by a severe cold, which settled in the hip and resulted in serious disease, stunting his growth somewhat, and permanently laming him. He was thus prompted to a studious life, and, after a course in the common and higher schools, and some classical education at a university in Philadelphia, he entered the Jefferson Medical college, in the same city, from which he was graduated in due course. He had, meanwhile, occupied his time profitably in vacations with reading in the office of Dr. Eberle, of Jonestown, with whom he became associated in practice, soon after graduating, and at once sprang into active and successful business.

July 30, 1821, while still in his twentieth year, he was married to Miss Mary Fausnoght, of the same place, and in 1832, with her and their three young children, removed to Columbus. Here he recommenced practice, alone and a stranger; but soon improved his acquaintance and recommended himself by his success, getting, by-and-by, a large business, which he kept until his death. This sad event occurred in 1852, of dysentery, as the ultimate result of an attack of cholera, which he had in 1849. He was a quiet, unobtrusive man, never seeking or holding public office. He was a Universalist in his belief, and took an active part in the formation of the society of that faith now existing in the city, and in the building of its original church edifice, still standing on Third street, between Rich and Town streets. He was also a Free Mason. He took a hearty interest in the local medical societies, and also in public improvements, especially in the founding of the State institutions in Columbus, and died much respected and regretted by his fellow-citizens. Of the thirteen children born to his family — five sons and eight daughters — five of the latter died in infancy, and one son since. The survivors, in order of age, are: George D., a tinner, residing in Columbus; Matilda, wife of John K. Heyl, a customs-house officer, living in Philadelphia; Dr. Van S., of Columbus, the subject of a biographical sketch published herewith; John Z., a musician and music dealer, in Columbus; Samuel, a conductor on the Central Ohio railway; Ellen A., wife of Jacob Long, a Columbus confectioner; and Wilhelmina, who resides with her brother, Van, in Columbus. His wife still survives, at a venerable age, and also resides with the younger doctor, as noted in the outline of his life and public services.

DR. VAN S. SELTZER.

One of the best known, and most successful physicians of the capital city is Van Swieten Seltzer, M. D., a citizen "to the manner born," who first saw the light upon the identical spot where he now resides, at No. 39 east Friend street, Columbus, on the thirty-first of August, 1834. He is of German extraction, his father being Samuel Z. Seltzer, whose life and character are treated in a separate notice in this volume. The elder Seltzer being a physician, his son, the subject of this sketch, after a preliminary course of education in the Columbus public schools, and a year at the State university, easily and naturally fell into a course of medical reading. His father being now dead, he entered first the office of Dr. John Morison, in Columbus, and afterwards that of Professor and Dr. G. Howard, the latter holding at the time the chair of surgery in the Starling Medical college, the lectures of which young Seltzer attended during three academic years. He was graduated in 1856, at once re-opened his father's office for general practice, and speedily acquired a large and lucrative business, which he has retained with steady increase to the present time. His theories and remedies are of the "old," or allopathic school, in the application of which he has achieved remarkable success. For four years, 1870-73, he was physician to the county infirmary, and for the next three years he held a similar relation to the State Deaf and Dumb institution. Besides these distinctions, he has been entrusted by his fellow-citizens with several posts of honor and responsibility. In his earlier business life he was for a time assessor of his ward, and, but for its Democratic proclivities (he has been a Republican since Republicanism was), he would have received several other local offices, for which he has occasionally consented to be a candidate. The present year (1879) he was nominated on the Republican ticket as one of the candidates for representative from Franklin county to the State legislature, and was defeated, in the face of a general Democratic success in the county, by only two hundred and fifty-four majority. At present he is a member of the board of police commissioners of the city. August 14, 1855, Dr. Seltzer was united in marriage to Miss Minerva Smeltzer, of Zanesville, Ohio, who is still living, as also his mother, who resides with him at his pleasant home in Columbus, and is now in her seventy-ninth year. Dr. Seltzer has no children, but finds abundant occupation in the other enjoyments of home, and in his increasing professional and public cares.

miums. Between fifty and sixty were received from different parts of the country. From the designs thus furnished, the commissioners, in October, 1838, selected the best three, to which they awarded premiums. These were from Henry Walter, of Cincinnati (who was made superintending architect); Martin E. Thompson, of New York city; and Thomas Cole, of Catskill, New York. The plan actually adopted was a modification of these three premium designs, and the average estimate of expense was about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars —less than one-third of the entire expense of the building up to 1875, when it had amounted to one milllion, four hundred and forty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The estimates of the commissioners and architects were passed in part upon convict labor, at much lower rates than upon other labor. The commissioners, in their report to the legislature, urged the employment of one or two hundred convicts, on the score of economy, and asked for an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars. The legislature, at its next session, made the desired appropriation, and active work began in April, 1839. Excavations were made, and the laying of the foundations commenced; and the work steadily advanced under the superintendence of the architect, and the commissioners in person. The corner-stone was formally laid on the 4th of July, 1839, in the presence of a vast assemblage of people, including three fine military companies from Lancaster. A procession, said to have numbered five thousand, was formed on High street, and marched into Capitol square. When the northeast angle of the projected State house was reached, one of the bands struck up "Hail Columbus." There a gigantic stone was seen swinging aloft, upheld by derricks and a complicated maze of cordage, ready to be let down upon another of like size, resting firmly in its bed, and containing, securely packed in strong flint-glass jars, a large number of interesting documents, for preservation "into the ages." After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hoge, ex-Governor Morrow prefaced the ceremony, which he had been appointed to perform, with an eloquent address, of which the following are the closing sentences: "May the blessings of a benign Providence, through all coming time, rest upon this people, and upon this house, the work of their hands.

I NOW LAY THE CORNER-STONE OF THE CAPITOL OF OHIO."

The stone was then properly and safely adjusted to its firm and permanent resting-place. The Rev. Mr. Cressy invoked the divine blessing, and the throng moved from the square to Fourth street, reassembling under a large elm, on Joseph Whitehill's property. Here a thrilling ode, composed by W. D. Gallagher, was sung, and an oration delivered by John D. Miller; after which the exercises of the day were closed by a bountiful repast served upon the public square.

It was the design of the commissioners to build, during the next season, the basement story, and to provide brick and other materials for the interior walls. To enable them to do these things, they requested an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars.

But the legislature, at its next session, in the winter of 1839–40, instead of granting this request and thus providing the funds needed for the prosecution of the work, in a fit of not very dignified vexation, actually repealed the law for the erection of a State house! The history of this strange freak is briefly as follows:

The year 1840 being the date mentioned in the agreement made by the State with the original proprietors of the town, as the time up to which the sessions of the legislature should be held thereat—"and from thence until otherwise provided by law"—when this date approached, other towns in the central portion of the State began to agitate the question of removing the capital. There had been, for some time, more or less ill-feeling on the part of these towns toward Columbus. Among other grave offences, she was accused of putting on metropolitan airs. An incident occurred in the legislative session of 1839–40 which served to kindle this little spark of envy into a flame. Certain charges had been brought against a member from Cuyahoga county, William B. Lloyd, resulting in an investigation, and a vote of censure. After the investigation, a paper signed by sixty-three citizens of Columbus, principally young men, expressing undiminished confidence in Mr. Lloyd's integrity, appeared in the Columbus *State Journal*, of February 17th, with the signers' names attached. Many members of the legislature who had voted to censure Mr. Lloyd, took umbrage at this action of the young men, denouncing it as an unwarrantable interference with the proceedings of the general assembly. While the excitement was at its height, Mr. G. B. Flood, a representative from Licking county, introduced into the house the bill above referred to, repealing the act for the erection of a State house. It passed both branches of the legislature, and became a law on the tenth of March. By this action, the work on the new State house was suspended for more than six years, during which the subject of removal was agitated more earnestly than ever before.

All efforts, however, proved unavailing; and the general assembly, at length, on the twenty-first of February, 1846, passed a new act for the erection of a State house, but made so small an appropriation for continuing the work that nothing was done the next season, except by a few convicts, in excavating for the foundations and laying about two thousand perches of stone.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature, under the new act, were W. A. Adams, Samuel Medary, and Joseph Ridgway, jr. So little means, however, was placed at their disposal, that they were able to sccomplish little till the spring of 1848, when arrangements were made for the vigorous prosecution of the work. Wm. R. West and J. O. Sawyer were appointed architects and general superintendents, and Jacob Strickler, special superintendent. The basement walls were partly raised by the close of the year.

The next season (1849) the stone quarry was worked on a larger scale—a railroad track being laid to the bottom of the quarry. The basement walls were completed during this year, and the building loomed up about fourteen feet from the surface of the ground. In the spring

of 1850, active operations began under favorable auspices, the legislature having made an appropriation of eighty thousand dollars for the prosecution of the work. Notwithstanding the prevalence of the cholera during the summer, the edifice that season, reached a height of nearly thirty feet above the original surface of the ground. During this season, the State was called to mourn the death of Mr. Ridgway, one of the commissioners, and the report of his survivors, to the legislature, at the close of the year, makes the following allusion to the sad event:

"In common with their fellow-citizens of the State, the commissioners have to regret the loss of their colleague, Joseph Ridgway, jr., who died of cholera, in the month of August, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He was endeared to his survivors by rare intelligence, honesty, and energy, which placed him among the most honorable and useful men in the community."

In 1851, William L. Sullivant was appointed commissioner, in the place of Mr. Ridgway. Work was recommenced on the building, as soon as the weather would permit, and the structure was raised about twenty feet higher—the height of the exterior walls being about forty-eight feet. In March, 1852, the legislature having passed an act to "provide for the more efficient and expeditious completion of the new State house," appointed Edwin Smith, S. H. Webb, and E. T. Stickney as a new board of commissioners. One of their number, Mr. Webb, was appointed general superintendent, and Mr. West was retained as architect. In 1853, a contract was made with Messrs. Ambos & Lennox, of Columbus, for the iron framework of the roof. Before the close of the year, the columns for the legislative halls, with their bases and capitals, all of Pennsylsania white marble, had been placed in their appropriate positions. In May, 1854, Mr. West having resigned his position as architect, N. B. Kelly was appointed in his place, and was soon after intrusted with the general supervision of the work. A contract was made with Charles Rule, of Cincinnati, for furnishing and laying all the marble tile required for the floors of the rotunda and halls, to consist of Italian white, and American black, white and blue marble. Contracts were also entered into with James Lennox for the wrought iron water-tanks, and with Nelson A. Britt for putting on the copper roof. All the stone work, except the steps and the cupola, was finished during this year, and the State house rapidly approached its completion. In 1855, contracts were made for the interior work; among others, with James Lennox, of Columbus, for heating apparatus, and with the Columbus machine manufacturing company for the wrought and cast-iron work for the ceilings in the several rooms. In the annual report of the commissioners for this year, the architect, Mr. Kelly, explained to the legislature the elaborate plan which he had devised for ventilating and warming the building. The desks for the speaker and for the clerk of the house of representatives, were nearly completed during this year. They are of white Italian marble, and those in the senate chamher were designed to correspond in style and material.

On the eighth of April, 1856, an act was passed "to provide for the prosecution of the work on the new State house, prescribing the order in which it shall be done, and making appropriations therefor." Under this act, a new board of commissions was appointed, consisting of Wm. A. Platt, acting, and James T. Worthington and L. G. Harkness, advisory members. These commissioners, pursuant to the provisions of the act, and in view of the approaching completion of the building, submitted the plans, previously adopted, to Thomas U. Walker, of Washington city, and Richard Upjohn, of New York city, as consulting architects. These artists gave their opinion and advice, which did not lead to any material change. All the work contemplated by the last-named act, except the floor of the library hall, was finished by the close of this year. The legislative halls, with the necessary committee rooms, clerks' rooms, etc., were, at the same time, ready for the use of the general assembly. On the evening of January 6, 1857, a superb banquet was given by the citizens of Columbus to the members of the general assembly and other State officials, and to a great number of distinguished visitors. All parts of our own State, and many of the other States of the Union, were represented in the great assemblage which gathered in the city on that memorable occasion. About two weeks previous to the festival, the city council appointed Messrs. Noble, Comstock, Decker, and Reinhard, a committee to make arrangements for a "house-warming" in the new State house; and, at a citizens' meeting, on the same evening, L. Buttles, Henry Wilson, W. G. Deshler, R. E. Neil, and Francis Collins, were appointed a committee for the same purpose. On the afternoon of the day appointed for the festival, the Cleveland Grays, a fine military company, arrived in the city, and were received by the State Fencibles, of Columbus, whose guests they were. The appearance of the two companies, as they paraded the streets together, was the subject of general remark and admiration. During the day, the State house was prepared for the grand banquet, and the ceremonies and festivities of the evening. The chairs and furniture were removed from the halls. The rotunda, which had been beautifully decorated with tri-colored muslin, evergreen, flowers, and wreaths, was assigned for the banqueting hall. Tables, bountifully laden, were placed in its eastern half, in a semi-circular form. As evening came on, the noble edifice was brilliantly lighted; and, crowning all, was the illuminated dome, from which the light shone in all directions, with rare and beautiful effect. At nine o'clock, the ceremonies previously arranged, began. The Rev. Dr. Hoge offered prayer. Alfred Kelly, of Columbus, at that time representing the counties of Franklin and Pickaway in the State senate, made an address of welcome.

While these exercises were going on in the hall of the house of representatives, the senate chamber was the scene of music and dancing. It was not long before this festivity became general, wherever a space could be cleared for musicians and dancers. Till a late hour at night the capitol was the scene of light, joy, and revelry, while crowds of people jostled each other on the stairways, and kept thronging through the rotunda, the halls, apartments, and corriders, like the restless waves of the ocean. The number of people present during the evening was estimated at eight thousand. It appears, from

the report of D. W. Deshler, treasurer of the committee of arrangements, that from the number of admission tickets given up, and by other means, the entire number of visitors to the festival might be set down at ten thousand, seven hundred and twenty-eight. The amount of money received on subscription and sale of tickets was four thousand, seven hundred and five dollars; leaving on hand, after all expenses were paid, three hundred dollars. The legislative session of 1856–7 was the first held in the new State house. During the year 1857 the unfinished work on the building was actively pushed forward. The next two years, 1858 and 1859, were devoted to the completion of the cupola, the main stairway, the eastern terrace and steps, the tiling of the rotunda, gas fixtures, brick arches, stone flagging, and the grading and ornamenting of the grounds. Isaiah Rogers, of Cincinnati, was appointed architect, in July, 1858, and, under his superintendence, the remainder of the work was completed, late in the fall of 1861. Occasional improvements, however, have been added since that period. The entire time occupied in the erection of the building, leaving out intervals of suspension, was about fifteen years. The total cost, up to October 15, 1875, was one million, four hundred and forty-one thousand, six hundred and seventy-seven dollars. Although there are but two tiers of windows on the outside of the building, it is, nevertheless, three stories in height—the upper story obtaining light (as do also the others, in part) from four open courts, extending up through the entire building. The dimensions of these courts are, about twenty-four feet in breadth by fifty-nine in length. The heating apparatus (costing over forty-thousand dollars), the carpenter's shop, and the packing and storage rooms, are in the basement. The first story is devoted to the State offices. On the second floor are the large chambers—the senate, house of representatives, the State library, and supreme court room. The committee rooms, flag, and relic rooms, are in the third story.

The flag room, here mentioned, was selected in 1866, for the reception and preservation of the Ohio regimental and other flags carried in the late civil war. It was furnished with suitable stands and railings for the colors of different regiments and companies, which were put up in order on the sides and in the middle of the apartment, with a printed card attached to each banner, showing its number and title. There were in the room, in 1867, three hundred and forty-four flags of cavalry, artillery and infantry. A register is kept in which visitors are desired to record their names. Opposite to this room, and connected with it by a narrow corridor, is the relic room, in which are contained a large number of captured flags, and other trophies of the late Rebellion. The rooms of the State board of education are situated opposite to those of the governor. There are three of them, forming one of the pleasantest suits in the building. The west room, occupied as the secretary's office, is handsomely furnished, and is the assembly room of the board when in session. The middle room is devoted to the library and cabinet. The east room is the mailing office and store room for reports, etc. There are in the library about two thousand volumes, all standard works, and nearly all purchased in Europe by Mr. Klippart, the secretary of the board. On the walls of these rooms hang the only set of the portraits, now in the United States, of prize cattle, published by the Smithfield club. Here, also, are portraits of twenty-five of the most noted stallions of the king of Hanover's stud, photographs of Baron Steiger's renowned sheep, casts of the most important species of the fish of lake Erie, made in plaster in 1876, and many other interesting and instructive objects.

We will conclude our historical description of the Ohio State house, by a brief notice of its rotunda, and the works of art now or formerly contained in it. Its general resemblance to that of the capitol at Washington, has, of course, struck every one who has seen them both. No description can give any adequate idea of the effect produced upon the mind of the beholder, as he stands and gazes up into the sky-like expanse. We must content ourselves with a simple statement of its dimensions. The height of the stone arches, above the rotunda floor, is thirty-six feet, four inches; diameter of the floor, sixty-four feet, five inches; height from the floor to the eye of the dome, one hundred and twenty feet; from the floor to the upper sky-light, one hundred and thirty feet.

The rotunda floor is, in itself, an exquisite work of art. It is a Mosaic work, containing four thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven pieces of marble. The centre is a star of fourteen feet diameter, having thirty-two points. The centre of the star is formed of seven hexagons, black white and red, surrounded by three borders of green, black, and green. The star-points are black and red, on a white ground. A border of green seperates this star from the body of the floor, which is composed of concentric circles of octagons and squares; the octagons of the inner circle measuring five and a half inches, and those of the outer, two feet in diameter. The whole is bounded by a border of green, as a dividing line between the rotunda floor and those of the corridors and niches—they being respectively square and diamonds, black and white. The octagons are of black and white, alternating.

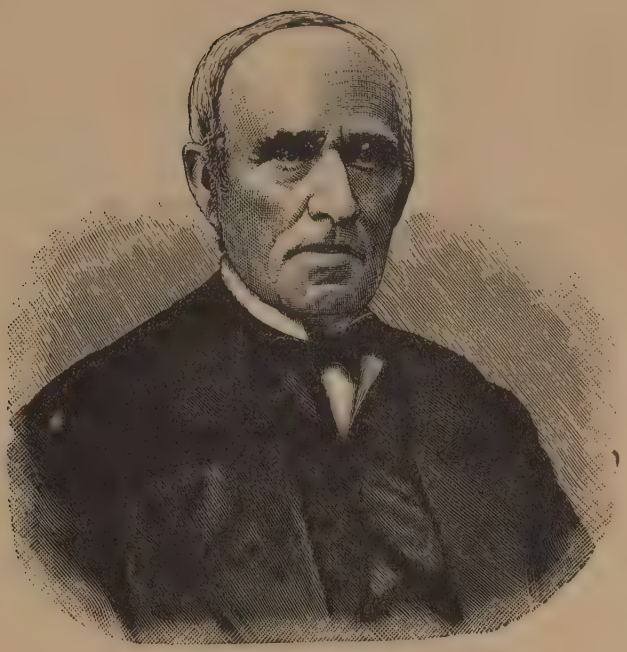
If the beholder stands at any point and looks toward the center, he will perceive a straight row of octagons, alternately white and black, diminishing in size, and terminating in the outer edge of the star. If, from any octagon in the outer circle, his eye follows right and left the rows composed of blocks of the same color, he will perceive that they sweep around in a sort of parabolic curves, terminating in opposite sides of the star; and, as he approaches the star, these curves will diminish in length, and the points at which they meet the star, will come nearer and nearer to the line of his approach. It seems wonderful that concentric circles, composed of blocks differing in size and color, can be so arranged as to display these diversified lines, which are almost labyrinthine in their intricacy, and yet perfectly harmonious in their relation to each other. The black marble is from Vermont; the white is the Italian veined; the squares are of red marble, from Lisbon, Portugal, and the green borders from Vermont. The whole forms an exquisitely

beautiful floor, having an area of about three thousand two hundred and seventy square feet.

The four statues, imported from Italy, by James Emmitt, of Pike county, formerly a State senator, and by him placed on exhibition some six years ago, were not purchased by the State, and have been removed by the owner. They represented the "Prophetess of the Future," the "Muse of History," a "Bachante," and "Innocence."

W. H. Powell's famous painting of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, having been purchased by the State, was suspended, in the spring of 1865, on the northeast wall of the rotunda. Whatever defects a rigid criticism may discern in this fine painting, they are all cast into the background by its great merits. The naval launch, in the foreground, is an exact representation of the model formerly used in the United States navy. The figures of the commodore and his brave crew, are exceedingly true to life. The expression of the cockswain in the stern sheets of the launch, is that of anxiety and inquiry, as he looks up to his commodore; while the latter, with hand pointing toward the American ship, on the right of the painting, seems directing the course of the launch towards her. Above him, on the quarter-deck of the vessel he has just left, which bears the mark of solid shot upon its counter, is a sailor, with raised hat, evidently shouting for victory. The figure, attitude, and expression of Commodore Perry's little son, as he looks, with fearful gaze into his father's eye, is, for its simplicity and beauty, one of the finest features of the painting. The old tar behind the commodore, who is busily cleaning the boat with his oar, from the *debris* of sails, splintered masts, and rigging, shows, by his bandaged head, that he has seen hard service. A fine looking sailor, at the port oar, near the commander, is eagerly scanning his countenance, while the negro servant, with outstretched arms, is watching the leaden storm of shot as it *ricochets* over the surface of the lake. The rents in the old flag are impressively represented. The vessels engaged, the fire from the British ships, the sulphur smoke of the battle, and the dim, hazy clouds floating around, are all admirably represented. The interest in this painting has been deeply and sadly increased by the recent death of the artist, who died about the first of October, 1879, in the city of New York.

Not long after the close of the war, the Ohio Monument association was formed, for the purpose of placing in the rotunda of the capitol a mural monument, as a memorial of President Lincoln. In the latter part of 1865, a commission was given to Thomas D. Jones, a well-known sculptor, then of Cincinnati, for a memorial statue, to be designed by himself. The price paid was six thousand dollars, raised by the association, mostly by subscription. In about four years from the date of the commission, the work was completed and placed in its present position, in the rotunda. The memorial rests on a base of Quincy granite, seven feet four inches wide, and two feet thick. The first section above the die, contains a historical group, cut from Italian marble, in *alto-relievo*, the whole length of the surface upon which the figures are carved being five feet two inches, and the width, respectively, three and a half feet. The bust (which is of heroic size) of pure white Carrara marble, surmounting the monument, is three feet two inches high, making the whole height of the memorial fourteen feet. In the bust, the sculptor has preserved, with remarkable fidelity, the well-known features, and the calm majesty of expression, which characterized the immortal president. The marble group, in *alto-relievo*, represents the surrender of Vicksburg. There are eight figures in the group, varying from twenty-four to twenty-five inches in height, and, on the extreme right and left, are seen the heads of two horses, with appropriate trappings, their bridles being held by two orderlies in attendance. The surrender is represented as taking place under a large oak tree, from whose branches festoons of beautiful Spanish moss is hanging. To the left of the tree, and on the right of the observer, the foremost figure is that of General Grant. Next to him stands General McPherson, and next to the latter, but more in the foreground, General Sherman is seen. An orderly stands at Sherman's right. The foremost figure on the Confederate side is, of course, General Pemberton, represented as in the act of surrendering to General Grant. Next to Pemberton is Colonel Montgomery, and next to him, General Bowen. There is, in this group, an athletic, lithe-limbed, Southern orderly. The unveiling of the monument took place in the rotunda, on the evening of January 19, 1870, in the presence of a crowded assembly. The memorial, standing in the recess between the east and the south entrance to the rotunda, was veiled by large American flags. Governor Hayes called the meeting to order, and the Rev. D. H. Moore offered prayer. The choir of the First Presbyterian church—Miss Emma J. Lathrop, Miss Kate Kerr, Mr. A. H. Morehead, and Mr. H. W. Frillman—sang "America"; after which the Hon. Samuel Galloway delivered an address on behalf of the Ohio Monumental association. At the close of the address, the governor introduced Mr. Jones, who proceeded to superintend the unveiling of the monument. The flags, at a given signal, parted in the middle, like a great curtain, and were drawn aside, when the monument, with the Vicksburg surrender and the colossal bust of Lincoln, came into full view. Silence reigned for a moment, and then rounds of applause burst forth, which were followed by the hymn, "Spirit Immortal," sung by the choir. Speeches were then made by Gen. Durbin Ward, of Warren county, member of the Ohio senate, and Gen. W. H. Enochs, of the house of representatives. With another song by the choir, and a benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Cory, of the Ohio senate, the exercises of the evening closed. Soon after receiving the commission for this, his last, and, in some respects, greatest, work, Mr. Jones removed from Cincinnati to this city, where he has ever since resided. Quarters have been assigned to him in the "relic room," and he is certainly the most interesting "relic" now to be found there. Few persons in the city are so familiarly known as he, and his venerable form (he is now seventy years old), and his long white hair and beard,



JUDGE THOMAS STITT.

This gentleman, one of the oldest residents of Columbus, was born in County Down, Ireland, June 24, 1804. His grandparents on one side were of the Scotch blood, but had settled in Ireland some years before the birth of Thomas. James Stitt, his father, as an elder son, inherited the paternal farm, and also married a Scotch woman, named Mary Newell. To them were born six children: Nancy, James, Archey, Thomas (the subject of this sketch), Alexander, and William. About the year 1801, he came with all his children then in his family to America, and settled in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, where he undertook the labors of a farm which he rented. Two years thereafter, he died. His boys all learned trades, Thomas becoming a shoemaker. William, the sole surviving brother, became a tailor, and now resides in Pulaski, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania. Thomas learned his trade with John Scott, father of Congressman and United States Senator Scott, of that State, at Fannettsburgh, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. About 1828 he left that place, and resided for a year or two at Spence Creek, Huntingdon county, same State, and thence removed in 1830, to Ohio. Stopping about a month in Cleveland, he pushed on to Newark, remained there about a year, and in 1831 he reached Columbus, where he has since most of the time resided. At first he took the superintendency of the shoe shops at the old State prison, but left the post upon the completion of the new penitentiary in 1834. He then secured the contracts for the manufacture of shoes in the penitentiary, and remained in this business five years. In 1839 he returned to Newark, and opened a clothing store, which he conducted for a year, but the business proving unprofitable, he went back to Columbus. There he engaged in the manufacture of saleratus in a factory, where his lime-kiln now stands. The article was in good demand, and he made a lucrative thing of it for five years, when he exchanged it for the manufacture of lime, which dragged somewhat in its profits until 1849, when the business improved and presented brighter prospects. In it he remained continuously until 1874, when he leased it to his nephew, Alexander Stitt, who had then recently arrived in Columbus. The elder Stitt has since almost wholly retired from business, having acquired a fortune by his industry and fidelity which enables him to live comfortably without personal labor. He resides with his son, in a handsome residence on Spruce street, Columbus, and is still hale and vigorous in both body and mind, though now well advanced in his seventy-sixth year. Twice a day, usually, he walks from his home to the business centre of the city, a mile away, and considers pedestrianism his only means of locomotion. His mind is clear, his memory good, and his hearing is but slightly impaired. The title given him by his friends, and preserved at the head of this notice, is purely complimentary. He has nothing to do with the law, except to observe it punctually as a quiet, peaceable citizen. His early education was limited, as he had but small advantages in the schools of his time, but he studied much with book before him while working at the bench, and has since improved the opportunities which the abundant literature of later days affords, to become a well-informed man. He has remained a bachelor, but redeems the lack of a family of his own by rearing and supporting a number of neices and nephews, to whom, with other members of his family, most of his surplus means go every year.

constitute one of the most picturesque objects that one meets when straying through the capitol, or about its grounds. As a somewhat tardy, and yet timely, act of justice, the legislature, convinced that he had not been fairly remunerated for his great work, made an appropriation of three thousand, five hundred dollars for his benefit, in the spring of 1878. We have not time, nor would this be the place, for an extended notice of Mr. Jones' work, but we cannot forbear to mention the following: A colossal soldier, carved in 1865, as embodying the ideal of American valor. It is executed in native freestone, about twelve feet high, and is standing on the bank of the river, at Pomeroy, Ohio. This has been copied in several other places. Duting the war, he executed, in marble, a fine bust of Secretary Chase, and about the same time, one of Thomas Ewing—another of Ohio's greatest statesmen. All of these works are greatly admired.

THE FIRST PENITENTIARY.

The present penitentiary system was introduced into Ohio in 1815. The first Ohio statute, making larceny a penitentiary offence, was passed January 27, 1815, and took effect on the first day of the following August. Previous to this, larceny had been punished by whipping. The provisions of an act regulating the punishment of this crime, provided, that the offender, upon conviction, should be whipped, not exceeding thirty-nine stripes on the bare back, and that upon a second conviction for a like offence, he should be whipped, not exceeding fifty stripes, at the discretion of the court. The act of 1815 provided that the offender, upon conviction of larceny to the amount of ten dollars and upwards, should be imprisoned in the penitentiary, at hard labor, for not more than seven years, nor less than one year. In 1821, the law was so modified as to require a larceny amounting to fifty dollars, to constitute an offence punishable by confinement; and, in 1835, the amount of the larceny was reduced to thirty-five dollars, and this has continued to be the law to the present time. The first penitentiary in Ohio was built in 1813, in the southwest portion of the town of Columbus, on the ten-acre lot conveyed to the State by the original proprietors of the town, for the erection of a penitentiary and its dependencies. The building was erected under the superintendence of William Ludlow, the State director of public buildings. The dimensions of the first building were as follows: Sixty by thirty feet, and three stories high, including the basement. The basement contained the cellar, kitchen, and dining-room for the prisoners. The second story was the keeper's residence, and was entered by high steps from the street, so constructed as to cut off all communication between the street and the basement. The upper story contained thirteen cells, four of them without light. The prison yard was about one hundred feet square, and was enclosed by a wall from fifteen to eighteen feet in height. In 1818, "the new penitentiary," as it was called, was erected, and the yard enlarged to about four hundred feet, east and west, and one hundred and sixty feet, north and south. The walls enclosing the yard were twenty feet high and three feet thick, with a heavy plank floor on the top, and a hand railing on the inner edge; and within this enclosure were the various work-shops. The new prison building was of brick, one hundred and fifty feet long, and thirty-four feet wide. It was two stories high, and formed a continued line with the old building. Two adjoining rooms on the second floor were used as a hospital. Above ground there were fifty-four cells or lodging rooms, and below ground five dark and solitary cells, accessible only through a trap-door in the hall. The old building was remodeled as a residence for the keeper. This change was made under the superintendence of Judge Jarvis Pike, acting under direction of the State officers—Ralph Osborn, auditor; Hiram M. Curry, treasurer; and Jeremiah McLene, secretary of state.

The first legislative act for the government of the State prison, and confinement of convicts therein, took effect in August, 1815, having been passed in January, preceding. Under this act, the legislature, on joint ballot, chose five inspectors, whose duty it was to appoint a keeper, or warden, and prescribe rules for the government of the prison. The inspectors appointed James Hooker, keeper, who entered upon his duties on the first day of August, 1815, and appointed Col. Griffith Thomas as clerk. In January, 1819, an act was passed, creating the office of State agent, and providing for the election of both keeper and agent for the term of three years, by the legislature. Hooker was re-elected keeper, and Thomas, agent. The keeper was required to pass all articles manufactured by the convicts to the agent, who was required to keep them in a store-house contiguous to the prison, make sales, collect out-standing debts, and pay over all cash receipts to the State treasurer. During the first years after the opening of the penitentiary, there were few convicts, and, of course, few guards needed. The keeper was very kind-hearted and lenient, when he thought leniency could be shown without a breach of official duty. At times there was little work for the convicts, and they were, very properly, allowed to amuse themselves in various ways. A favorite game was one known, in primitive times, as "barn ball." This was played against the west end of the north wing of the building, and they had a dog in the yard, so trained, that when the ball flew over the wall, he would summon the guard, pass out, get the ball, and return it to the prisoners. The office of State agent was abolished in 1822, and the legislature elected Barzillai Wright to succeed Hooker, whose second term expired at that time. Mr. Wright died in 1823, and Governor Morrow appointed Nathaniel McLean to fill the vacancy. McLean was continued in office, by the legislature, until the spring of 1830, when he was succeeded by Byram Leonard, of Knox county. Leonard was succeeded, in the spring of 1832, by W. W. Galt, of Newark, who continued in office until the removal to the present penitentiary, in the fall of 1834. The successive clerks, after the office of agent was abolished, in 1822, and before the removal, were: Cyrus Fay, Henry Mathews, George Whitmore, W. F. Martin, Nelson Talmage, Timothy Griffith, and Uriah Lathrop. Blacksmithing, wagon-making, coopering, shoe-making, gun-smithing, cabinet-making, tailoring, and weaving,

were the principal trades carried on in the old penitentiary. The manufactured articles were sold, or exchanged for the raw materials, or provisions. The clerk had charge of the store and books. There were, almost every year, more or less escapes from the old prison, though but one is recorded where violence was offered to officers or employees. In 1830, about a dozen prisoners secreted themselves in a vacant room, near the outer door of the prison. Watching their opportunity, when the turnkey opened the door, the most daring of the gang sprang forward and pinioned the arms of the officer, while the rest of the party rushed out. Their leader then bounded after them, and before the alarm could be given they had gained the covert of the woods. All were, however, recaptured. The story, if authentic, shows a very reprehensible laxity in the discipline within the prison walls.

THE PRESENT PENITENTIARY.

An act was passed by the legislature, February 8, 1832, authorizing the erection of a new penitentiary. This act made it the duty of the general assembly to elect or appoint three directors, at a salary of one hundred dollars a year, to select and purchase a site for the erection of the building, and to appoint a superintendent, at a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars a year, whose duty it should be to plan and superintend the work of building. Under the provisions of this act the legislature appointed, as directors, Joseph Olds, of Circleville; Samuel McCracken, of Lancaster, and Charles Anthony, of Springfield. On the seventh of December, 1832, the first report of the directors was laid before the senate, which recommended to the State the selection of a site on the east bank of the Scioto river, in the northern part of the city, containing fifteen acres. Some difficulty occurred in obtaining a title to the site selected; but through the intervention of several public-spirited citizens of Columbus, a warranty deed was executed to the State, October 17, 1832. To secure a good landing on the river, a narrow strip of land was bought of John Brickell, for fifty dollars. The whole site cost the State eight hundred dollars. In May, 1832, Nathaniel Medbury, of Columbus, was appointed superintendent of the new penitentiary, and contracts were made for the delivery of stone and brick for the building. The contract price of the stone and lime—the stone to be measured in the wall, was one dollar and forty-eight cents per perch. The contract price of the brick was two dollars and forty cents per thousand, the contractors having the labor of such a number of convicts as they might choose to employ, not exceeding thirty-six, to be guarded at the expense of the contractors. The plan prepared by the superintendent, being approved by the proper authorities, the work was commenced in earnest in March, 1833. The main building was to be four hundred feet long, and to contain seven hundred cells, the keeper's room and guard-room being in the center. The estimated cost of the whole, including the labor of convicts, was seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-one cents; excluding labor, fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-four dollars and sixty-one cents. Before the breaking out of the cholera, which interrupted the work during the summer of 1833, from fifty to eighty convicts were employed, and when the work was resumed in the autumn, about one hundred were kept at work. Of the three hundred or more convicts then in the prison, few escaped an attack of the epidemic, though but forty cases were pronounced genuine cholera, and, of this number, only eleven were fatal.

Mr. Medbury, the superintendent, was appointed warden, October 27, 1834; and, on the two suceeding days, the convicts were removed from the old to the new penitentiary. In March, following, the directors appointed Isaac Cool, deputy warden; H. Z. Mills, clerk; Rev. Russel Bigelow, chaplain; and M. B. Wright, physician.

The prison was now in operation under a new law, new officers, and new rules and regulations. The old system of barter was abolished, and the convicts were hired by the day to contractors or large manufactures, who employed them in prison shops, as at present. At first the system of discipline was severe and rigidly enforced; but here, as elsewhere, modern, and in this instance more humane ideas have supplanted those built upon the aphorism, "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth." Solitary confinement has been substituted for the "shower bath" and "cat;" and the convicts are supplied with regular religious instruction and the means of intellectual improvement. Continued good conduct shortens the term of imprisonment. In 1837, within the prison walls and at the east end of the main building, a separate apartment was constructed for female convicts. The cost of construction, up to December 12, 1837, when the buildings were quite completed, was ninety-three thousand three hundred and seventy dollars.

By a joint resolution, adopted May 16, 1868, the legislature authorized the directors to purchase ten acres of land lying immediately north of the grounds when occupied by the institution. A contract for this purchase was made with the representatives of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, on the first of October, following, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and this additional ground was enclosed by a wall twenty-four feet high. The constant increase in the number of convicts makes frequent enlargements necessary, not only in the prison proper, but also in the work-shops, in which the labor of the convicts is made available for the support of the penitentiary. It was to provide for this expansion that a change of location became necessary, when the present building was erected in 1834, and which may, at no distant day, compel the location and erection of another State penitentiary. In the last annual report of the directors and wardens of this institution, we find the statement that twenty-seven thousand six hundred and six-eight dollars and thirty-six cents had been expended during the year ending October 31, 1878, in the erection of a new cell-building; and though the added number of cells, which may be built for a little less than twenty-eight thousand dollars, does not appear in the report, the attention of the legislature is called to the fact that in view of the steady increase in the number of prisoners, the cell capacity will have to be increased, or a return to the "roost," vacated by the

A. P. Bruck

son of Ludwig Bruck, a saddler, was born February 28, 1807, at Zweibruchen, now in Rhine, Bavaria, which, at that time, belonged to France by conquest under Napoleon. The city was called by the French Deux Ponts (Two Bridges). After receiving the usual common-school education, which is enforced in Bavaria and other German principalities, young Bruck was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. After serving his apprenticeship, with knapsack on his back, and passport in his pocket, he traveled eight years as a journeyman, to perfect himself in his trade, as was the custom of the country. In this manner he traveled over almost the whole of Germany, working in different cities as long as he could learn anything new at his trade. At Meinz, on the river Rhine, where the finest work in furniture is made in Germany or France, Mr. Bruck spent three years. While there, he made a small oblong table for the Duke William of Nassau, composed of three hundred and sixty-five pieces of wood, of as many varieties as could be procured; for which he was paid one Prussian dollar per week, which was then considered fair wages, although but a trifle over ten cents per day, with board for the four months occupied in working on this table. It was greatly admired for its exquisite taste and superior workmanship, and sold for seven hundred and sixty-six Prussian dollars. He also made an inlaid mosaic, or parquette, floor at the palace of the general commanding the garrison at Meinz, which, from the drawings still preserved, must have been a splendid piece of workmanship. While in this city, Mr. Bruck, after working hard six days each week, attended a drawing school on Sunday, his tuition costing him about forty cents per quarter. His natural taste for drawing soon made him a proficient draughtsman. He has preserved a scrap-book of excellent drawings of all the fine cabinet work made by him, which shows his rare skill as a workman.

In 1834, Mr. Bruck left Germany for the United States, landing in New York. On board the sailing vessel that brought him was a young friend, George Cullman, accompanied by his sister. Shortly after arriving at New York, Mr. Bruck and Miss Caroline Cullman were married. They lived there for three years, while he worked at his trade, making fancy French chairs and sofas, such as could only be made by experienced foreign workmen, and for which the most remunerative prices were paid, there being at that time no machinery in use by which the hard work could be performed. In carved work, then new in this country, Mr. Bruck especially excelled. After his stay in New York, the young journeyman removed to Ohio, landing in the Buckeye State with one thousand dollars cash, which had been earned by his industry and skill. A part of this was expended in the purchase of the lot on South Front street, Columbus, where he now resides. On his arrival at Columbus, in 1837, Mr. Bruck commenced cabinet making, which he carried on successfully until 1844.

In 1842, he was elected justice of the peace. The city and township were both largely Whig in politics, yet Mr. Bruck was elected by a decided majority over his Whig opponent, he being the first Democrat ever elected on a party ticket in Columbus. This office he held, by repeated re-election, for nine years, when his health failed from overwork, and he was imperatively ordered by his physician to resign. During his term of office he, by his sound judgment and careful attention to its duties, gradually gathered into his court two-thirds of all the judicial business of the city, and also transacted nearly all such business as drawing deeds and powers of attorney to be sent to Germany, and was the referee in all cases of dispute among Germans not brought before the courts. In 1844, Esquire Bruck was appointed, by Governor Shannon, a notary public, which office, by successive reappointments, he continues to hold.

Since Mr. Bruck arrived in Columbus, in 1837, he has never been absolutely rich. He made money, but lost much of it in aiding in the growth of the city, by subscribing, as his means would allow, for stocks in various enterprises, some of which paid dividends, but the major part was a total loss. In most of these companies he is now a director. Whatever improvement would inure to the benefit of Columbus, and find employment for men out of work, found his purse-strings always open, to the extent of his means.

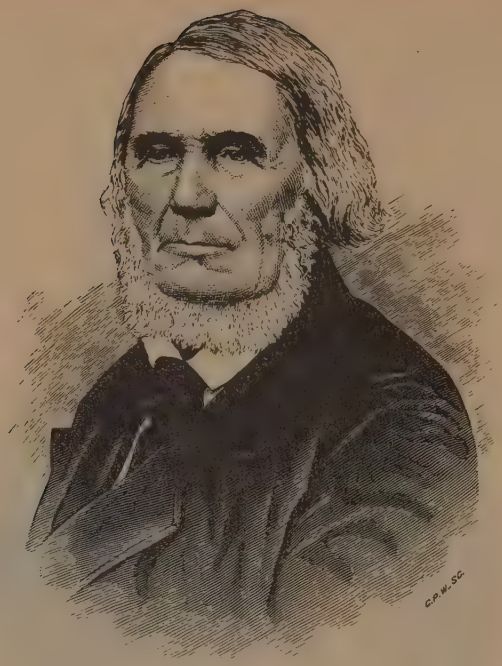
In company with the late Peter Ambos, Louis Koster, and Jacob Maurer, Mr. Bruck organized the Independent Protestant congregation of Columbus, which now numbers over three hundred members, and owns a fine large brick church, unincumbered with a dollar of debt.

At a time when there was scarcely any military organization in Ohio, Mr. Bruck, more than any other man, was instrumental in forming two independent companies of artillery, composed entirely of Germans, and with their members formed two German benevolent societies, which are still in existence. When the Mexican war broke out, the artillery companies were dissolved by the enlistment of many of their members. Among those enlisting was George Cullman, brother of Mr. Bruck's first wife, who died of sunstroke, near Vera Cruz.

After the death of Colonel Beck, one of the county commissioners of Franklin county, Mr. Bruck was appointed to fill the vacancy, and, at the next election, was elected for three years. He subsequently declined a re-election. He was very highly esteemed by his associates of the board. In 1854, Mr. Bruck was appointed one of the directors of the Ohio penitentiary, by Governor Medill, but was soon swept out by the Know Nothing furor of that day. Governor Chase, under the reorganizing law, appointed a new board, and tendered to Mr. Bruck, as the most fitting man in his knowledge, a trusteeship of the Blind asylum, and afterwards a trusteeship of the Insane asylum, both of which were declined. In 1873, Mr. Bruck was again made a director of the Ohio penitentiary, by Governor Allen, which post he held till the expiration of his term. To Mr. Bruck is principally due the action of Governor Shannon, in calling the attention of the legislature to the necessity of mixed German and English schools. There are now, in consequence, in the city of Columbus alone, more than twenty such schools.

In 1841, Mr. Bruck lost his wife, who left an infant son. In 1842, he married Miss Margaret B. Ell, of Union county, by whom he had four children—two sons and two daughters. One of the former died in California, in 1876, where he had gone for his health; the other is junior partner in the firm of Braun & Bruck, druggists, on North High street. The daughters are still living, and are both well married. His oldest son, George, a machinist by trade, enlisted among the volunteers when the war broke out in 1861, and again, in the Nineteenth United States regular infantry. He was, for a time, leader of the band at Newport barracks, and was known as a fine musician. He died at Little Rock, Arkansas, of cholera, in 1866. The whole Bruck family seemed to inherit a musical taste from their father. In 1848, he, with others, organized the Columbus Mannerchor, a singing society, which is still in existence, Mr. Bruck and Henry Treyens being the only surviving members.

The writer of this sketch has known him for almost forty years, and in that long time can say with truth that he never heard a single word uttered to his disparagement. It seldom falls to the lot of any man of positive character to command more of the undivided respect of the whole community than is allotted by all to Esquire Bruck. As a citizen he has aided much—ten times more than other men with ten times his wealth—to build up the interests of the city of his adoption, and to aid her laboring classes. As a public officer, he has been beyond reproach—honest, impartial, and with much sounder judgment than is usually possessed by public officials. A mechanic by trade, he has much feeling and sympathy for those who earn by the sweat of their brow the bread they eat. And in his liberality in aiding to improve the city of Columbus, he always took special care that the improvements he aided would inure to the benefit of the laborer, in giving him work. The men of toil love him, because he first loved them.



Michael R. Reinhard

was born in Niedernberg, near Aschaffenburg, in Bavaria, Germany, on the eighth day of March, 1789. He was married in 1814 to Miss Barbara Geis, by which marriage eight children, four boys and four girls, were born, five of whom are now living, three of them dying in their infancy.

In 1832, with his wife and children, the oldest of whom was but seventeen years old, Mr. Reinhard emigrated to the United States. He purchased a farm in Prairie township, Franklin county, Ohio, and on it toiled, lived, and died. He lost his wife in 1834, and never remarried. In the latter days of his life, he lived on his farm with his son, William, during the summer months; the winter months he spent with his son, Jacob, of the firms of Reinhard & Co., bankers, and Reinhard & Fieser, editors and owners of *Der Westbote* newspaper. Mr. Reinhard was among the first German farmers in this State to cultivate the grape, and from it to produce the Ohio wine, so near in taste to the cheap wines of Germany, so healthy and pleasant that it has banished much of the stronger liquors from German households, and as the late Judge John McLean, of the United States supreme court, told the writer of this sketch, was the best auxiliary of temperance yet produced. Michael Reinhard led a blameless life, and had the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a model husband, parent, and friend. His disposition led him, after the death of his wife, to seek a retired life. He never sought or accepted, when offered, office of any kind, nor did he seek distinction. The friends he had were knit to him as with hooks of steel. His charity was of the unostentatious kind, never allowing his left hand to know what his right hand did. He died June 12, 1879, at the ripe age of ninety, in the well-founded hope of a blessed immortality beyond the grave, leaving many to bless, but none to curse, his memory.

JACOB REINHARD,

editor, publisher, and banker, is, by birth, a German. His father, Michael A. Reinhard, emigrated to the United States when the subject of this sketch was but seventeen years of age, and died on the twelfth of June, 1879, full of years, honest, industrious, and universally esteemed as one of our most respected citizens. The education which Jacob Reinhard received in the fatherland was finished in Ohio, as far as the common schools and private lessons could accomplish it, in English tuition. When not at school, he worked on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one, Jacob, young as he was, took a number of contracts to furnish broken stone for macadamizing the National road, east of Columbus, in the fulfillment of which he showed so much judgment and skill, that, on their completion, he was appointed assistant engineer, which responsible office he held until 1843. During his leisure hours, and on rainy days and nights, he read law with Heman A. Moore, a rising lawyer of Columbus, who died shortly after, while representing the Franklin district in Congress.

After leaving the employ of the State, young Reinhard, in company with his present partner, Frederick Fieser, started "*Der Westbote*," a weekly Democratic newspaper, printed in the German language. The first number of the paper was issued and printed in a frame building on east Friend street, on the lot where Isaac Eberly's fine residence now stands. The new paper soon became a pecuniary success, and in politics was a power in the State, its circulation extending into every county in Ohio, where there is a German population; and it is now, and for years has been regarded as the most successful German newspaper in the State. It is now printed in the Westbote building, one of the finest business houses on High street, the same in which the banking-house of Reinhard & Co. do an extensive and safe business. The printing office, with its steam presses, and large assortment of type, does a large and paying business in book and job printing.

In 1852, Mr. Reinhard was elected a member of the city council, and for twenty years, until he refused longer to be a candidate, he was re-elected, generally without opposition. For five years he was the presiding officer of the council; and when not president, he was either a member or chairman of the finance committee. To Jacob Reinhard, as much as, if not more than, to any other man, is attributed the fact that Columbus, a growing, populous, and wealthy city, had less taxation imposed upon her citizens than any other in the State. The effect of this low taxation was to invite business, and it was at that time that Columbus took its star. in manufacturing, which has added so much to its growth that it now stands the third in the State in population, and in substantial prosperity is excelled by none. In the development of the resources of his adopted city, Mr. Reinhard always took an active part, by aiding, to the extent of his means, every enterprise calculated to advance its interests and that of the producing classes. From his careful business habits, Mr. Reinhard was a favorite director in a number of the leading enterprises which have tended to make Columbus a large manufacturing city. Before he was a voter, Mr. Reinhard was a Democrat, and has always been considered as among the ablest and most devoted advocates of the party. For years he has been a member of the State executive committee of that party, and its treasurer. He never practiced law as a profession. Had he done so, there is every reason to believe he would have made a successful practitioner. The only speeches he has made, outside of the city council, were political ones, in defence of his party, its candidates, and its principles. In the wild excitement of 1840, the friends of General Harrison, the Whig candidate for president, challenged any supporter of Mr. Van Buren, the Democratic nominee, to debate with Mr. Lewis Heyl, in the German language, on the issues of the campaign. Mr. Heyl was then prosecuting attorney for Franklin county, and as a public speaker, especially in German, stood first among the Whig orators in the county. Colonel Medary, of the *Ohio Statesman*, insisted that the challenge be accepted, and that Jacob Reinhard, then working on the National road, be the Democratic champion. Knowing Mr. Heyl's talent as a speaker, it was with the greatest difficulty that Mr. Reinhard could be induced to accept. The debate came off, and was largely attended. Mr. Heyl underrated his opponent, and this gave Mr. Reinhard the advantage. The German Democrats were wild with excitement over Mr. Reinhard's victory over Heyl. Mr. Reinhard was never afterward challenged to a public discussion. On two different occasions he was the nominee of his party for secretary of State; and in 1857, out of a total vote of three hundred and thirty thousand six hundred and ninety-eight, he was only defeated by one thousand one hundred and ninety-seven votes. In his younger days, the only military companies in Columbus were German, and Mr. Reinhard was elected and served as major, a title by which his friends still call him.

In 1841 he was married to Miss Catharine Hamann, of Perry county, by whom he had eight sons and three daughters. Four of the former, and two of the latter are still living.

The writer of this sketch has known Mr. Reinhard for nearly forty years, intimately and well. In all that time never has he heard a word against his honor or his honesty as a man or citizen. His life has been energetic and active; and as a son, husband, parent, citizen, or public officer, he has not only escaped calumny, but is cited by those who know him best as pure and conscientious, as "God's noblest work, an honest man," in precept and practice, a christian gentleman.

completion of the new cells, will become necessary. The number of convicts in the prison, October 31, 1871, was nine hundred and fifty-five; number of prisoners October 32, 1878, one thousand six hundred and thirty-three. The present board of directors are as follows: A. D. Heffner, (president); D. McConville, jr., Charles W. Boyd, Charles Roose, and Isaac G. Peetrey. Officers of the prison are: James B. McWhorten, Hamilton county, warden; Joseph Quinn, Franklin county, deputy warden; Rev. John Burns, Guernsey county, chaplin; James L. Andrews, Franklin county, steward.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

From the history of this institution, appended to the fortieth annual report of the same, it appears that its establishment is due to the suggestion of the medical profession of this State; and, in deserving this brief eulogy, the profession may well indulge a just pride.

Among the subjects suggested for consideration in a medical convention to meet in Columbus, in the winter of 1835, was the following:

"The location and erection of public asylums for the reception of the insane, and for the instruction of the blind."

Whatever may have been the connection between the discussion of these questions and the action of the general assembly, it is significant that the session of that body for 1834–35, authorized the governor to obtain statistics of the unfortunate of the State, and that in his message to the thirty-fourth general assembly, Governor Robert Lucas reported that from fifty-five counties the number of idots returned was five hundred and eight; of lunatics, two hundred and six; and of blind persons, two hundred and two. And here it may be said that, although the honor of taking the initiative step in this great work may belong to one profession, the noble men whose active and unselfish labors through nearly half a century have been given to this enterprise, have been among the most honored in every department of public life. As officers or co-workers, their lives are a part of this magnificent benefaction. And even, to those least endowed with ideality, the fine architectural forms which win our admiration in the new asylum, massive but graceful, are a fit expression of deeds that uplift, and ministries that bless.

The legislature of 1836 appointed a board of trustees, composed of Rev. James Hoge, N. H. Swayne, esq., and Dr. W. M. Awl, intrusted with the duty of obtaining information in regard to the instruction of the blind in letters and mechanical arts, and with embodying the same in a report to the next general assembly, together with an estimate of the cost of opening a school for the blind of this State.

As the readiest means of creating an intelligent interest in the new enterprise (and let it be remembered that forty-five years ago the subject of educating the blind had scarcely been recognized as a field for philanthropic effort), Dr. Samuel G. Howe, the director of the New England Institution for the Blind at Boston, visited the State, in response to the invitation of the board of trustees, and on the twenty-third of December, 1836, addressed the legislature, and exhibited the proficiency of some of the pupils of that institution, by whom he was accompanied.

Another effort was made to ascertain more accurately the number of blind in the State; and, from fifty-nine counties, two hundred and seventy-eight were reported, sixty of whom, it was estimated, were suitable in age and mental endowment to receive instruction.

By an act, passed April 3, 1837, the Institution for the Blind was established, and an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was made for its equipment. On the fourth of July, of the same year, the opening exercises of the school were held in the Presbyterian church, in the presence of the teachers and pupils of the Sunday-schools of the city, who, to the number of nine hundred, had assembled to celebrate the sixty-first anniversary of our national independence. Only five blind pupils were present, and in November following there were but eleven. Mr. A. W. Penniman, a graduate of the Massachusetts asylum, was the first teacher employed. The asylum building was occupied by the school in October, 1839. In the last report of the board of trustees and officers of this institution, the present superintendent, G. L. Smead, calls attention to the fact that only sixty-four of the eighty-eight counties of the State, have been represented in it by one or more pupils. If there are any blind children in those counties, of proper age and mental capacity, they ought to be enjoying the privileges of the institution. There are in the State about fifteen hundred blind persons. Of these, probably two hundred and twenty-five are under twenty-one years of age; and of this number one hundred and twenty-five only are in the institution. Is this not an appeal to all philanthropic persons to look out the proper subjects of this beneficent institution, and to see that none lose its benefits, through their indifference or neglect? March 11, 1851, the distinction between indigent and pay pupils was abolished, and the maintenance of all pupils, resident in the State, was provided for at the public expense, parents being required to clothe, and pay traveling and incidental expenses. The institution is designed to give all the blind of the State, of suitable age and mental capacity, a common-school education, with such trades and professions as will fit them to gain an independent livelihood. The whole expenditure of the State for permanent improvements, up to the time of the report of the board of trustees, for 1876, was four hundred and sixty-one thousand, three hundred and one dollars and fifty-two cents. The total expense of maintaining the institution since its establishment, is seven hundred and forty-nine thousand, eighty-two dollars and seventy-four cents. The whole number of pupils admitted, up to the last report, 1878, is nine hundred and eighty-nine. The old house, including the outbuildings, cost about thirty-four thousand, four hundred and nine dollars and thirty-four cents. The new building, including heating aparatus, three hundred and sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and eighteen cents. The new building, one of the finest structures in the State, was commenced in 1870, and was first occupied by the school, May 21, 1874.

The institution has had thirty-nine trustees. The names of the first board have been given. The names appended to the annual report of the board, for 1878, are as follows: Joseph Falkenbach, W. R. Wing, C. Blaser, S. D. Houpt, and Harmon Austin. The following are the names, in the order of their succession, of the six superintendents who have given the institution faithful service: A. W. Penniman, Wm. Chapin, George McMillen, R. E. Harts, Dr. A. D. Lord, and G. L. Smead, the present incumbent.

OHIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In the very eloquent address of Superintendent Fay, of this institution, delivered before the convention of American instructors, in August, 1879, we find language which leaves nothing to be desired as an introduction to this brief sketch. "The germinating principle," he says, "that was to develop an institution, when needed, was really contained in the constitution of 1802, which said:

"Religion, morality, and knowledge, being essentially necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools, and the means of instruction, shall forever be encouraged by legislative provision, not inconsistent with the rights of conscience."

"This grand purpose, after fifty years of trial, was reasserted in the constitution of 1851, which says: 'Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, shall always be fostered and supported by the State.' This sentiment and purpose," he continues, "reinforced by the humane and religious character of our people, was the real rock upon which the institution for the deaf and dumb was first established, and upon which it has since arisen and been sustained." Previous to any enactments in regard to this matter, several unsuccessful attempts had been made, and in different parts of the State, to establish schools for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and in various ways had the attention of successive legislatures been called to this deeply interesting subject. It was known that two of this unfortunate class of children—fortunate in being born to fathers whose means permitted it, had been sent, one to the New England institution, and the other to that of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. One father, made bold by his anxiety to secure this advantage for his unfortunate son, had made an application for State aid, but was unsuccessful. In 1822, an act was passed, requiring persons engaged in taking an enumeration of white persons in the several townships in each county, to ascertain the number of deaf and dumb of all ages, and make returns of the same. No returns were made in Athens and Hamilton counties. Four hundred and twenty-eight were returned, however, two hundred and eighty-eight of the number being under twenty years of age. But in the same year in which this return was made to the legislature, the subject of the canal was referred to a committee of the house of representatives, and the interest in this was all-absorbing in various sections of the State. There seemed to many, doubtless, neither time nor means to be devoted to "outside issues;" but Providence had guided the order of events. Behind this standing army, evoked by the legislature, of nearly three hundred voiceless petitioners, stood anxious fathers and tearful mothers. More potent, because mute, the appeal stirred the hearts of many fathers, to whom the questions came: What if this shadow rested upon my household? What if a child walked by my side, whose heart had never been gladdened by the voice of paternal love, and whose soul was shackled by chains which the State alone had power to strike away?

What wonder, then, that provisions for the education of the deaf and dumb could not be long delayed? The finances of the State were, it is true, taxed to their utmost in the construction of improvements imperatively demanded for the development of its resources. These must be done, but just as impossible was it to leave the other undone. The men of the Ohio of that day were converting a savage wild into the garden of to-day, but they themselves, let it be remembered, were not emerging from a state of barbarism, but were the peers of the noblest in the older communities from which they had gone out; and for them to recognize a truth, was to incorporate it in the foundations which they laid so wisely, and which we of to-day venerate and enjoy. The idea of public education once admitted, the wrong of excluding from its benefits those whose misfortunes gave them the first claim, followed naturally—inevitably. Governor Morrow, in his message to the general assembly of 1826–7, at the suggestion of Rev. James Hoge, D. D., said: "I would call your attention to a subject interesting to the feelings of the benevolent and the humane. It is to a provision for the establishing of an asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons of this State." Dr. Hoge also drew up an elaborate memorial, addressed to the general assembly, and having the signatures of many prominent citizens, urging immediate action. In the house of representatives, December 8, 1826, upon motion of Mr. Doane, of Pickaway, a resolution was adopted referring that portion of the governor's message relating to the establishment of an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, to a select committee of three members, with power to report upon the same, by bill or otherwise. On the twenty-third of the same month, Mr. Higgins, of Butler, offered a resolution instructing the committee to report a bill for the establishment of an asylum. On the twenty-seventh, the bill was reported, and read the first time, had the second reading the next day, and on the ninth of January, passed the house, with little opposition. Though meeting some delay in the senate, it finally passed, January 30, 1827. By the provisions of this act, a board of trustees was to be appointed by the governor, of which he was to be, *ex-officio*, the president. This first board completed its organization in July, and consisted of the following named gentlemen: Governor Allen Trimble; Rev. James Hoge, D. D. (secretary), and Gustavus Swan (treasurer), both of Franklin county; Thomas Ewing, of Fairfield county; William Graham, of Ross county; Rev. William Burton, of Pickaway county; John H. James, of Champaign county; Thomas D. Webb, of Trumbull county; and Sampson Mason, of Clark county.

It was their exalted privilege to organize the first of

that circle of beneficent institutions which is now the glory of the State of Ohio, and whose records shall stimulate humane effort not only in our own land, but throughout the civilized world. As always, perhaps, in grand enterprises, the first steps were slow and painful, but they have conducted at last to the realization of prouder achievements than those who toiled at the foundation were permitted even to dream of.

The first appropriation for erecting buildings was made in 1832, when the school had been three years in progress. By the year 1834, it had changed its location three times, and had received fifty-seven pupils. The buildings erected by the first appropriation were designed to accommodate eighty pupils, and were put up at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars. In 1844, the attendance of over a hundred compelled the erection of an extension, which gave room for one hundred and fifty, and that number it reached in 1853. In 1844, the odious distinction between pay and poor pupils was obliterated, by making tuition free, by law, to all Ohio mutes. In this, Ohio took a step in advance of her sister States, which they were not slow in imitating. Applications for admission multiplied. A quarter of a century had passed since the building of the first asylum. The dilapidated condition of the main building, the duty of erecting additional buildings, the distress of parents, on account of the indefinite postponement of the reception of their children, were, year after year, urged in official reports upon the State legislatures. The shock which, in 1861, was felt through the remotest arteries of public life, checked, momentarily, this pressure of the claims of the asylum, but gathering strength from the brief restraint, it triumphed in 1864, in the passage of an act without a dissenting voice, providing for the erection of new buildings, to be plain, substantial, and sufficient. Its erection was made the duty not of the trustees, but of the governors of the State. Under the direction of the successive governors, Brough, Anderson, Cox, and Hayes, the present structure, designed by James M. Blackburn, of Cleveland, with its front of four hundred feet, and a depth of nearly three hundred, was carried up, during the years from 1864 to 1869, inclusive, at a cost of six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Though designed for four hundred pupils, with resident officers and employes, its present attendance is four hundred and forty. This noble pile (for it is in fact not one, but eight buildings, suitably connected), said to be the most extensive and complete in the world, for its purpose, conforming strictly, as it does, to the legislative requirement, corrects the popular fallacy that architecture can not be plain, and at the same time in a high degree imposing.

With regard to the history of instruction for the deaf and dumb, there is room but for a word and, in truth, but few words to be written; as it is the comely child of modern civilization. It is significant that it, not only originated with the French, but has met its greatest successes with that vivacious people, who, to a bewildering volubility, add the most effective pantomime.

The theory and art, broached by L'Epee, and improved by Sicard, his pupil, were introduced into the United States by Laurent Clerc and the elder Gallaudet, where they found a fruitful soil, and where, in rapid succession, a long line of American institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb have arisen, that of Ohio being the fifth. The subject is worthy of volumes of tribute from the most gifted pens, and to such the task is left.

A few statements, replete with themes for those permitted to enter these inviting fields, and we turn lingeringly from this noble institution, dedicated to a noble work.

A few only of the names interwoven with the history of the institution, have been, or can be given; but they are all written in the records of Him who said:

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

Horatio N. Hubbell, its first superintendent, who gave the whole of his active life in its service, and Carey and Stone, his successors, have gone to receive the reward of that welcome from the lips of the King: "Come, ye blessed of my Father." Mr. Weed, called to another field, but laboring in the same cause, and G. O. Fay, the present devoted and efficient superintendent, make the list of presiding officers complete. The time of their administration covers a half century, and the whole number of pupils received during that time is one thousand seven hundred and sixteen. We close, as we began, with the words of another:

"Men and women, however noble or favored, must pass away. But the institution itself will endure, to exercise its care and shed its light clearer and steadier from year to year, as long as misfortune shall blight human hopes, or a Merciful Father exist, to temper the sorrows of His afflicted, speechless children."

CENTRAL OHIO ASYLUM FOR LUNATICS—(OLD ASYLUM).

A State medical convention held in the city of Columbus, January 5, 1835, adopted a memorial, which was sent to the legislature then in session, asking for the erection of an asylum for the insane, adapted in all respects for the relief of mental derangement, and to be creditable to the State of Ohio. The legislature at the same session passed an act to establish a lunatic asylum for the State of Ohio, and appointed directors to secure a site and attend to the erection of the necessary buildings. The directors appointed were: Dr. Samuel Parsons and Dr. William M. Awl, of Columbus, and General Samuel McCracken, of Lancaster.

At different dates, between 1835, when the first parcel of thirty acres was bought, and 1869, when the last purchase of seven and a half acres was made, seventy-one and a half acres were purchased at a cost of something less than twenty-two thousand dollars. This land was finely situated and in a compact form, lying in the northeast corner of the city of Columbus.

In July, 1835, N. B. Kelley was appointed architect. His plans, modeled after the asylum in Worcester, Massachusetts, then thought to be the most complete institution of the kind in the United States, were approved by the trustees. The plan was that of a central building with lateral extensions or front wings; and this central building, which was the first erected, was to accomodate one hundred and twenty patients. The plans and estimates having been submitted by the directors to the leg-

islature, the necessary appropriations were made in March, 1836, and the corner-stone was laid on the twentieth of April, 1837. The central building was completed in November, 1839, but as an enlargement was soon found necessary, the west wing was commenced in 1845. The east end was finished in 1846, and the centre wing in 1847, when the building was considered complete. The entire cost was one hundred and fifty-three thousand eight hundred and twenty-one dollars and eighty-four cents. Forty-eight thousand six hundred and seventy-one dollars and thirteen cents is to be credited to convict labor. The building had a front of three hundred and seventy feet with a depth of two hundred and eighteen feet, and covered just one acre of ground. Twenty-one years after the completion of the last building and when it was filled to its utmost capacity with this most unfortunate class of persons, the asylum was burned, November 18, 1868. The fire was discovered early in the evening while two hundred of the patients were in the amusement hall. Of the forty-two in the ward in which the fire originated, six were suffocated before it was possible to reach them, although every endeavor was made. The night was one of the most inclement of the season, and three hundred and fourteen insane patients had to be provided with suitable quarters. Fortunately, the hospital had escaped the general conflagration, and in this building and in the institution for the deaf and dumb, the patients were temporarily cared for. They were, eventually, distributed among the different asylums of the State. The superintendent, Dr. William L. Peck, says, in his report for 1869, that the fire was discovered in the clothing-room of one of the wards. The only fire in any of the wards was that of the gas-lights, and the most probable solution of the question as to the origin of the fire, was, that one of the patients had lighted some combustible substance at one of the gas-burners, and had thrown it through the open transom into the clothing-room. The city fire department was summoned by the alarm-telegraph, and reported promptly for duty; and every possible effort was made to stay the devouring flames; but the supply of water was insufficient, and nothing remained but to abandon the main building to destruction. The following is a list of the medical gentlemen who served as superintendents of the Central Lunatic asylum, from its origin to its removal beyond the city limits: William M. Awl, M. D., S. Hanbury Smith, M. D., Elijah Kendrick, M. D., George E. Eels, M. D., R. Hills, M. D. W. L. Peck, M. D., of Circleville, was appointed superintendent in 1865, and held the office at the time of the destruction of the asylum as already related. After that event, Dr. Peck was employed in attending to the interests of the Central Asylum district, and superintending the grounds and farm embraced in the new purchase, and the construction of the new asylum.

An act was passed by the legislature on the twenty-third of April, 1869, authorizing the erection of buildings on the asylum grounds, for properly accommodating four hundred patients, at a cost not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars. Under this act, Levi F. Schofield was employed as architect. The work of removing the old walls was begun, and the ground for the foundations of the new building was formally broken on the twenty-fourth of October, 1869, Governor Hayes participating in the ceremonies. On the eighteenth of April, 1870, the legislature passed an act for the sale of the old asylum grounds for not less than two hundred thousand dollars, and the purchase of other grounds in the vicinity of Columbus, for a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars. By this sale seventy-one and a fraction acres which had cost the State about twenty-two thousand dollars, was sold for two hundred and five thousand dollars. A purchase was made of William Sullivant, for the minimum sum named in the act, of three hundred acres, admirably located, and in all respects adapted for the uses of an asylum for the insane. The following are the names of the last board elected previous to the removal: L. M. Smith (president), Henry Curtis, W. B. Thrall, John Hunter, Philip M. Wagenhals, and N. J. Turney. The history of the present Asylum for the Insane will be found in that of Franklin township, to which township it has been removed. The purchasers of the asylum tract from the State had the grounds platted and laid out into lots with handsome streets, avenues, and parks. To this important and beautiful addition to the city, was given the appropriate name of East Park place.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTIC AND IMBECILE YOUTH.

An asylum for the education of idiotic and imbecile youth was established by an act of the legislature, passed April 17, 1857. By the same act the following board of trustees was appointed: William Dennison, jr., of Columbus; Asher Cook, of Perrysburg, and N. S. Townshend, of Avon. The trustees appointed Dr. R. J. Patterson, superintendent of the institution, and the asylum was opened in a house leased for five years by the board, and situated on Friend street, opposite the asylum for the blind. Prior to November 1, 1857, sixteen pupils had been received, and applications made for more than could be accommodated. Dr. Patterson resigned his position, as superintendent, November 1, 1860. At that date, he reported that the building was crowded, there being thirty-five pupils, and that during the year many applicants had been excluded for want of room. In February, 1861, Dr. G. A. Doren was appointed superintendent, and continued in that position at the time of the removal of the asylum beyond the limits of the city, in 1868. The building was enlarged during the first year of Dr. Doren's connection with the institution, and the number of pupils rose to fifty. In 1864, an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was made for the purchase of a site for the permanent location, and erection of buildings thereon. The site selected is on the west side of the Scioto, on elevated ground, overlooking the city, the fine buildings constituting one of the striking features of landscape, as seen from the capitol.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

Previous to the erection of the arsenal, the State rented store-rooms for the deposit of the public arms. It is even on record that from September, 1851, to January, 1855, the State was paying rent for the occupancy

of its own premises. It happened in this wise: After the removal of the prisoners to the new penitentiary, the walls of the old prison yard, and the main prison building erected in 1818, were sold by the State officers, and removed. The original building, of 1813, and the brick store-house, built by Wright, in 1823, were, however, still standing, and were used by the quartermaster-general: one as a place for the deposit of arms, and the other, as a workshop for cleaning and repairing the same. Thus, for the time, these two buildings became a State armory, and so continued until the year 1855, when both were taken down, and the material sold, or used about the new State house. About the time of the removal [1834] a question arose as to the ownership of the ten-acre lot set apart by the original proprietors for the location of the penitentiary. The legislature twice referred the question to a committee composed of members of the legal profession, and a majority of each committee reported in favor of the title of the State. In March, 1847, Elijah Backus brought suit in the name of Gustavus Swan and M. J. Gilbert, against R. N. Slocum, quartermaster-general, occupying the building, for the recovery of the old penitentiary tract. The case was continued until June, 1851, when judgment was rendered against the defendant by default. The plaintiffs were put in possession, by the sheriff, in September following; and Mr. Backus then, as the attorney of the plaintiffs, rented to the State the buildings it had occupied as its own.

In 1852, George E. Pugh, attorney-general, brought suit for the recovery of the land, in the name of the State, against S. W. Andrews, quartermaster-general, in possession under a lease from Backus, or his clients. The court of common pleas, of Franklin county, rendered judgment in the case against the State. An appeal was taken to the district court, by George W. McCook, attorney-general, and, on the twenty-first of September, the State obtained judgment; on the nineteenth of January, following, the secretary of State, as the representative of Ohio, was, by Thomas Miller, sheriff of Franklin county, formally put in the possession of the disputed territory. Whether the State recovered "back pay" (or rather "pay back"), the historian is not informed. Acts, having reference to the establishment of a State arsenal, were passed by the legislature, April 18, 1857, and March 24, 1859, but no progress was made until after the act of March 17, 1860, authorizing the governor to sell the lots on the old penitentiary grounds, reserving three contiguous lots as a site for the State arsenal, and to apply six thousand dollars of the proceeds additional to the proceeds of previous sales of lots, and the sales of old arms, to the "prosecution of the State arsenal." The act further provided, that the building to be erected for this purpose, should not cost over fourteen thousand dollars. In compliance with this act, the arsenal was erected, in 1860, and an appropriation of two thousand, five hundred dollars was made, in 1863, for grading and fencing the lot and improving the arsenal. The building is one hundred feet in length, by sixty in breadth. It has a gun room, sixty feet square, on the main floor, with the armorer's room and office, each twenty feet square and sixteen feet in height. The second story is one hundred feet by sixty, and twenty feet high, without a column, and is appropriated to the arrangement of small arms. There are lofty octagonal towers at each angle of the building, and by means of winding stairs in these, access is had to the second and third floors. In the towers are numerous windows and loop-holes, commanding all approaches to the building. To the timid, these frowning towers may seem to proclaim, "I am for war;" but when it is remembered that to be ready for war is the best guarantee of peace, the arsenal must be looked upon as one of the conservators of that good order for which the capital city is noted. A superintendent, appointed by the adjutant-general, is in charge of the premises, Frank Stible, of Sandusky, being the present incumbent. The workshop has been discontinued.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

To indulge in reminiscences is often wise and sometimes pleasant. The visitor who to-day gazes with admiration upon the elegant appointments and well-filled shelves of our State library, may find his enjoyment enhanced, and his respect for small beginnings at the same time increased, if he allow his thoughts to wander back to the "small room fitted up" to receive Governor Thomas Worthington's first purchase of books for a State library, in 1817. It will be pleasant also for him to recall the fact, that the next legislature not only approved of this use of the contingent fund, but appropriated a thousand dollars to make additions to that "small collection of valuable books" which was the nucleus of the splendid collection which now environs him.

Leaving our friend to his pleasing reverie, which links the past with the present, and remembering that the pen was placed in our hand with a warning which turns us away from the inviting alcoves and graceful galleries—from the who and the how, to the how many—we complete our allotted task under harsh limitations. One word, however, before, without figures of speech, we proceed to show how the "little one" has become, not a "thousand," but many thousands.

In those early times, when the century was adolescent, and the library in its infancy, little was seen of the younger of the twain, and very properly, outside of the governor's household—the secretary, the treasurer, auditor of State, the judges of the supreme court, members of the general assembly, and their respective clerks, constituting the favored coterie. But now that this collection has taken on such large proportions, has become comprehensive, including all departments of literature, and is no longer in any sense special, made up of codes and commentaries, who will rise and explain to us why one young miss, book in hand, trips down the capitol steps with an air that says the blood of a privileged class flows in her veins, while her companion, who has been elected to witness her triumphal march through the capitol, must walk more soberly, "with meek hands folded"? Ah! "She is the daughter, the sister, or the cousin, of a governor, a judge, or of one of their respective clerks." And her companion? "Is only the daugh-

ter, or sister, or cousin, of the man whose vote made the governor, or the judge, and whose domain furnished the revenue to spread the feast from which she is debarred." Can we say that, in all things, the century has passed from youth to manhood?

Turning at once from this incipient stage in the history of an institution that may well be the pride of a commonwealth, which, though young in years, is full of the strength and symmetry of maturity, we shall notice only the date and scope of the legislative enactments for the management and enlargement of the library. The first library law was passed by the legislature for 1823–4, and provided for the appointment of a librarian by the legislature, for the term of three years; fixed his salary at two hundred dollars a year, and required him to give bond in two thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties. Previously to this act the library had been kept open only during the session of the legislature; and the first State librarian, John L. Harper, received two dollars a day for his services.

From this date to 1844, appropriations for the library were made annually, varying from three hundred and fifty to one thousand dollars, and at this last date the number of volumes had increased to eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-two. On the sixth of March, 1845, a law was passed constituting a board of commissioners, to be composed of the governor, the secretary of state, and the librarian. This board was to make rules and regulations, superintend all expenditures, and report annually to the legislature. All persons were permitted to visit the library and examine and read books. Members and ex-members of the legislature, judges of the supreme court, and State officers were allowed to take out books under the rules, but not to give any other person an order for books. The law of 1845 fixed no term of office, nor the amount of salary for the librarian. He was, however, paid four hundred dollars for 1845, and the year following, five hundred dollars. From 1842 to 1852, the appropriations to the library amounted to five thousand, six hundred dollars, and the number of volumes had increased in 1852, to thirteen thousand, six hundred and forty.

On the twenty-seventh of January, 1853, the legislature passed a library act, repealing all previous ones. This act limited the term of the librarian to two years, fixed his bond at ten thousand dollars, and required him to make an annual report to the governor. In 1854, an act was passed requiring the librarian to cause to be bound, all newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets, received at, or furnished to the State library. The annual salary of the librarian was fixed by law, in March, 1866, at fifteen hundred dollars.

The manuscript department contains, besides miscellaneous papers, those of governors R. J. Meigs, Thomas Worthington, and Ethan Allen Brown; the celebrated St. Clair papers, purchased by authority of the legislature, containing the correspondence, messages, documents, and manuscripts generally, of Arthur St. Clair, governor of the Northwest territory for fourteen years, from 1788 to 1802. The library commissioners' report, for 1878, gives the total registered number of bound volumes at forty-six thousand and two. The library has occupied the spacious and well arranged room in the State house since January, 1858. In the language of the above report: "The main library room is one of fine taste and exceeding pleasantness, and, all in all, the Ohio State library may justly be regarded with great pride by our people."

LIBRARIANS.

The following are the names of the several State librarians, with the dates of their appointment: John L. Harper, 1817; John McElvain, 1818; David S. Broderick, 1820; Zachariah Mills, 1824; Thomas Kennedy, 1842; John Greines, 1845; Elijah Hayward, 1851; James W. Taylor, 1854; W. T. Coggeshall, 1856; S. G. Harbaugh, 1862; W. C. Hood, 1874—(died, February 2, 1875); H. H. Robinson, 1875; R. M. Stimson, 1877; H. V. Kerr, 1879;

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, FORMERLY THE OHIO AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

On July 2, 1862, the congress of the United States, granted to each State public lands or scrip, equal in amount to thirty thousand acres for each senator and representative then in congress, "for the endowment, support and maintainance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and clasical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

On the ninth of February, 1864, the general assembly of the State of Ohio passed an act to accept the grant conveyed in the act above named. Governor John Brough, in his annual message, delivered January, 1865, announced that certificates of scrip for six hundred and thirty thousand acres of land had been received and placed in the State treasury. This was followed by an act to provide for the sale of land-scrip, at the minimum price of eighty cents per acre, passed by the general assembly April 13, 1865; and another to amend this, passed April 5, 1866, to encourage sales by fixing no minimum price. On December 10th, of the same year, the commissioners reported to the legislature the sale of all the scrip, mostly at fifty-three cents per acre. The total proceeds of the sales were three hundred and forty-two thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and eighty cents. This sum was paid into the State treasury during 1866 and 1867, and interest on it was computed from the date of payment at six per cent.

In June, 1865, trustees appointed under an act of the legislature, and so chosen as to represent all the industrial classes of the State, received proposals in regard to the location of the college, from various places in different parts of the State; and in December, in accordance with the provisions of the act aforesaid, the board made its report to Governor Anderson. There were, in fact, two reports—the majority, signed by four of the five trustees, recommending that the fund arising from the

WILLIAM BELL, JR.,

was born August 23, 1828, at Utica, Licking county, twelve miles north of Newark, where his father still resides. He passed his youth there, and was educated at Martinsburg academy, in Knox county. The first official position of consequence which he held was that of sheriff of Licking county. He was elected to that office in 1852, and at the expiration of his term was appointed postmaster at Newark. He retained this position until 1858, when he was again chosen as sheriff. In 1870, he was re-elected. From 1852 to the present time, the subject of this sketch had been almost constantly in some honorable public position, within the gift either of his county or State. The people of Licking made him their county auditor for three successive terms, from 1864 to 1870, and in 1871 he was chosen to represent the county in the lower house of the State legislature. He was re elected in 1873, and in 1874 was honored with election as secretary of State, which office he held for two years. In 1878, he was appointed, by Governor Bishop, commissioner of railroads and telegraphs, which position he now occupies. While a member of the house of representatives, he was chairman of the standing committee on public works, and a member of the committee on insurance and municipal corporations. Mr. Bell's whole official career has been characterized by faithfulness, efficiency, and impartiality. He is a man of simple, sterling character, possesses many happy qualities that are seldom found in combination, is of a genial, affable nature, and has the admiration and respect of a very wide circle of friends, not simply in the party of which he is a member, but among his political opponents as well. He has been a life-long Democrat, and prominently and actively identified with the history of the party in the State for the past thirty years. Mr. Bell was married, January 1, 1856, to Lizzie O. Ocheltree, of Newark. The offspring of this union are: one son, Sam C., chief clerk in the commissioner's office, and two daughters, Virginia M. and Maggie O.

sale of the land-scrip should be equally divided, and that half should be devoted to the reorganization of Miami university, bringing its course of study into conformity to provisions of the congressional grant, and that the other half should be applied to the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical college in the northern part of the State. The minority report, presented by Miles Greenwood, recommended the acceptance of the proposition of Farmers' college. Neither report was adopted by the legislature.

A matter of so grave importance could not fail to stir the polular mind in an unusual degree. Questions growing out of the organization and location of an institution appealing to the great mass of the citizens of the State, were of necessity the subjects of earnest and prolonged discussion, not only in the legislature and by the press, but in all ranks of society throughout the State. Many, and with much reason, strenously advocated the division of the fund among institutions already founded, and in part equipped. Others, and more, with weightier reasons, opposed division. The State board of agriculture, especially, labored actively and persistently to prevent any such division. At the end of 1867, it was very generally conceded that an independent college, untrammeled by traditions, must be established upon this fund.

This noble foundation which is the financial basis of the present college, has been augmented by about forty-seven per cent. of itself, through the additions of interest, simple and compound, until at the opening of the institution in 1873, it amounted to five hundred thousand dollars. Its security is established by being made a part of the irreducible debt of the State. On March 7, 1868, a joint committee from the senate and the house of representatives, was appointed with authority to receive propositions for the location of the college, and to report the same to the legislature. This committee, consisting of four members from the senate, and eight from the house, was also empowered to receive propositions for experimental farms and proposals of donations towards the erection of suitable college buildings. At the ensuing session, the committee reported propositions from Worthington, Wooster, Oxford, Urbana, London, and Newark, with liberal offers or donations of land and money from each of the competing towns. Majority and minority reports were brought in, as in 1865, and as in the former case neither report secured favorable action in the legislature. Various attempts were made afterwards to settle the questions involved, but without success, until, on March 22, 1870, a bill was passed by the legislature, the date of which may be taken as the initial date of the present institution; though, in an important sense, all the previous history of enactment and discussion was initiatory. This act, entitled an act to establish and maintain an agricultural college in Ohio, contained eighteen sections, a portion of the first of which only, is important in this history, and is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That a college, to be styled the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, is hereby established in this State, in accordance with the provision of an act of congress of the United States, passed July 2, 1862."

Under this act a board of nineteen trustees was appointed by Governor R. B. Hayes, and his appointments were confirmed by the senate. The following gentlemen composed the board, arranged in the order of their congressional districts: Aaron F. Ferry, Joseph F. Wright, Richard C. Anderson, William B. McClung, William Sawyer, James M. Trimble, Joseph Sullivant, Thomas C. Jones, Warren P. Noble, James W. Ross, Ralph Leete, Daniel Keller, Marvin M. Munson, Norton S. Townshend, Valentine B. Horton, John C. Jamison, Cornelius Aultman, John R. Buchtel, and Henry B. Perkins. The board held its first meeting in Columbus on the eleventh of May, 1870, and effected a permanent organization, by the election of Valentine B. Horton, president; R. C. Anderson, secretary, and Joseph Sullivant, treasurer.

By a legislative act, passed April 18, 1870, the several counties of the State were authorized to raise money to secure the location of the college. An address was also issued by the executive committee to the people of the State, prepared by Hon. V. B. Horton, president of the board, and chairman of said committee, setting forth the aims, purposes, and wants of the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical college, and inviting the citizens of the State, through their counties, to raise the necessary funds for providing land, buildings, and outfit, for the college. The following named counties competed for the location under the above act: Champaign, Clark, Franklin, and Montgomery. Champaign and Clark offered the same amount—two hundred thousand dollars, in eight per cent. county bonds. Franklin offered three hundred thousand dollars, in seven per cent. bonds, and Montgomery offered, by pledges of several of her prominent citizens, four hundred thousand dollars, in eight per cent. bonds. After prolonged, and thorough discussion, the proposition of Franklin county was accepted, and, on October 13, 1870, the college was located within the limits of the city of Columbus, on a farm of about three hundred and seventeen acres of excellent land. The donation of Franklin county was increased by contributions from citizens of Columbus, and by two of the railroads entering here, to the amount of about twenty-eight thousand dollars. The railroad companies contributing were the Cleveland, Columbus and Indianapolis and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroads. This sum was appropriated to the purchase of the farm, and the erection of the necessary college and farm buildings, and to the equipment of several departments of instruction. A site for the college was selected, and architects were invited to furnish plans for the building. That prepared by Mr. Jacob Snyder, of Akron, was finally adopted, and the building was put under contract, to be completed in 1872, at a cost of one hundred and twelve thousand, four hundred and fifty dollars. A boarding hall and dormitory was also ordered, at an estimated cost of twenty thousand dollars, at a later date. A second dormitory, providing accommodations for twenty students, who may desire to board themselves, has since been erected. The main building, including the projections of the buttresses, has a frontage of two hundred

and thirty-five feet, and will accommodate from four to five hundred students. The dormitory and boarding hall provides accommodations for seventy-five students. The plan of study to be pursued in the college was made the subject of very earnest discussion in the board of trustees, and though quite divergent views were at first held, on January 6, 1874, they united in adopting the general plan presented by Joseph Sullivant, esq., of Columbus. This plan had for its aim the establishment of a scientific school of a liberal character. To Mr. Sullivant was also assigned the equipment of laboratories and cabinets, a fund of twenty-five thousand dollars being set aside for this purpose, including the necessary furniture of the building. In 1874, a re-organization of the board of trustees was effected by legislative enactment, reducing the number of trustees to five, to be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate. A second re-organization was made in 1877, making the board to consist of one member from each congressional district of the State of Ohio. By this act the board was increased from five to twenty. In May, 1878, a third re-organization of the board of trustees was made, and the name of the institution was also changed from the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical college to The Ohio State university.

The act of 1878, provides that the government of the university shall be vested in a board of seven trustees, who shall be appointed by the governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The paramount importance of a wise judgment in the selection of the faculty of the new institution, was early recognized by the board of trustees. The following named gentlemen were members of the faculty during the first year: Thomas C. Mendenhall, of Columbus, professor of physics and mechanics; Sidney A. Norton, of Cincinnati, professor of general and applied chemistry; Joseph Millikin, of Hamilton, professor of English and modern languages; and Norton S. Townshend, of Avon, professor of agriculture.

Professor Edward Orton had declined the professorship of geology, but in April succeeding, the presidency of the institution was offered to him, which he accepted in May. The professorship of geology was also assigned to him. During the summer of 1873, Professor R. W. McFarland, of Oxford, was called to the professorship of mathematics, the subject of civil engineering being also assigned to his department. Mr. John H. Wright, a recent graduate of Dartmouth college, was appointed assistant professor in the department of languages. The college was opened for the reception of students, September 17, 1873.

In January, 1874, Professor Albert H. Tuttle was appointed to the chair of zoology, and at the same time, Thomas Mathew, of Columbus, was appointed instructor in drawing, free-hand and mechanical, and also in photography and lithography.

In June, 1875, William Colvin, of Cincinnati, was appointed professor of political economy and civil polity, and the science of accounts was also assigned to his department. Miss Alice Williams was, at the time, made an assistant in the department of English and modern languages.

At a meeting of the trustees June 20, 1877, the curriculum of the college was changed, by striking therefrom the department of political economy and civil polity, and substituting therefor the department of mines, mine engineering, and metallurgy. An act to establish a school of mines and mine engineering, had been passed by the legislature in May of the same year, and the sum of four thousand five hundred dollars appropriated out of the general revenue fund, to be expended in providing apparatus, equipments, cabinets, etc. The professorship of this department was accepted by John A. Church, E. M., who entered upon his duties in January, 1878. Professor T. C. Mendenhall resigned his professorship in 1878, to accept a similar position in the Imperial university of Tokio, Japan. The board, at the request of the faculty, conferred on Professor Mendenhall the degree of doctor of philosophy.

In July following, S. W. Robinson, accepted the chair vacated by Professor Mendenhall, charged with the immediate establishment of a department of mechanical engineering. During the first year of the college, there were in attendance ninety students, and during the fifth, three hundred and nine.

In 1876, First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, of the Fifth United States artillery, was, pursuant to the request of the board, detailed by the secretary of war, to take charge of the military instruction which the institution is required to give. The board of trustees made military drill obligatory on the part of all the young men of the college, except those who should be excused on account of religious scruples or physical disability, and the war department of the United States furnished arms, ammunition, and accoutrements. By enactment of the general assembly, passed May 1, 1878, no student will be required hereafter to take part in military drill, or provide any military or particular uniform, except those who elect to study military tactics. Under the act of May 1, 1878, reorganizing the government of the university, the following board of trustees was appointed by Governor R. M. Bishop: Hon. James B. Jamison, S. H. Ellis, Hon. Stephen Johnston, Hon. T. J. Godfrey, Alston Ellis, T. Ewing Miller and Hon. J. H. Anderson.

THE OLD UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE.

Among the buildings which first occupied the public square (besides those already described), was a United States court house, a short distance north of the first State house and State offices. It was a plain, two-story brick building, with a rough foundation of stone. It was a square structure, about fifty feet on each side, the roof rising from the four sides to an apex in the center, surmounted by a circular dome. On each side of the hall, through the center of the lower story, were two rooms for the offices of the clerk and marshal of the courts, and for jury rooms. In the second story, was the large court-room and jury-room. The greater portion of the money for the erection of the building was raised by subscription among the citizens of Columbus. This was done

as an inducement to the government to remove the United States courts from Chillicothe, where they had been previously held. It was not to be supposed that Chillicothe would submit to their removal without a struggle, after having already been deprived of the State capital. But her opposition proved unavailing, and the courts were removed to Columbus, in 1821, and continued to be held there till 1855, when Columbus, in turn, was obliged to give them up to Cincinnati. Soon after this last removal, the old building was taken down. It had been used, also, for the county courts, from 1824, when Columbus first became the county seat, until 1840, when the present court house of the county was finished.

The clerks and marshals, while the United States courts were held at Columbus, were as follows: Harvey D. Evans was clerk, and Dr. John Hamm, of Zanesville, was marshal, at the time of the removal from Chillicothe; Mr. Evans died in July, 1825, and Wm. K. Bond, then of Chillicothe, succeeded him as clerk. In 1829, or 1830, Mr. Bond was succeeded by William Miner, who filled the office at the time of removal to Cincinnati, and for several years afterward. The following, after Dr. Hamm, were marshals in the order named: William Doherty, General John Patterson, of Jefferson county; John Patterson, of Adams; John McElvain; D. B. Robertson, of Fairfield county; G. W. Jones, of Knox county; and H. H. Robinson, of Cincinnati.

CANAL CELEBRATIONS.

On the fourth of July, 1825, the commencement of the Ohio canal was celebrated at Licking summit. Governor De Witt Clinton, the great canal king of New York, was present, accompanied by Solomon Van Rensselaer and Messrs. Rathbone and Lord, who made the first loan to Ohio for canal purposes. Governor Clinton, on the Wednesday following, was escorted to Columbus, by General Warner and suite, Colonel P. H. Olmsted's squadron of cavalry, Captain Hurzel's light infantry, Captain O'Harra's artillery, and Captain Andrew McElvain's rifle corps. In the State house, in the presence of a large number of citizens, Governor Clinton was welcomed, by Governor Morgan, to Ohio, and its young and growing capital. Governor Clinton, in his response, eulogized our State and its canal enterprise, closing with this remarkable, but over-sanguine, prediction, inspired, doubtless, by the great enthusiasm over the recent completion of the Erie canal, in his own State: "In five years," said Governor Clinton, "it (the canal) may, and probably will, be completed, and I am clearly of the opinion that, in ten years after the comsummation of this work, it will produce an annual revenue of at least half a million of dollars." The citizens of Columbus and Franklin county had another celebration, which concerned more nearly their feelings and interest. It took place on the twenty-seventh of April, 1827, when the first spade was struck into the ground, for the excavation of a lateral branch of the Ohio canal, to and from the State capital. On that day, nearly a thousand people assembled at the State house. A procession, preceded, by the several military organizations of the city, State officers, and citizens, marched to a place designated, near the present entrance of the lateral branch into the Scioto river. A brief, but pertinent, address was delivered by Joseph R. Swan, and General McLane, secretary of State; and Nathaniel McLean, keeper of the penitentiary, then removed the first earth taken up for the opening of the branch canal, which was wheeled away by R. Osborn and H. Brown, auditor and treasurer of State, amid the cheers and shouts of the enthusiastic assemblage. It took over four years to complete the branch canal. On the twenty-third of September, 1831, the first boat arrived at Columbus, by way of the canal, the event being signalized by the firing of cannon. The "Governor Brown," launched at Circleville, a few days before, was the pioneer boat. It was neatly fitted up, and had on board, as passengers, many prominent citizens of Pickaway county. Early the next morning, a large deputation of Columbus ladies and gentlemen repaired to the boat, to pay their respects to the visitors. A brief and appropriate address was made by General Flournoy. After the exchange of friendly salutations, the excursionists proceeded on their return to Circleville, accompanied a part of the way by citizens of Columbus, and the Columbus band of music. Two days later, the first boats loaded with freight for Columbus, the "Cincinnati" and the "Red Rover," arrived, and met a most enthusiastic reception. A national salute of twenty-four guns was fired, and Colonel Doherty, in a very neat address, welcomed the commanders of the two boats, in the name of the citizens of Columbus. On the day after their arrival, having disposed of their freight, the two boats took their departure for Cleveland, with about the same ceremonies as were observed on their arrival. A large number of ladies and gentlemen, with the Columbus band, accompanied their welcome and now departing visitors, as far as the five-mile lock. Here they boarded the "Chillicothe" and "George Baker," going to Columbus, and "returned home, highly delighted with their ride at the rate of three or four miles an hour."

THE JERRY FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Happily, for the white no less than the black race, slavery no longer exists; but the impress it has left upon our legislation, our legislature, and our national life, can never be effaced. Introduced when our system of government was in its formative state, it will, like the extinct forms of animal and vegetable life embedded in geologic formations, reveal itself through all the coming centuries allotted to our national existence. The present generation will not forget the wide-spread sympathy excited by the story of "Jerry," the fugitive slave; but a thousand years hence the archæologist will find it among the relics of the distant past, a fossil more interesting for the light it throws upon a cruel institution, long since worn out, than as a record of personal wrong and suffering. Jerry Finney was a colored man who came to our city, about the year 1831 or 1832. On the night of March 27, 1846, he was (whether taken there by force, or decoyed by false representations was not known) arrested in the office of William Henderson, a justice of the peace in Franklinton, as a fugitive slave. The justice delivered him at once to

the persons claiming him, one of whom, Alexander C. Forbes, held a power of attorney from Mrs. Bethsheba De Long, of Frankfort, Kentucky. Handcuffs were put upon him, he was placed in a carriage in waiting, taken to Cincinnati, and thence to Kentucky. As Jerry was well known to our citizens, his sudden disappearance, and especially the evidences of abduction, caused intense excitement, and open and bitter denouncement. Persons suspected of connivance, or participation in his capture, were arrested and held to bail on the charge of kidnapping. At the ensuing term of the court of common pleas, in July, a bill of indictment was returned against these persons, and also against Alexander C. Forbes, who had not been arrested. All the defendants in custody were put upon trial at the September term of the court. The prosecuting attorney, A. F. Perry, and William Dennison, jr., conducted the prosecution; and N. H. Swayne and F. J. Mathews, managed the defence. The trial excited much interest in the city and abroad. During its progress, one of the jurors, Dr. George Rickey, was discharged on account of serious illness. It was agreed on the part of the State, and of all the defendants, to proceed with the eleven jurors. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty," as to William Henderson, and "not guilty," as to the other defendants. The case was taken to the State supreme court on a writ of error, because of the trial by eleven jurors. The point was sustained by the supreme court, and Henderson was set at liberty. After an attempt to test certain questions of law, in a Kentucky court, it was decided adversely to the claim set up, and the money was raised in Columbus to purchase Jerry's freedom. He was restored to his home and family to end his days, dying soon after his return, from that fell disease, consumption.

KOSSUTH'S VISIT.

To those whose memory reaches back to the time when the sympathy and admiration of our people for this patriot hero were at the white heat of enthusiasm, no apology is needed for marking his visit to the capital of Ohio, as one of the events in its history, which should be handed down to posterity, conveying an instructive lesson to those who are to follow us. This man, shall our youth be told, did all that prowess and patriotism could inspire, to free his father-land from the yoke of tyranny; and when, borne down by adverse fortune, he could not live a slave in the land he would have died to liberate, he became an exile on these distant shores, beckoned by the radiance of that bright galaxy of stars, whose light, shining from afar out of the west, had first fired his soul with the patriot's hope. He came, and a nation stood waiting to welcome him, and to do him honor. It was when this feeling pervaded the country—when city vied with city in the warmth of its welcome, that Columbus called her citizens together to consider the proper steps to be taken for the reception of Louis Kossuth, governor of Hungary. At a large meeting of the citizens, held at the city hall on Saturday evening, December 13, 1851, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of one hundred citizens of Ohio, twenty of them being residents of Columbus, to invite Kossuth to visit our State, and partake of the hospitability of our people. At an adjourned meeting, held on the next Thursday evening, the names of the committee of one hundred were announced, Dr. Robert Thompson, of Columbus, being chairman. A financial committee was subsequently appointed, of which Peter Ambos was chairman, W. F. Wheeler, secretary, and Luther Donaldson, treasurer. Dr. Robert Thompson was commissioned to wait upon the distinguished foreigner in Washington, and invite him, in the name of the people of Ohio, to visit our State and its capital. Samuel Galloway was chairman of the reception committee, and C. P. Solis, secretary. The legislature, then in session, adopted resolutions, January 15, 1852, tendering to Kossuth, on behalf of two millions of freemen, a hearty welcome to Ohio. The fourth of February, 1852, was the day fixed upon for the arrival of the guest of the city and of the State.

Early in the afternoon of the fourth, though it had been announced that he would not arrive until evening, the streets were thronged with people, and all eligible points commanding a view of the coming pageant, were appropriated. An imposing procession, civic and military, met Kossuth at the depot, and escorted him to his rooms at the Neil house. The shouts of the vast multitude mingled with the boom of the cannon which announced the safe arrival of the distinguished guest. The return procession—lighted by flashing torches—headed by a fine band, playing national airs, and escorted by the military companies, bearing aloft the colors of the United States and of Hungary, after passing through the principal streets, halted at the Neil house, where Kossuth, standing upon a balcony, was presented to the people. Lifting his hat, he made a brief address, expressing the great pleasure this flattering reception had given him, for which he desired to publicly thank the generous citizens of this great commonwealth. The next day—Thursday, the fifth of February, 1852—Kossuth addressed a vast assemblage, filling the entire square between Broad and State streets. A stand was erected in front of the Neil house, opposite the old United States court house, where the address of welcome was made, by Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, to which Kossuth replied at some length, in words of stirring eloquence. After the address, he was waited upon by a committee appointed at a meeting of workingmen, with a request that he would address the workingmen of the city. This request he felt compelled to decline, on account of the constant tax upon his time and energies, while expressing gratification at the manifestations by the workingmen, of sympathy for the cause of free government in Hungary. On the evening of the same day, a large meeting was held in the city hall, at which an association of the friends of Hungary was formed, called the Franklin County Hungarian association. A constitution was adopted, and the following officers elected: W. R. Rankin, president; G. Lewis, vice-president; L. Donaldson, treasurer; M. M. Powers, secretary. On Saturday, the seventh of February, Kossuth visited the general assembly, by special invitation, where he was addressed by Lieutenant-Governor Medill,

OLIVER P. HINES.

Oliver Perry Hines, the subject of this biography, is a descendant of an old family, of Doylestown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His ancestors were among the early land-holders, in Warrington, in that venerable county; and his grandfather, William Hines, was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. Oliver was the third son of John and Mary (Callander) Hines, and was born near Doylestown, on the twenty-sixth of March, 1812. His father combined the callings of farmer, saddler, and merchant, and became possessed of considerable property, which, however, was all swept away by unfortunate ventures during the last war with Great Britain. His son, born in the first year of that war, originally received another name; but, after the gallant fight and brilliant victory of Commodore Perry, at Put-in-bay, September 10, 1813, the admiration of his parents for the young hero of that action became so great as to induce them to change the name of their child; and he was accordingly named Oliver Perry Hines. He remained with his father, assisting in the labors of the farm, and also to some extent, in the saddlery shop, attending the district schools, as he could, from time to time, until the age of seventeen, when he began to learn the trade of a bricklayer. At this he worked until the early part of 1834, when, in his twenty-second year, he determined to push his way westward, to the land of promise, in Ohio, then the frontier, to which so many emigrants from the older regions along the Atlantic seaboard were looking. Columbus, then a rising young city, was his objective point, and he reached there April 26, 1834. Here he took up his trade, and many buildings still standing in the city are the monuments, in whole, or in part, of his handiwork. About 1839, in company with another young brickmason, named Crosswell, he contracted for the brickwork upon the Franklin county court house, the same edifice now occupied for county purposes on High street, in Columbus, between Mound and Court streets. Some time afterward, his ambition and success led him to extend his enterprises, and he became a brickmaker, occupying for a yard premises on, what is now, Livingston avenue, within the city limits, but was then some distance outside of the corporation. He was prospered in this business and remained at it until about 1850. A Democrat in his political convictions, and somewhat "in politics," his services to the party were recognized, in 1848, by an election as county commissioner, in which office he served until 1851, or during the full term of three years. The next year after his retirement from the brickyard, he was chosen county treasurer, and his service in that office was endorsed by a re-election in 1853. Four years afterwards he again became a county commissioner, by appointment to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Willis Mattoon, and served until the end of the term for which Mr. Mattoon was elected. About 1858, Mr. Hines, in copartnership with Mr. William Miller, built and stocked the Columbus paper mill, as their own enterprise, and conducted it successfully for a number of years, when they sold the property to its present owner, Mr. Yeatman Anderson. For a year subsequently Mr. Hines rested from active business, and then engaged in banking with the firm of Sparrow, Hines & Company, occupying the building on the corner of High and Town streets, now occupied by their successors, Messrs. Brooks, Butler & Company. Upon the dissolution of the former firm, Mr. Hines became the head of the concern, which now took the name and style of Hines, Taylor & Company. In July, 1877, the entire business was transferred to Brooks, Butler & Company, the head of which firm had been a member with their immediate predecessors. Since then Mr. Hines, feeling somewhat the weight of years and the oncoming of age, has retired altogether from the active pursuits of finance and trade, and is quietly enjoying the fruits of his long and manifold labors, in a spacious and pleasant home, at No. 454 east Rich street, in Columbus, his declining years made comfortable by the possession of a handsome property, and the attentions of many relatives and friends. He has never been much engaged in municipal affairs, but served three years (1838, 1839, and 1840), in the city council. Apart from this and the offices he filled, as before noted, he has not suffered public matters greatly to disturb the tranquillity of his private life. He has, however, for twelve years past, consented to act as a trustee for the Green Lawn cemetery, Columbus, and was for several years, until his retirement from the banking business, its treasurer.

On the seventh of February, 1837, Mr. Hines was united in the bonds of matrimony to an early friend and associate, Miss Mary Thomas, daughter of Mr. William Thomas, also an old resident of the Doylestown region, in Pennsylvania, who had emigrated to Columbus the year before Mr. Hines came. They have had five children, two of whom died in infancy. The remaining offspring are: William Thomas Hines, the oldest, a bachelor, long resident in Memphis, where he carried on a flourishing dairy business, but, driven north two successive summers by the yellow fever, he has permanently abandoned that city, and is now building upon and otherwise improving a farm given him by his father, in Mifflin township, in this county; Mary Alice, the next oldest, now Mrs. Benjamin F. Reed, of Cincinnati, wife of an employe of the Cincinnati Southern railroad; and Oliver, who owns and occupies a five hundred and fifty acre farm, in Truro towship, Franklin county.

CHARLES C. WALCUTT.

General Charles C. Walcutt, collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Ohio, was born in Columbus, February 12, 1838, the son of John M. Walcutt and Mariel (Broderick) Walcutt. They were among the pioneer settlers of the city, where the former carried on the business of chair-making. His early education was acquired in the public schools of his native place, and at the Kentucky military institute, from which institution he graduated in the class of 1858. Returning to Columbus, he was elected surveyor for Franklin county the next year, and held that position until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he relinquished it in order to offer his services to the government. Hastily raising a military company in the State capital, he entered the service April 17, 1861, with the commission of Captain. The next June he was promoted to the rank of Major, and served on the staff of General Hill until August, when he was appointed Major of the Forty-sixth regiment of Ohio volunteers. January, 1862, he was appointed to a lieutenant-colonelcy, and, with his regiment, joined Sherman's army at Paducah, Kentucky, where the Tennessee river expedition was then in course of organization. At the memorable battle of Shiloh, he received a severe wound in the shoulder from a musket-ball, which has never been extracted. October 16th of the same year, he was made colonel of his regiment, and participated in the campaigns against Vicksburg and Jackson, Mississippi. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was assigned to the command of the Second brigade of the First division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and behaved with such intrepid gallantry in holding the key-point of the field against repeated charges by superior numbers, that he was recommended for promotion in General Sherman's report. From Chattanooga he moved with the column advancing to the defense of Knoxville, being still in command of the brigade, and led the assaulting party of the Army of the Tennessee at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain. After the battle of July 22nd, in which the brave McPherson fell, he was raised to the full rank of Brigadier-General. He participated in all the engagements of the Atlanta campaign, and after the destruction of the city fought the only battle—that of Griswoldsville—which occurred during the famous march to the sea. In this engagement, isolated from the main body of the army, and with his command reduced to thirteen hundred men, he sustained an attack by a body of Confederate troops over seven thousand strong, under General Coombs. He not only bore up against that overwhelming force, but finally routed it with such complete success that the number of the enemy left dead and wounded on the field exceeded that of the whole force with which he had entered the engagement. For this memorable act of gallantry he was breveted Major-General, and again distinguished by a very laudatory notice in the report of General Sherman. He then received, however, a severe shell-wound in the leg, which disabled him for several months, and he was unable to resume his command until the army entered North Carolina, when he was assigned to the command of the First division, Fourteenth army corps, and a few months later passed with the victorious troops in grand review before the President at Washington. He then took his command to Louisville, where it was mustered out, in August, 1865. He, personally, however, served in the western department until January, 1866, at which date he was mustered out, and accepted the wardenship of the Ohio penitentiary. While in this position he accepted also the appointment of a lieutenant-colonelcy in the United States regular cavalry service, and reported to General Hancock, at St. Louis, for duty. But three months later, finding that no imperative duty called him to the life of a soldier in time of peace, he handed in his resignation and returned to the pursuits of civil life, resuming his position as warden in the penitentiary. That office was held by him for three years, he being the first man under whose management the institution returned a revenue to the State treasury. In 1869 he was appointed collector of internal revenue, for the seventh district of Ohio, and still holds that position. He has always taken a zealous interest in public affairs, and in the cause of education, in Columbus. In 1868 he was presidential elector for his district, and cast his vote for General Grant. In 1872 he was chairman of the State Republican executive committee, and conducted the Presidential and State campaign, of that year, in Ohio, with distinguished success.

in a speech of welcome. Kossuth's response was regarded as one of his best efforts while in this country. By a joint resolution of the legislature, the original manuscript of both these speeches were ordered to be deposited among the archives of the State, in the State library, where they now are, bound in a handsome volume, and labeled "Welcome of Ohio to Kossuth." On Saturday evening, the first regular meeting of the Ohio Association of the Friends of Hungary was held in the city hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. After a brief introductory speech by Governor Reuben Wood, the president of the association, Kossuth held the eager listeners spell-bound by a lofty eloquence, full of that patriotism and love of liberty, for which the addresses of the exiled hero were renowned. A brief address in German, following his speech in English, closed the public utterances of Kossuth in the city of Columbus.

OBSEQUIES OF HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay, one of the greatest of American orators and statesmen, departed this life, at the capital of the United States, on the twenty-ninth of June, 1852. After lying in state in the senate chamber at Washington, the remains of the honored dead, in charge of the United States senate committee, and accompanied also by a committee from the State of the late senator, were taken to Ashland, henceforth a shrine to those who would do homage to departed greatness. The cortege accompanying Mr. Clay's remains arrived at Columbus on Wednesday evening, July 7th. It was met at the depot by a committee of arrangements, and a procession was formed in the following order: The remains, received by the joint committees, was transferred to the hearse, which was preceded by the fire companies, and flanked on either side by the Morgan volunteers. Then followed the committee on arrangements as pall-bearers, United States senate committee, the Kentucky and Cincinnati committees, commitees from towns and cities, the city council and citizens—all in carriages. The procession moved down High street to the Neil house, where the remains were deposited for the night. As the procession moved through the streets, the bells were tolled, and minute-guns were fired by the artillery. Many of the business houses were draped in black—the flags and omnibusses in the procession were trimmed with crape, as were the regalia of the different societies and orders, in attendance. At the Neil house, brief addresses were made by William Dennison, and Governor Jones, of Tennessee. On the same evening, there was a large meeting at the city hall, at which Joseph Ridgway presided, and C. T. Solis acted as secretary. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Hoge, R. P. L. Barber, from the committee of arrangements, reported a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, after appropriate speeches by A. P. Perry and William Dennison. This ended, the public proceedings in Columbus, in honor of the illustrious senator; and the next day his honored remains continued on their mournful progress toward their final resting place.

DR. KANE'S OBSEQUIES.

Dr. Elish Kent Kane, the great Arctic explorer, died at Havanna, February 16, 1857, at the early age of thirty-seven years. His remains were taken to his former home in Philadelphia. A few minutes before noon, on Friday, March 6th, intelligence was received at Columbus, that the remains of Dr. Kane would pass through this city on their way toward Philadelphia; that they would reach this place by the 11:20 Saturday night train, and remain until the departure of the Monday morning train on the Central Ohio road. A joint committee was appointed by the legislature, then in session, to make the necessary arrangements for publicly honoring the lamented dead. The Grand lodge of the masonic fraternity of Ohio was convened by order of the grand master, and a committee appointed to co-operate with other committees of arrangement. At an early hour in the evening, a meeting of citizens was held at the Neil house, and a committee selected to act on behalf of the citizens of the capital of Ohio, in conjunction with other similar committees. A joint meeting of all these committees was held at eight o'clock in the evening, when two members from each committee were delegated to proceed to Xenia, and there meet the funeral cortege from Cincinnati, accompany it to Columbus, and thence to Baltimore. Other committees were detailed to complete the arrangements for the reception and respectful care of the remains during their stay in the city, and to secure appropriate religious exercises on Sunday. The tender of services on the part of the State Fencibles, Captain Reamy, was accepted by the joint committee. At midnight the train arrived at the Columbus depot, where the committees, the State Fencibles, and a large concourse of citizens were awaiting it. The stillness of the midnight hour, the rolling of the muffled drums, as the remains were removed from the car, the tolling of the bells of the city, the solemn strains of the dead march, the display of flags at half-mast as seen by moonlight, the hushed silence of the concourse of citizens that thronged the streets, all conspired to give the scene an air of grandeur and solemnity. The solemn procession moved to the senate chamber, where due preparation had been made for its reception; and there the remains were consigned to the custody of the Columbus committees, in a very appropriate address from Charles Anderson, on behalf of the Cincinnati committee.

William Donaldson responded in behalf of the Columbus committee, accepting the sacred trust. A detachment of the military under Lieutenant Jones, was detailed as a guard of honor, which remained on duty while the remains were in the senate chamber, except when relieved by a like guard detailed from members of the masonic fraternity. The remains lay in state in the senate chamber from one, A. M., on Sunday, until nine, A. M., on Monday. By ten o'clock on Sunday morning the citizens began to fill the senate chamber, which had been judiciously arranged by Mr. Eanshaw, for the accommodation of the greatest number possible. By eleven o'clock, the spacious hall was densely crowded, so general was the desire to join in this public demonstration of honor to one who had periled his life in the interests of science. Colonel Kane, Robert P. Kane, and Dr.

Joseph R. Kane, brothers of the deceased, and Lieutenant Morton, his faithful companion in his perilous voyages, entered, and were conducted to the seats reserved for them. The religious services consisted of prayer by the Rev. Mr. Steele, of the Congregational church; music by the choir of that church; discourse by Dr. Hoge, of the First Presbyterian church, collects and benediction by Rev. Mr. La Tourette, of St. Paul's (Episcopal) church.

Notice was given that the senate chamber would be open from two to five o'clock, to afford the citizens an opportunity to pay their tribute of respect to the ashes of the honored dead. Thousands of all classes and conditions availed themselves of this opportunity. At five o'clock the doors were closed and the silence of the chamber was broken only by the tread of the guard on duty.

At nine o'clock on Monday morning, March 9th, an imposing procession accompanied the remains to the depot with solemn music, the tolling of bells, and other appropriate tokens of sorrow. A portion of the joint committee accompanied the remains to Baltimore, where, with a fitting address by Dr. S. M. Smith, of Columbus, they were delivered to the committee appointed by that city for their reception.

WATER WORKS.

Previous to 1853, the question of a water supply for the city was agitated, and in April, of that year, ex-Governor Dennison, then a member of the city council, introduced a resolution instructing the committee on general improvements, to inquire into the practicability of the establishment of a water works system. The committee consisted of John Noble, Robert Howe, Benjamin Blake, Theodore Comstock, L. Hoster, and M. P. Howlett. This committee made its report in March, 1854, and received instructions to make further surveys, of which there appears no record.

In June, 1855, Joseph Sullivant, by invitation, delivered an address before the council, on the subject of providing the city with an adequate supply of pure water.

This question was considered and brought before the council again in 1859, at which time Joseph H. Riley presented an estimate of the cost of building such works as would be necessary for this purpose, and obtained the adoption of a resolution appointing a committee to take further steps in this direction. The waters of Alum creek and the Olentangy river were examined, and there the matter rested until May, 1863, when still another committee was appointed. This committee visited several of the most important water works in the country, and reported in March, 1865, that they had obtained much valuable information, and had also caused surveys to be made, with a careful analysis of the waters of the streams near the city, all of which had been quite satisfactory.

Some time after this, another committee was formed, consisting of Luther Donaldson, Jacob Reinhard, William Naghten, E. B. Armstrong, James Patterson, Frederick Jaeger, and C. P. L. Butler, who delivered a report in the latter part of 1868, in favor of the adoption of the Holly system of water works. A contract was ratified by the council, at a regular meeting held February 7, 1870, with the Holly manufacturing company, of Lockport, New York, by which the company was to furnish the city with Holly's patent elliptical rotary pumps, with a capacity to throw six one-inch streams of water, at the same time, to a distance of one hundred and fifty feet, without interrupting the steady supply of water for domestic purposes—the pumps to have the capacity to furnish in the aggregate four million gallons of water daily for domestic purposes. The contract also called for all the necessary machinery, couplings and gearings to make the works complete, and to set the same up, finished and complete, for the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars.

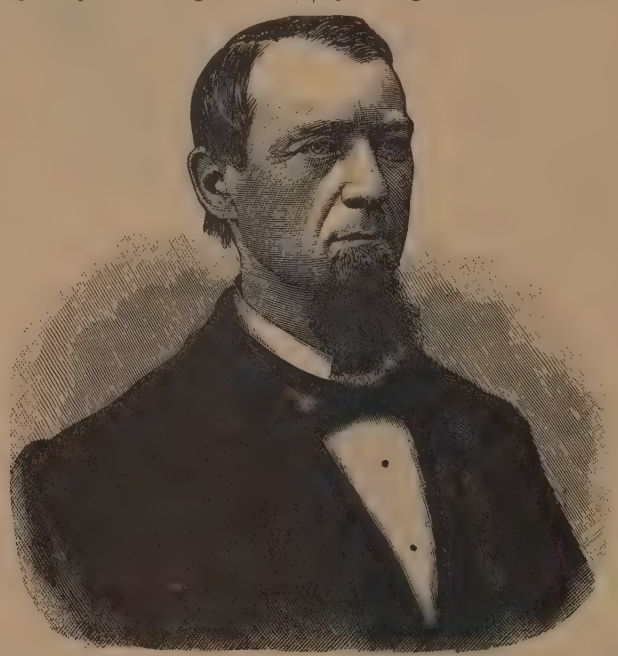
At an election held in April, 1870, William Monypeny, Richard Nevins, and Charles Ambos, were chosen trustees of the Columbus water works. They appointed J. P. Pillsbury, chief engineer of construction, and Charles M. Ridgway, superintendent of the works. The work of construction was commenced in May, 1870, and the work was vigorously prosecuted, so far, that in March, 1871, water was thrown through the hose in the State house yard. Previous to April, 1871, forty-two permits for taking water were issued by the secretary, and by the first of April, 1872, water-pipes had been laid throughout nearly the entire built up portion of the city, for use as a fire protection. There had been laid at that time, one hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and sixty-four feet, or twenty-three and thirty-four one-hundredths of a mile of cast-iron pipes, for distributing mains throughout the city. There had also been laid for small distributing mains, sixteen thousand nine hundred feet of wrought-iron pipe, varying from three-fourth of an inch to two inches in diameter, making a total of nearly twenty-seven miles of pipe.

The machinery was started on the first of May, 1871, on regular domestic supply, and since that time the engines have been kept in constant use day and night. Up to March 31, 1872, there had been issued seven hundred and seventy-two water permits, the water then used being taken from seven hundred and two hydrants, or stop-cocks. The total number of months for which water was paid, during the year ending March 31, 1872, was six thousand and ten. The average amount paid by each consumer during this time was fourteen dollars and eighty-two cents. For the two years ending March 31, 1872, the total receipts were nineteen thousand two hundred and sixteen dollars and forty-eight cents, and the net cost of the water works to that date, four hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and fifty-one cents. The total disbursements to March 31, 1879, were eight hundred and eighty-nine thousand nine nundred and twenty-eight dollars and ten cents; and the total receipts from all sources, two hundred and forty-two thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-four cents, making the net cost to that date, six hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and eight dollars and fifty-six cents.

There are now in use in the water works system, over three hundred fire hydrants, each having two outlets;

HENRY HEINMILLER.

Colonel Henry Heinmiller, chief engineer of the Columbus fire department, was born in that city June 11, 1842, and is the second son of Conrad and Elizabeth (Bottomfeldt) Heinmiller, both natives of Germany, but who were married in Columbus, to which place the elder Heinmiller emigrated about 1835. Henry received some education in the public schools of the city, but when scarcely more than thirteen began work in a book-bindery, which he entered two years afterwards as a regular apprentice. The opening of the war of the Rebellion found him still in his apprenticeship, and, in 1862, he decided to abandon it temporarily for the service of his country. On the fifth of August he enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, but was made second sergeant upon the full organization of his company in October; first or orderly sergeant six months afterwards, and received a commission October 2, 1864, as first lieutenant. His earlier service in the field was with the army of Kentucky, commanded by General Gordon Granger. Moving into Tennessee, he was captured, with the regiment, by the rebel general, John Morgan, at Hartsville, December 7, 1862, paroled four days after, and sent into the Federal lines just before the battle of Stone River. The regiment returned to Camp Chase to reorganize and await exchange, which was effected on the third of March, 1863. It was then kept on detached service at various points in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, until about the middle of October, when it joined the Second division of the Fourteenth army corps, then at Moccasin Point, in front of Lookout Mountain. With it young Heinmiller took part in the action at Mission Ridge, near Chattanooga; marched with it to the relief of Knoxville, against Longstreet, getting within sixteen miles of that place, when the relieving force was ordered back to Chattanooga, and remained there quietly in camp until the grand movement of Sherman on Atlanta began, in April, 1864. He then took part in the battles, or skirmishes, at Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Dallas Woods, Ackworth, Big Shanty, and Kenesaw Mountain, and was in the flank movement whereby Rome was captured. After Kenesaw, the regiment, which had become greatly depleted by the casualties of war, was ordered back to Chattanooga and assigned to duty as railway train guards. Lieutenant Heinmiller was in command of the train, bound for Atlanta, which was stopped near Big Shanty by the nearness of the rebel force, under General Hood, when that redoubtable fighter made his way to Sherman's rear. Lieutenant Heinmiller ran back to Allatoona pass, saving his train, and afterwards brought up reinforcements to the aid of General Corse, who was making the famous defence at the Pass. Had not the train been delayed by an accident, it is believed the relief would have arrived in time to capture a large part of the attacking force. Lieutenant Heinmiller was also in charge of the last train that entered Atlanta before that city was evacuated by General Sherman, and remained there many hours after the main body of the army had gone. He then shared the glories of the march to the sea, and the great raid through the Carolinas, taking part in the affairs at Black River, Averysboro, and Bentonville, in the last of which, the final fight of Sherman's army, March 19, 1865, he was wounded by a musket shot across the left hip—a flesh wound only, but quite enough to disable him from further service. After some time in hospitals, he returned home on furlough, and was honorably discharged under the general order of the war department, May 15, 1865.



He now re-entered the book bindery, for six months, to complete his apprenticeship, and afterwards labored as a journeyman in the bindery, until 1869, when he was elected by the people of Columbus, chief engineer of the fire department, to which the next year, under a different system, he was appointed and confirmed, retaining the place ever since by successive appointments—even now, although a Democrat, under a Republican city administration, a fact which speaks loudly in favor of the efficiency and fidelity of his service. His military experience, together with some native qualifications, give him eminent ability to organize and direct a force like that now in his charge, whose service is acknowledged to be among the very best in the country. His military excellences were also recognized in 1877, by a unanimous election to the colonelcy of the Fourteenth regiment of the Ohio national guard—which, however, he resigned after thirteen days' service, finding its duties would too seriously interfere with his more important public affairs. He is also the drill-master of the Columbus lodge of Knights of Pythias, which, by virtue of his thorough training, carried off the national prize at the competition drill in Cleveland, in 1875, and has also won four State prizes. Besides this organization, he is a prominent member of the Free and Accepted masons, and also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is now in the prime of health and vigor, and has still an eminent and useful career before him.

Colonel Heinmiller was married in Columbus, October 23, 1866, to Mrs. Adelina R. (Van Zandt) Fell, of that city. They reside in a pleasant and comfortable home, at 44 east Fulton street, in Columbus.

nearly forty miles of cast-iron pipe, from four to twenty inches in diameter; besides over ten miles of wrought-iron distributing mains, and service pipe. During the eight years that the water works have been in operation, to March 31, 1879, the pumps have raised three billion, six hundred and seventeen million, five hundred and forty-four thousand, eight hundred and thirty-three gallons of water to an average height of one hundred and sixty-six and ninety one-hundredths feet, at a total cost of one hundred and fifty-nine thousand, sixty dollars and fifty cents. There have been realized from the sale of the same, two hundred and forty-two thousand, eight hundred and nineteen dollars and fifty-four cents. The water works building is erected near the junction of the Olentangy with the Scioto river. They are now supplied with two sets of pumps, with a capacity of five million gallons each, per day, with two batteries of boilers, and all the machinery necessary for a permanent supply of water. The supply of water is obtained from a filtering gallery, a half mile in lengh, and built in 1878. This gallery is located between the two rivers, and is reached by means of a tunnel under the Olentangy. The water filters through the surface of the ground, and is received from numerous springs opening into the gallery. It is a vast filter, provided by nature, and needing but the work of man to bring it forth from its hidden source. During the present year the gallery is being extended another half mile, and when it is completed, a tower will be erected near the Scioto river, with which connection is to be made by means of valves, operated from the water works building by electricity, whereby water may be obtained if necessary.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

For many years after the first organization of Columbus, there was no paid fire department, the only dependence being placed on the hand-engines, manned by volunteers, and, in its early day, this was generally considered an adequate protection from the ravages of any ordinary fire. But, as the city increased in size and importance as the seat of the State government, and the irrepressible inventive genius of this age developed the many uses to which steam could be applied, Columbus, like other cities, wished to be supplied with the most perfect apparatus that could be obtained. The city of Cincinnati, in 1852, contracted for a steam fire engine, and put in service a paid company of firemen, and so successful and satisfactoy did this prove that, in 1853, their entire fire department was changed from hand to steam. The matter was thus brought to the attention of the city council of Columbus, and, in 1854, a committee was appointed to examine into the feasibility of providing a paid steam fire department. This committee rendered a favorable report, which, with a minority report, was printed and circulated among the citizens. The report of the committee was adopted, and it was resolved to provide steam engines, and employ a paid fire department. There was a strong tide of opposition to this project, but it was met with firmness by Luther Donaldson, chairman of the standing committee on the fire department. He took the matter in hand, faced down the opposition, and, through his exertions, Columbus was the fourth city in the country to adopt a paid steam fire department. A new ordinance regulating the fire department, was passed October 29, 1855. J. C. Kenyon was elected chief engineer, and C. M. Ridgway was elected to take charge of the new engine when it should arrive. It was manufactured in Cincinnati, and on the first trial, burst one of its steam pipes. On Friday, October 2, it arrived in Columbus, accompanied by its builder, Mr. Latta, to whom an entertainment was given, at the Neil house, in honor of its arrival. The engine was accepted by the city authorities, and was placed in the house erected for it, on Third street. The cost of the engine was six thousand dollars. During the winter of 1860–1, two additional steam fire engines were purchased from H. C. Silsby, of Seneca Falls, New York. The council selected John Miller, banker, as chief, to have charge of organizing and bringing the new department into working order. He continued as chief engineer of the department nearly three years, when he resigned. Isaac H. Marrow succeeded him from 1864 to 1868, and Wm. S. Huffman from 1868 to 1869. In 1869, Henry Heinmiller, the present chief, was elected, and has served continuously for ten years.

For a number of years previous to 1868, the locality of a fire had been designated by signals and alarm bells striking the number of a ward or district. In October, 1868, a telegraph fire alarm system was put in operation. This was greatly improved and extended in 1870 and 1871, and cost six thousand dollars. Immediately on the breaking out of a fire, the alarm is sounded from the box nearest the locality of the fire, and the engine houses are notified of the fact. The bell in the tower of the Second Presbyterian church is struck, as are the gongs at the engine houses and the water works, by which the exact locality of the fire is known. Forty-four alarm boxes are now in use. The department has been under the charge of Henry Heinmiller, chief engineer, since 1869. At the present time, there are thirty firemen under his control, who are stationed in six engine houses, and have in their care six hose reels and one hook and ladder truck for service, besides an additional truck and four steam fire engines, that can be pressed into service should occasion require. The department has eight thousand feet of hose, forty-five cisterns, and over three hundred fire hydrants, the latter supplied from the water works. The total expense for running the fire department during the year 1879, is about twenty-four thousand dollars, which includes the cost of putting in use nearly forty hydrants, besides other improvements.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

The first meeting of the Grand lodge of Ohio was held in Columbus, December 14, 1818. Subsequent meetings were held here annually, until 1828; again in 1831 until 1836; in 1845 to 1847, and from 1861 to 1865, and again in 1872. It is composed of —— lodges, each of which is entitled to three representatives in the grand lodge, making a total of — members.

Columbus Lodge, No. 30, was originally instituted at Franklinton (now included in Columbus), June 11, 1815, under the name of Ohio Lodge, No. 30. The first officers were Abner Lord, W. M.; John Kerr, S. W.; Alexander Morrison, J. W.; Lincoln Goodale, treasurer, and Joel Buttles, secretary.

Magnolia Lodge, No. 20, was organized under a dispensation granted by William B. Thrall, grand master, June 10, 1847. The charter for this lodge was granted October 20, 1847. The founders of this lodge were Bela Latham, B. F. Martin, Henry A. Field, John W. Milligan, D. T. Woodbury, James T. Donahoo, Nathaniel Marion, Harvey Fletcher, Harvey Bancroft, and William Harrison. The first officers were: Bela Latham, W. M.; B. F. Martin, S. W., and Henry A. Field, J. W.

Goodale Lodge, No. 372, received its dispensation from Thomas Sparrow, M. W. G. M., July 20, 1866. It was organized with twenty-three charter members, Monday, July 23, 1866, the officers named in the dispensation being James Williams, W. M.; William S. Phares, S. W., and Harry Tarbill, J. W. The charter was granted October 17, 1866. The lodge was named Goodale, in honor of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, for his eminent services to the craft in the early settlement of the State, and as the last survivor of Ohio Lodge, No. 30, as the oldest surviving master mason made in the county, and perhaps, in the State, and as the oldest officer of the grand lodge and grand chapter.

Ohio Chapter, No. 12, R. A. M., was chartered November 16, 1824. The first election of officers took place December 4th of the same year, as follows: Bela Latham, H. P.; Daniel Turney, K.; Joel Buttles, S.; A. J. McDowell, treasurer; James Pearce, secretary. The regular meetings are held the first Monday of each month.

Columbus Council, No. 8, R. S. S. M., was instituted by dispensation granted December 27, 1841. The following were appointed officers: Bela Latham, T. J. G. M.; Leonard Humphrey, D. I. G. M.; John W. Milligan, P. C. of Work. The council was incorporated under the general laws of the State, December 3, 1870.

Mount Vernon Commandery, No. 1, is the first organization of Knights Templar in the State. It was constituted by virtue of a letter of dispensation issued by Thomas Smith Webb, deputy grand master of the grand encampment of the United States of America, on the fourteenth day of March, 1818, to John Snow, authorizing him to assemble in Worthington a sufficient number of Knights to open a council and commandery in that town. An organization was effected the next day, March 15, 1818. The commandery worked under this dispensation three months, and received its charter giving it rank and precedence from the sixth day of June, 1819, though the charter is dated September 16, 1819. The charter officers were: John Snow, eminent commandery; Chestes Griswold, generalissimo; Roger Searle, captain general; Joseph S. Hughes, prelate; James Kilbourne, S. W.; Levi Penny, J. W.; Bejamin Gardner, treasurer; William Little, recorder. On the twenty-second of February, 1844, permission was granted by the grand commandery to hold occasional meetings in Columbus, since which time the commandery has continuously met in this city.

Humbolt Lodge, No. 476, was organized some eight or ten years since, and now has a good membership. The work is German.

Enoch Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R. met for organization April 6, 1877, under dispensation granted March 19, 1877. The first meeting held under the charter was November 2, 1877. This degree has now a membership of one hundred and twenty-one.

Franklin Council, Princess of Jerusalem, A. A. S. R. has been working under dispensation since some time in 1878. The charter has been received by the council, but has not been yet organized under it.

Columbus Chapter Rose Croix, A. A. R. R. also works under a dispensation, though the charter is now in the hands of its officers.

There are but three lodges in the State empowered to confer the ancient Scottish rites, and they are located at Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati.

St. Mark's Lodge, No. 7, (colored), was organized under a warrent granted by W. S. Watson, grand master of the grand lodge of Ohio, December 15, 1851, with the following officers: H. Johnson, W. M.; D. Jenkins, S. W.; James Evans, J. W.

Johnson Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M. (colored), was chartered October 16, 1870, and soon after was organized. Meetings are held every Monday evening.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Columbus Lodge, No. 9, was granted a charter, July 4, 1839, and was organized in the third story of Walcutt's brick building, opposite the United States hotel. A few years afterwards the lodge fitted up a hall in the Buckeye block. They used this some years, and have since occupied, for several years, a hall in the third story of the bank building on the southeast corner of High and State streets, also a hall in Platt's building, and one in Carpenter's building, until the temple was erected, in 1870, since which time they have occupied that. The charter members were: Nathan B. Kelly, James B. Thomas, William Flintham, David Bryden, and Charles A. Howle.

Central Lodge, No. 23, was organized December 2, 1843, with Alexander E. Glenn, Thomas Stitt, James Aston, David Overdier, Thomas Brown, Moses Altman, William K. Carr, and Francis La Chapelle, as charter members.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 145, was instituted February 22, of the same year. Charter members were: Frank H. Hulburd, James B. Stockton, A. B. Newburgh, George B. Comstock, Nathan B. Marple, Calvin Rennick, and Ira M. Gorton. This lodge was corporated under the State laws, June 11, 1862.

Capital Lodge, No. 334, I. O. of O. F., was instituted May 21, 1858, with Joseph Dowdall, F. R. Willson, Wm. McDonald, C. W. Smith, Geo. Markley, W. W. Cowling, J. H. McColm, John S. Ford, Wm. T. Cloud, G. Scott, F. A. Lesquereux, J. P. Syler, A. Stephens, P. T. Conrad, Thomas Arnold, L. G. Thrall, M. M. Powers, A.

Hudson, L. English, Geo. W. Gibson, Sol. C. Preston, Geo. F. O'Harra, E. C. Cloud, and Waldo B. Fay, as charter members. Regular meetings are held every Friday evening at Odd Fellows' temple. This is the largest lodge in the State at the present time. Rutherford B. Hayes, president of the United States, was a member during his first term as governor, and presided at the dedication of the new temple, in 1870.

Harmonia Lodge, No. 358, was organized May 26, 1860, with thirty-six charter members, and is at this time the largest German beneficial association in the city. Meetings are held every Saturday evening at the Odd Fellows' temple, of which this lodge is the one-sixth owner.

National Lodge, No. 509, was organized June 1, 1872, with thirty-one charter members. It meets every Friday evening, at the temple.

Junia Lodge, No. 474, was organized June 17, 1871, with twenty-two charter members. Meetings are held at the Odd Fellows' temple every Wednesday evening.

Stauring Lodge, No. 512, named in honor of James H. Stauring, who, on his death, gave his property, by will, to the order, for the benefit of the orphans of odd fellows, at the decease of his surviving sisters, was organized June 6, 1872, with twenty charter members, headed by John G. Thompson. Meetings are held at the temple every Tuesday evening.

Greiner Lodge, No. 540, was organized September 28, 1872. It is named in honor of John Greiner, deceased, who was a zealous worker for the fraternity during his life. Its regular time for meeting is every Monday evening, at the Odd Fellows' temple.

Capital Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 4, 1843, by Charles Thomas, of Cincinnati, M. W. H. P. The charter members were John T. Blain, Lucien Buttles, Thomas Stockton, John S. Hall, James Milligan, John G. Altman, H. M. Hubbard, John Huffman, Samuel T. Heffner, and William Burdett. It meets every Tuesday evening, at Odd Fellows' temple. One thousand, one hundred and thirty-seven patriarchs have been instituted in the Golden Rule since its organization. About twenty new encampments have branched from it in the surrounding cities and towns. It now numbers five hundred members.

Concordia Encampment, No. 96 (German), was instituted June 4, 1867. Its meetings are held the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at Odd Fellows' temple.

Columbus Encampment, No. 135, was instituted May 18, 1871, with a charter membership of twenty-three. It meets at Odd Fellows' temple, every Tuesday evening.

Buckeye Encampment, No. 148, was instituted March 25, 1872, with a charter membership of forty. Meetings are held at the temple every Thursday evening.

The Odd Fellows' Beneficial association was organized January 1, 1868, and was incorporated July 1, 1872, for the purpose of affording mutual protection and relief to its members. It now has eight thousand members, and a surplus fund of over sixty thousand dollars. It is represented in nearly five hundred lodges of this State.

Naomi Lodge, No. 6, daughters of Rebekah, was instituted November 22, 1879, at Odd Fellows' temple. Meeetings are held the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Odd Fellows' temple was erected in 1869 and 1870, and was dedicated May 10, 1870. Capital encampment, Columbus lodge, Central lodge, Excelsior lodge, Capital lodge and Harmonia lodge, each contributed one-sixth of the amount required to erect the building. The temple contains five halls, each of which is carpeted and thoroughly fitted up for the purposes to which they are dedicated. They are occupied every night in the week, by twenty-two different societies. The temple cost sixty-three thousand, five hundred dollars.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the State of Ohio was instituted in Columbus, July 9, 1869, by Supreme Chancellor Read. The next meeting of the grand lodge was also held in this city, the third Wednesday in January, 1870. Its records and principal office are located here, with James Dowdall as G. K. R. S.

Columbus Lodge, No. 3, K. of P., was instituted in Columbus, May 17, 1869. Meetings are held Wednesday evening of each week.

Germania Lodge, No. 4, was instituted at the same time as Columbus lodge, and meets every Tuesday evening.

Franklin Lodge, No. 5, was also instituted at the same time, but has since ceased to exist.

Oriental Lodge, No. 95, K. of P., was instituted February 26, 1876. This lodge was formed from the remnant of Franklin Lodge, No. 5, after that had ceased to exist. Meetings are held in Odd Fellows' temple.

Section No. 190, Endowment rank, K. of P., was instituted with ten charter members, as follows: F. A. Marble, president; James R. Armstrong, vice-president; J. W. Lingo, chaplain; Edward J. Dowdall, secretary and treasurer; Charles H. Lindenberg, guide; Jacob Bleile, guard; L. G. Thrall, sentinel; and Henry Lindenberg, August Kuehner, and Joseph Dowdall.

Columbus Division, No. 1, of Ohio Uniform rank, was instituted November 9, 1878, by D. B. Woodruff, supreme chancellor. This is the first division of this rank ever instituted.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Algonquin Tribe, No. 3, kindled its first council fire January 10, 1852. The charter members were C. P. L. Butler, T. G. Shaw, M. S. Hess, O. H. Shaw, and E. Hess. The tribe meets each Saturday night. It pays in case of sickness, two dollars a week to an initiate, and five dollars to a chief's degree member.

Scioto Tribe, No. 22 (German), was instituted in February, 1866. The charter members were Charles Zattman, Lorenz Anmiller, George Kaereber, Bernard Steinleim, Edward Streitber, A. Witter, Henry Barthold, and Philip Kromer. This tribe was formed of members, previously connected with Algonquin tribe, No. 3. That it might hold property in its own name, it was incorporated October 21, 1867

Olentangy Lodge, No. 65, I. O. R. M., was instituted at the wigwam in Odd Fellow's hall, April 1, 1872. The tribe started with thirty-two charter members, and twelve petitions for membership. Its meetings are held every Monday evening.

DRUIDS.

Columbus Grove, No. 10, U. A. O. D., working in the German language, was instituted June 15, 1857, with eight charter members. Regular meetings are held every Monday evening.

Capital Grove, No. 30, U. A. O. D., working in the English language, was instituted March 3, 1871, by Henry Kinney, noble grand arch of Ohio. Meetings are held at Druid's hall every Thursday evening.

Central Grove, No. 32, U. A. O. D., working in the English language, was instituted July 27, 1872, with twenty-two charter members. The following officers were installed: John G. Thompson, noble arch; F. A. Marble, vice arch; L. G. Thrall, secretary; G. S. Brooks, treasurer, and R. Reynolds, inside guardian.

Franklin Arch Chapter, No. 2, U. A. O. D., was instituted August 9, 1862, with sixteen charter members. Work is done in the German language. Meetings of the chapter are held every second and fourth Wednesday in the month.

Columbus Supreme Arch Chapter, No. 10, U. A. O. D., was instituted November 29, 1871. This chapter works in the English language, and meets twice in each month.

MISCELLANEOUS LODGES.

Capital Lodge, No. 132, A. J. O. K. S. B. (Hebrew), was organized in the summer of 1875, with fifteen members. Meetings are held in Odd Fellow's temple, the first and third Sundays of each month. The present membership of this lodge is about thirty.

Crystal Lodge, No. 1238, Knights of Honor, was organized October 31, 1878. An attempt had been made to organize a lodge of this order here sometime previous to this date, but it failed. This lodge was formed with thirty-two charter members, and now has a membership of forty-two. Meetings are held in Odd Fellow's temple the first and third Thursdays of each month.

The Arbeiter Verein society was organized in 1849, as Industrial Lodge, No. 11, and was composed entirely of mechanics. After the commencement of the war it ceased to exist. The organization known as the Arbeiter Verein was formed some years later. Its object is the elevation and protection of the working class, and its motto is: "United we are victorious—separated we must surrender; union makes strength; science is power, as labor is the orgin of all wealth."

Zion Lodge, No. 62, independent order of Bne Berith, was instituted August 20, 1865, with seventeen charter members. Its object is benevolence. Connected with the organization is a mutual endowment fund, to which each member pays the sum of two dollars on the death of any member.

Capital Lodge, No. 167, Knights of St. Crispin, was organized February 20, 1866. It is composed entirely of boot and shoemakers, and its object is the protection of labor. Meetings are held the first and third Mondays of each month.

Court Forest, No. 6, Independent Order of Foresters, was chartered October 15, 1875, and was organized in Odd Fellows' temple, where its meetings are held. It has a membership, at the present time, of about one hundred.

Capital Council, No. 87, Royal Arcanum, was organized the sixth of May, 1878, with twenty-seven charter members.

Capital Lodge, Ancient Order of Workmen, was organized several years since. Franklin lodge, of the same order, was organized in 1878. These are both mutual benefit societies.

Teutonia Lodge, No. 394, D. O. H. (German) [Harugari], was organized in Odd Fellows' temple, in 1877, with sixty-six members. Meetings are held each Tuesday evening.

Franklin County grange was organized by delegates from various township granges in the county, November 2, 1874. In 1878, the organization was merged into Pomona grange, by which name it is now known.

Ancient Order Knights of the Mystic Chain was organized in the fall of 1875, with some twelve charter members. There are now two lodges of this order in Columbus.

The Independent Order of Good Templars has a lodge doing active work in Columbus. Several lodges have been organized at various times, but have eventually ceased to exist.

The Theodore Parker lodge of the American Protestant association was organized May 25, 1866. Its object is to "preserve the liberty of conscience in connection with the support of its members."

Olentangy council, Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted August 1, 1872. Meetings are held every Tuesday evening.

Energy Council, No. 8, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was instituted October 7, 1872, in Good Templar's hall.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In all departments of human enterprise the outward expression will in time come to correspond with the inward life or appreciation. In that State, or society, where wealth is not more lavished upon social luxury than upon those institutions which have for their aim the elevation of the people morally and intellectually, we may safely look for a commonwealth in which all truly wise parents will gladly place their children. To a stranger in her midst, who is weighing these serious considerations, Columbus may, with pride, and without boasting, say: "Look at my churches and my schools." Shall we essay to honor the men who year after year have helped, by wise counsel and wiser action, to uprear these structures—dedicated to religion and learning? Lo! their works praise them. Tower, and spire, and firm foundation stone, are mute but eloquent eulogists. This, without doubt, is now, and will continue to be, one of the chief elements which conduce to her rapid growth. Her means of education are the exponents of a high degree of

mental and moral culture, which cannot fail to attract as residents, a most desirable class of citizens.

The facts embodied in the following brief sketch, such only as could find place in a county history, are gleaned from elaborate tabulated reports, embracing the history of the public schools of the city.

The first public school in Columbus was opened when the town plat, with a part of Montgomery township, composed a single school district. The first meeting for the choice of directors was held November 21, 1826, in the Presbyterian church, on Front street, at which Orris Parish was chairman, and William T. Martin, secretary. The directors chosen were: Dr. P. Sisson, Rev. C. Hinkle, and Wm. T. Martin. A school was soon afterwards opened, of which a Mr. Smith was the teacher. The school fund, for several years, sufficed only to keep up a school for one quarter in each year. John Warner, Christian Heyl, and William St. Clair were chosen directors in 1830, and Wm. McElvain, Horton Howard, and Nathaniel McLean, in 1831. The name of J. M. C. Hasseltine is mentioned as first employed as a teacher, in 1832. In 1830, a public meeting authorized the opening of two schools, one to be taught by a male teacher, for the more advanced pupils, the other by a female teacher. At this time there were no public school-houses, the schools being held in rented rooms.

Previous to the year 1845, very little attention was paid to the common, or public, schools. The children of the more prosperous and influential citizens were taught in private schools. The passage of a law was obtained, on the third of February, 1845, by which the management of the public schools was committed to the board of education of Columbus, to consist of six directors. Under the same law, the city council was empowered to appoint a board of three examiners, for the examination of applicants for the position of teachers in the public schools of the city.

A tax of eight thousand dollars, for the erection of school-houses, was voted, in 1846. Three brick buildings, of six rooms each, were erected, in which the schools were opened, July 21, 1847. About this time, the board of education appointed a superintendent, to whom was intrusted the general direction of the course of study and instruction in the schools. A German school-building was erected in 1852, and the high-school building the year following. The board of education, in their report of July, 1853, made the following statement of the cost of school buildings then erected, exclusive of the sites: "Central building for the high school, sixty by seventy feet, three stories above the basement, fifteen thousand dollars; three houses, erected in 1846, one hundred and eighty-seven by twenty-four feet, twelve thousand dollars; German school house, seventy by thirty-two feet, three thousand dollars."

The following statistics will give a definite idea of the increase of the population, and consequent growth of the schools: In 1852, the number of pupils enrolled was two thousand, two hundred, and the number of teachers employed twenty-three. In 1872, the number of pupils enrolled was five thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight, and the number of teachers one hundred and five. In 1878, the number of pupils receiving instruction was eight thousand, nine hundred and seventy-four, and of teachers employed one hundred and forty-four. The value of school buildings, exclusive of sites, in 1852 was thirty thousand dollars, and the total value of school property in 1878 was six hundred and one thousand, nine hundred and fourteen dollars. The number of school buildings in 1852 was five, and in 1878 they numbered twenty-five. The whole amount paid for instruction in 1878 was one hundred thousand, nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars, and the whole expense of the public schools for that year was one hundred and sixty-four thousand, seven hundred and nine dollars. Prior to the year 1871, the schools had been under the general management of one superintendent and seven male principals, the latter having the special charge of the schools in their respective districts. It was the opinion of members of the board, that the schools could be more economically conducted, without marring their efficiency, by substituting women as principals. At a regular meeting of the board, held July 12, 1871, the committee on salaries made a report which, being adopted, led to a reorganization of the schools in accordance with the suggestions of the report. The city was divided into three school departments, each having one male principal, the sub-districts in each department being under the charge of female principals. The superintendent, at the close of the first year under the new regime, reported that the experiment of putting women at the head of all the schools below the high school had proved a success. The competency of the lady principals to teach and govern, and their devotion to the work, had kept the schools in good order and a high state of efficiency. At the same time, a new classification of the schools was adopted, together with a new course of study. The principal feature in the new course was the introduction in the grammar-school grades of natural science, instead of the disconnected lessons upon every variety of subjects, known as object lessons. The teachers, almost universally, reported deep interest on the part of the pupils, and there was no subject upon which their average standing, at the last autumnal examination, was so high.

Too much cannot be said in commendation of the wise forethought which has characterized the action of the successive boards of education. The gratifying results of their large-hearted estimate of the grave interests committed to their care, meet us at every turn. The well-chosen site, the attractive and commodious edifice, the ample and neatly enclosed grounds, are only the fair complement of unstinted provision for thorough mental, moral, and esthetic culture. Limited space forbids a minute description of any of these structures, which may well be the pride of the citizens of Columbus. The high-school building, on one of the finest streets of the city, is, doubtless, one of the best school buildings in the United States, and one of the chief architectural ornaments of the city. It is Romanesque in style, built of brick, with cut Waverly stone dressings, galvanized

iron cornices, and slate roof. The main building is one hundred feet long by sixty broad, with a central transept twenty feet wide, projecting twelve feet. A beautiful tower at the northwest corner rises one hundred and fifty feet above the pavement. There was a capacity in the building as first constructed, for over three hundred pupils. In 1866 an extension was added to the building at a cost of about twenty-five thousand dollars, making its present capacity six hundred. The last official report, that of 1878, gives the number of pupils registered in the high school as four hundred and forty-eight, and the number receiving the honors of graduation at the last commencement, as seventy-two. In this connection, it would be difficult to find more fitting words with which to close this imperfect sketch than these, taken from the report of the committee on building, embodied in the annual report of the board of education for 1878.

"Beautiful surroundings will tend to refine an ennoble the lives of those who are gathered here for instruction. The school-house should be the second home of childhood—let it be in the midst of spacious and ornamented grounds, an object of beauty and delight, so that the very sight of it will create emotions of pleasure, and at the same time, satisfy that love for the beautiful and harmonious, which is universally inherent in the human mind."

COLUMBUS TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, NUMBER FIVE.

The first typographical society of Columbus was organized about the year 1831, and incorporated by an act of the legislature passed February 25, 1834. The incorporators were: Patrick G. Hawe, Jason Case, William C. Morrow, James Mead, Thomas R. Raymond, Peter G. Bartholomew, Charles L. Murray, David B. Espy, James H. Patterson, Benjamin J. Gray, T. T. Sarchet, J. B. Halsey, Alex. E. Glenn, Theodore Langpre, Jonathan Phillips, Isaac Walton, Mathias Birck, and Samuel Martin. The object of the society, as set forth in the second section of the act, was "to afford relief to deserving indigent members, their widows and orphans; and to preserve the honor of the profession, by the adoption of such measures as shall to them appear neccessary for the encouragement of industry, sobriety, good order and morality among its members."

This society continued in existence about twenty-five years, when it disbanded and was reorganized with the title given above, under a charter received from the National typographical union; the charter members being: Thomas Wetzler, William H. Paul, R. S. McEwen, J. K. Parshall, James F. Turney, William R. Ramsey, A. G. Reynolds, and J. T. Hayes. The object of the association, as embodied in its present constitution, are "the maintenance of a fair rate of wages, the encouragement of good workmen, and the employment of every means which may tend to the mental improvement and elevation of printing in the social scale of life."

The present officers are as follows: Ed. P. Rollins, president; Wm. F. Poland, vice-president; C. C. Pell, recording and corresponding secretary; John A. Shields, financial secretary; John Pausch, treasurer; H. H. Doren, librarian; and Frank J. Turney, guardian. There are eighty-nine active members; nine apprentice members; twenty-three admitted by card; two expelled for "ratting," (*i. e.*, working at rates below those prescribed by the union). The union has a library of several hundred volumes. Its meetings are held the first Saturday in every month.

THE TYNDALL ASSOCIATION.

The society bearing this name was organized in February, 1870. At its first meeting, George H. Twiss acted as president. The following statement of subjects discussed before the association, either in writing or orally, during the first two or three months of its existence, will show, fully, its general purpose and practical operations: The spectroscope, and spectrum analysis; ocean currents; sensitive and singing flames; climate, and its changes in the past; Homœopathy, and its principles; the Darwinian theory; decrease of the number and intensity of thunder storms by the increase of the number and extent of railroads; cause of the southern projection of the continents; cause of the explosion of steam-boilers, etc. The association recognizes three classes of members: First, active members, who pay an initiation fee, and furnish papers of a scientific character; second, contributing members, residents of Columbus, who pay an annual installment of five dollars; third, corresponding members, consisting of eminent scientific men throughout the country, who contribute original articles, written and published by themselves. Since its organization, the association has purchased a set of meteorological instruments, at a cost of one hundred and sixty dollars. It has, also, a handsome binocular microscope, imported from London, and costing two hundred and fifty dollars. By a resolution of the city council, two rooms on the fourth floor of the city hall building were appropriated to the use of the association, and have been very appropriately fitted up by the society. It is the practice of the association to arrange, during each lecture season, for a course, or courses, of popular lectures, by prominent scientists. Lectures are also given, under the auspices of the society, by men of science at home. The intention, at first entertained, of establishing a communication with the weather-signal office at the Smithsonian Institution, was abandoned, and the valuable instruments belonging to the society have been transferred to the State university. The following are the present officers of the society: A. G. Farr, president; W. H. Jennings, vice-president; C. C. Howard, secretary; D. E. Williams, corresponding secretary; Martin Hensel, treasurer; D. E. Williams, librarian; J. J. Janney, trustee; A. H. Tuttle, D. H. Towne, I. F. Stidham, R. W. McFarland, and H. N. P. Dole, standing committee.

CAPITAL UNIVERSITY.

This institution was chartered by an act of the legislature, passed March 7, 1850. It had its origin in the necessity felt, to provide increased facilities for the education of young men seeking the ministry. The German Evangelical Lutheran seminary, which it intended to supplement, had been established for twenty years, and though existing under a distinct charter, became virtually the theological department of the university.

Both schools occupied, in 1850, the Covert school property, on Town street, and remained until removed

LOUIS LINDEMANN.

Louis (christened Peter Ludwig) Lindemann is one of the oldest German residents of Columbus. He is a native of Zweibrucken, in the Rheinkreis, Bavaria, son of a grocer of that city, and born August 14, 1818. He received an elementary education in the Bavarian public schools, and took a short course in English after his arrival in this country. At the early age of eighteen he pushed out for himself, and deciding to emigrate to America, he reached Columbus in the fall of 1837. Here he met a second cousin, Mr. Peter Ambos, also for many years an active business man in Columbus, who had preceded him to this country by about five years, and was engaged in the manufacture of confectionery, in a shop on south High street.

His relative, young Lindemann, took service under him for four years as apprentice, after which he was received into partnership. They remained associated in business for some years, when Mr. Ambos retired, and Mr. Lindemann took, as partner, Mr. Ritze Glock, the firm name being Lindemann & Company. He was also connected in the same business, some time after, with a Mr. Stevenson, occupying the building Nos. 55 and 57 South High street, opposite the State house, now used for similar business by Messrs. Ruhl, Corbett & Company.

About seven years ago (1872) Mr. Lindemann finally retired, and has since engaged himself solely with the management of his handsome estate and the care of his spacious mansion and grounds on south High street, near the city limits, where he resides with a married sister, Mrs. Magdalene Klie. He has never been married, never sought or held public office, or joined any beneficiary or other societies, except the Independent Protestant (German) church, of which he is a member. In politics he was formerly a Democrat, but for many years has voted generally with the Republican party, though still retaining independence of thought and action.

CHRISTIAN ENGEROFF,

one of the most prominent citizens of Columbus, of German blood, is a native of Guntersblum, Groesherzogdhum, Hessen Dermstadt, and dates his earthly career from 1832. His father died when Christian was but eight years old; his mother survived until 1856, dying at the old home in the Fatherland, on the same day, November 23d, when her distant son's eldest child, John Albert, was born into the world. Young Engeroff attended school from six to fourteen years of age, and was then bound, for three years, as an apprentice to the turning trade. At the end of his term, although not yet arrived at his majority, he set out to make his own fame and fortune. September 4, 1852, he left his native land to find a home in the new world. He reached New York on the thirteenth of October, following, and arrived in Columbus soon after. Here he found employment at once in the exercise of his trade, and engaged in it until 1861, when he was called to the charge of the chair factory in the Ohio penitentiary, at that time managed by Messrs. Brotherlin, Halm & Stage. This firm he served until its dissolution, in 1865, when he became foreman of the large furniture factory in Columbus, owned by Messrs. Halm, Bellows, & Butler. This responsible position he has held continuously to this date (December, 1879), a fact which speaks volumes in favor of his mechanical skill, fidelity, and ability to manage large bodies of men, and of the pleasant relations long maintained between employers and employed. In 1874, his fellow-citizens, of the eleventh ward, elected Mr. Engeroff a member of the board of education of the city of Columbus, which position he now holds, to the general acceptance and approbation of his constituents. His term expires next year. He was, also, in June of the present year, a nominee, upon the Democratic ticket, for the post of county infirmary director, and at the ensuing October election was voted in by a large majority, the second largest upon the entire ticket chosen. He is still in the full vigor of his manly prime, and other positions of honor and trust doubtless await him in the near future. On Christmas eve, 1855, Mr. Engeroff was married to Miss Philena Fell, a young Buckeye lady, also of Columbus. Their union has been blessed by six children, of whom five are still living—two daughters and three sons. The family resides in a pleasant home on west Court street, Columbus.

into the university edifice. The lot on north High street, east of Goodale park, on which the college edifice stood, was donated by D. L. Goodale. The building was dedicated on the fourteenth of September, 1853, when addresses were delivered by William H. Seward, and Rev. Dr. Stohlman, of New York. The university organization includes the preparatory or grammar school, the collegiate and theological departments.

At a meeting, in this city, of the joint synod of the Lutheran church of Ohio, in 1873, it was decided to dispose of the university and grounds, and accept the generous proposition of Frederick Michael, esq., which was to donate ten acres, in a square on East Friend street, for the university proper, and five acres of ground, in one acre lots, surrounding the square, for professors' residences; and to raise five thousand dollars toward the building of a ten thousand dollar church, to be built opposite the university square. The first president of the university was Rev. W. M. Reynolds, D. D., who was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Spielman, and the latter, about the year 1857, by Rev. W. F. Lehman, who was the incumbent at the time the institution was removed. As its present location is beyond the city limits, its subsequent history will be found in connection with that of Marion township.

We append a brief history of the theological seminary, now merged in the university.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SEMINARY.

The institution of learning, bearing the above name, was founded in 1830. Its first location was on a lot containing ten acres of ground, in the south part of the city. This site and the buildings thereon were sold to Peter Hayden, and the Covert school property, on Town street, purchased for the use of the seminary and of Capital university, which had just been organized. After the erection of the university building, on north High street, the seminary became one of the departments of that institution.

The seminary is under the general supervision of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio and adjacent States, and under the special control of a board of directors. A large proportion of the ministers of the Lutheran church in Ohio, and the borders of adjoining States, were prepared for the ministry at this institution. Its course embraces a series of lectures in exegetical, historical, systematic and practical theology.

BOARD OF TRADE OF COLUMBUS.

The board of trade of the city of Columbus, dates back only to the beginning of the present decade. A communication (over the well-known initials, J. H. S.) appeared in the leading papers of the city, on the sixth of November, 1872, stating that a call had been made, signed by many citizens, for a meeting at the board of trade room, in the city hall building, for the purpose of organizing an association, such as was contemplated by the municipal authorities, in the construction of that apartment. The writer of the article, after stating that such associations had been found of great advantage in other cities, in the advancement of their general interests, summarized with great ability the resources of Columbus: in her position in the midst of beds of coal and iron; in the wealth and enterprise of her citizens; in her facilities for manufacturing and commercial enterprises; and in her railroad connections with all portions of the country —resources which, rightly employed, would not fail to make Columbus rich and prosperous. On the other hand, the danger was pointed out of neglecting to seize upon these advantages, until more enterprising rivals should turn the tide of prosperity, which might have enriched Columbus, into other channels. United action was needed to make these great resources in the highest degree productive, and this could not be secured without organization—in short, without a board of trade, of which manufacturers, merchants, bankers, business men, professional men, and the citizens should become members, and assist in the advancement of all interests which affect the public good. This very able article closed with this statement of the primary object of a board of trade: "To collect, record, and diffuse special, as well as general, statistical information respecting manufacturing, commercial, and financial interests, and especially to guard and develop manufacturing, and other industrial resources. The public mind was evidently prepared for this movement, as, pursuant to the call, which had been sighed by nearly two hundred leading names and firms, a large meeting was held at the place appointed. The meeting was called to order by Jacob H. Studer, the author of the communication above quoted, on whose motion John L. Gill, the oldest and largest manufacturer in Columbus, was made temporary chairman, and Mr. Studer acted as temporary secretary. The following prominent business men were appointed to draft a certificate of incorporation, and a constitution and by-laws: Messrs. David W. Brooks, S. S. Rickley, T. Ewing Miller, C. P. L. Butler, and R. C. Hoffman.

By request, ex-Governor Dennison delivered an extempore speech, setting forth, in very forcible language, the urgent demand for such an association as was proposed, and its claims upon the citizens of Columbus. At the close of this very able address, the committee presented to the meeting a form of certificate of incorporation. embodying the following summary:

"The objects of said association are to promote integrity and good faith, and just and equitable principles of business; to discover and arrest abuses; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to acquire, preserve, and disseminate valuable business statistics and information; to prevent, or adjust, controversies and misunderstandings which may arise between persons engaged in trade; and, generally, to foster, protect, and advance the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city, in conformity with an act of the general assembly of the State of Ohio, entitled, 'an act to authorize the incorporation of boards of trade and chambers of commerce,' passed April 3, A. D., 1866."

The committe on constitution and by-laws were, on motion of Governor Dennison, instructed to insert in the by-laws a provision prohibiting the organization from contracting one dollar of debt, for any purpose whatever. At an adjourned meeting on the evening of November 14th, on motion of J. H. Studer, T. Ewing Miller, representing the largest mercantile firm in the city, was called to the chair. Mr. Brooks, from the committee, reported

a constitution and by-laws, which were amended and adopted. The following committee, of six, was appointed to nominate candidates, for officers of the board: B. S. Brown, W. G. Deshler, R. C. Hoffman, Alexander Huston, D. W. Brooks, and E. T. Mithoff. This committee reported to the third meeting, held November 21st, the following names being proposed: For president, John L. Gill; vice-presidents, T. Ewing Miller, Theodore Comstock, E. L. Hinman, D. S. Gray, W. B. Brooks, and H. Mithoff. secretary, H. M. Failing; treasurer; Joseph Falkenbach. The report was accepted, and the nominations confirmed. The following are the first committees of the board of trade of Columbus: On inspection—William Monypeny, William B. Hayden, Y. Anderson, W. L. Hughes, Frank Hickox; on reference—John Greenleaf, Isaac Eberly, P. W. Huntington; on appeals—David W. Brooks, M. A. Daugherty, J. M. Westwater, Theodore H. Butler, L. Hoster; floor committee—Geo. W. Sinks, H. Brown, Charles L. Osborn.

The board is, at present (November, 1879), in a quiescent state, keeping up its organization, with occasional meetings, but not seeing, just now, how it can further the public good, or accelerate the tide of returning prosperity, by putting its hand to any public enterprise. Having secured (as, by its timely action, it undoubtedly did,) the construction of the Scioto Valley railroad, one of the most important thoroughfares leading to the city, it is resting for a while upon its laurels, waiting for the further developments of business. The present officers of the board are as follows: S. S. Rickly, president; C. P. L. Butler, D. S. Gray, Joseph Falkenbach, J. M. Westwater, J. B. Hall, vice-presidents; Jacob Reinhard, secretary and treasurer.

THE CITY HALL.

This beautiful and imposing edifice, which stands on State street, nearly opposite to the south front of the State house, presents, in its highly ornamented facade, a striking contrast to the severe, classic simplicity of the latter building. Its architecture is modern Gothic, but its style of ornamentation follows no scientific rule or model, but is an original composition of its architect. The building is one hundred and eighty-seven feet six inches long, by eighty feet in width, and ninety-eight feet in height from the ground to the roof. The front has an altitude of one hundred and forty feet, from the ground to the top of the tower, and is composed of Amherst stone of a dark cream color, very agreeable to the eye.

On the west side of the building are several entrances, affording free access to the several apartments designed for the post-office, which is situated on the right. But the main entrance is at the north side, beneath seven Gothic archways, supported by eight massive pillars, angular and irregular in shape, but elaborately ornamented with architectural mouldings. These arches extend up only to the second floor, and the space between them and the front entrances to the building constitutes a fine portico, about ten feet in width, which would be much more striking if its floor was elevated a few feet above the sidewalk. The three central archways are surmounted by a balcony; and the upper tiers of windows are of the Gothic style, corresponding to the archways.

The portion of the building assigned to the different apartments of the post-office, is ninety-eight feet long by twenty-two wide, and has a fire-proof room in the rear, thirty feet by twenty. On the opposite side of the central lobby is the library-room, one hundred and ten feet long by twenty-six feet wide. In the rear is the apartment used by the board of trade, fifty-eight feet long and forty feet wide. Between this and the other apartments of the first floor is a lobby, running east and west, on both sides of which are stairways leading to the upper stories. The grand stairway ascends from the main entrance, where it branches off to the right and left, ascending to the corridor and the public hall. On the second floor, another central hallway extends through the building, leading to the council chamber. On both sides of the central lobby of the second floor, are various rooms for the use of city officers and committees. Those on the east side are twenty by twenty-four feet, and those on the west are twenty by twenty-nine feet.

The council chamber is fifty-nine feet long, by forty wide, and twenty-seven feet high. It is magnificently furnished. The walls are frescoed in water colors; and the floor, within the bar, is covered with a carpet of brilliant colors. Each member of the council is provided with a desk and a chair; and, in the lobby, chairs are provided for spectators. Sofas are placed on the inside of the bar. The chamber is brilliantly lighted by three chandeliers, having, in all, twenty-four burners. The president's stand is on the west side of the apartment, and in front of it are the clerk's and reporter's desks. The walls of the room are ornamented with the portraits of prominent men—several of them citizens of Columbus. Directly back of the president's stand is the portrait of Dr. Lincoln Goodale, and on the south wall are the portraits of Luther Donaldson, Colonel John Noble, and R. W. McCoy. On the north wall are those of Grafton Douty, Abraham Lincoln, and Colonel P. H. Olmstead. A portrait of Washington occupies a place on the western wall.

In the third story is the public hall, one hundred and forty feet long, by seventy-four feet wide, and fifty-three feet high. It will seat about three thousand people. The stage is at the south end of the hall, and is forty-five feet wide, and thirty feet deep. The hall is lighted by five chandeliers, the central one having sixty burners, and the others thirty each. The inclined gallery at the north end will seat five hundred persons.

There is another apartment in the third story, directly over the council chamber, and corresponding with it in size. It is not at present appropriated to any special use. The building is warmed by steam, generated in the basement, and contains about two thousand five hundred feet of hot air ducts, and about the same length of pipes for ventilation.

The work on the City hall was begun in May, 1869—occupying about three years' time, and costing one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. The architect was R. T. Brooks; the superintendent of the work, Jacob Boswell; the contractors, Messrs. Hall, Lawson, and

Fornoff, and the sub-contractors for cut-stone work, Messrs. William Fish & Sons. Luther Donaldson, president of the city council, was chairman of the committee who had the erection of the building in charge. He took a deep interest in the work, and gratuitously bestowed upon it unremitting care and attention, that the structure might be complete in every respect, at the least possible cost.

The grand opening of the hall to public use took place on the evening of March 28, 1872. The building was thronged by thousands of our citizens, whose admiration and delight were unbounded, as they viewed the noble structure and promenaded through its spacious and well-arranged interior. The festivities of the evening were on a large scale; and the event will long be remembered as one of the most interesting in the history of Columbus.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In January, 1872, an ordinance was passed by the city council establishing a public library and reading room. The ordinance provided that this institution should be under the control of seven trustees, who were to serve without compensation, to appoint their own president, secretary and treasurer, and such other officers and assistants as they may deem necessary, and to fix their compensation. They were also authorized to establish such by-laws and regulations for the government of the library and the preservation of its books and other property as they might deem proper. The mayor, the president of the city council, and the president of the board of education, are ex-officio members of the board of trustees. The council elected, on the twelfth of February, 1872, Otto Dressel and W. B. Hayden, to serve for one year, and John W. Andrews and A. S. Glenn, to serve for two years. The board, thus elected, met and organized February 19, 1872, by electing John W. Andrews, president; Otto Dressel, secretary; and Alexander S. Glenn, treasurer. By-laws were adopted for the government of the board and the regulation of the library and reading room. Any resident of the city has access to the library and reading room free of charge, and residents over fifteen years of age can take out books.

It is necessary here to give a brief history of an organization which preceded that which we have been considering. The Columbus Atheneum, a voluntary association formed in 1853, for the purpose of maintaining a library and reading room, after acquiring a library of about fifteen hundred volumes, had been compelled to close its labors for lack of the patronage necessary to its support. Their books had been boxed and stored for several years previous to the establishment of the public library. The three surviving directors of the Atheneum, Jos. Hutcheson, J. J. Janney, and W. E. Ide, united in transferring these books to the newly organized board of trustees, and they were accordingly placed in the room assigned by the city council, for the use of the public library, in the new city hall. Through the exertions of Luther Donaldson, esq., about three thousand dollars were raised and expended in fitting up the library room in this very desirable location.

The books in the library at its opening were all donated—from the Atheneum library, twelve hundred volumes; from the High school library, three hundred and fifty-eight volumes; and from the horticultural society, thirty-three volumes. By authority given in the municipal code, the council has caused a library tax to be levied upon all taxable property of the corporation, which yields an annual library fund of two thousand dollars, thus providing for its perpetuity and the gradual increase of the number of its volumes.

The following items are gleaned from the report of the librarian, dated March 31, 1879, and are, alike, creditable to the trustees, the librarian, and the reading public: The leading newspapers and other periodicals of this country, and many of foreign countries, may be found upon the convenient stands of the library reading-room. There are twenty-six dailies, including the five published in this city, and one from St. Louis in the German language. There are thirty-nine weeklies, seven from this city—five in the German language, one in French, and one in Welsh. Of this number, ten are religious periodicals. There are fifteen monthly magazines—the choicest among American monthlies, and also a number from abroad, four of them being in the German language. All the papers of this city, secular and religious, are furnished without cost. The expense of renewing the periodicals for the year is three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-six cents. The catalogue of the Public library shows four thousand three hundred and sixty-eight volumes. Of these, about nine hundred volumes were obtained from a circulating library, which existed for several years, and was discontinued about the year 1877. There are, besides eight volumes of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, which it is proposed to complete, and about thirty volumes at the bindery, not registered. The number donated during the year, one hundred and forty-six. Forty-five of this number are public documents, from Senator Thurman and General J. Mitchell. Twenty large engravings, representing the most beautiful and costly public buildings of the country, were placed in the library by General Mitchell, and are certainly very appropriate decorations for its walls. In the public school department of the library, four thousand two hundred and forty-nine volumes are registered, the amount expended by the school board in the purchase of books during the year, being two thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and forty-three cents. The Deshler Alcove registers eight hundred and thirteen volumes; the Noble Alcove, two hundred and nineteen, and the Hubbard, one hundred and sixty-two, making an aggregate of nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-four volumes. The number of issues from the entire library during the year is forty-five thousand three hundred and sixty-eight, an increase of seven thousand three hundred and twenty-six over the issues of last year. It is to be noticed also, as a very gratifying evidence of the good work being done by the Public library, that though the greater part of the readers do still ask for novels, the class reading books of intrinsic value is daily increasing, and among novel readers, there is a growing demand for the higher

grade of light literature—the productions of the standard English and American authors.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL—NOW COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Action having been taken in congress looking towards the establishment of another United States arsenal, a joint resolution was adopted by the Ohio legislature, April 27, 1862, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives in congress to use all honorable means to secure the location of the contemplated armory at some suitable place in the state of Ohio. A memorial was also sent to congress at the same session, signed by W. B. Hubbard, Samuel Galloway, John S. Hall, Wm. G. Deshler, Walstein Failing, and Peter Ambos, a committee on behalf of the citizens, and by A. B. Buttles, Horace Wilson, and Luther Donaldson, a committee on behalf of the city council, setting forth the advantages of Columbus as a location for an arsenal. These efforts resulted in an appropriation by congress, for the establishment of the arsenal at Columbus. An act was passed by the legislature, at the following session, March 21, 1863, giving the United States jurisdiction over the lands that had been, or might be, purchased in the county of Franklin for the erection of a national arsenal, for the deposit and repair of arms and other munitions of war.

General Buckingham, acting for the war department, selected a site for the arsenal in the northeast part of the city, on the tract known as "Neil's woods"; and, on the seventeenth of February, 1863, prior to the passage of the above act, had purchased from Robert Neil, seventy-seven and three-fourths acres, lying in nearly a square form, for the sum of one hundred and twelve thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars.

The buildings were located September 3, 1863, and their construction commenced in October following, under the direction of Captain T. C. Bradford. The architect was, at first, J. O. Sawyer, who was succeeded by N. B. Kelley. The main building and the magazine were completed in August, 1865, and the reception of military stores from eastern arsenals was at once commenced. The other buildings were completed before the close of the year. All of the structures are of brick, with substantial stone foundations, and admirably adapted to the purpose of their construction. The buildings are grouped around a square, in the centre of which is the office, the main building being on the south and in front of it.

The following is an enumeration of the different structures, with a brief description of the two principal ones: The main building is two stories high, one hundred and eighty by sixty feet, with a tower thirty-four feet square, and five stories high. This building is used for the storage of arms and accoutrements, the tower containing the stairway and hoisting apparatus. Artillery store house—two stories high, two hundred and one by fifty-one feet, used for storing artillery carriages and harness. Central office, barracks, guard-house, magazine, officers' quarters, No. 1, officers' quarters, No. 2, stable, workshop.

The arsenal is situated on elevated ground, and commands a fine view of the city and surrounding country. The grounds are handsomely laid out in walks and drives, and are interspersed with forest trees and shrubbery. Several acres of the domain are allotted to pasturage and gardening. The value of the arsenal grounds and buildings, in 1872, was estimated at four hundred and forty-two thousand, four hundred and twenty-two dollars.

The several commandants, while the post was continued as an arsenal, were as follows: J. W. Todd, captain of ordnance, took command September 3, 1863, and was relieved on the third of December ensuing by George B. Wright, colonel and military store-keeper, who resigned, February 10, 1864, and was succeeded by T. C. Bradford, captain of ordnance; relieved July 13, 1869, by Theodore Edson, major of ordnance; relieved July 30, 1869, by E. Penrose Jones, captain and ordnance store-keeper; relieved November 19, 1869, by John McNutt, major of ordnance—Captain Jones continuing as ordinance store-keeper.

By an order from the war department, issued September 24, 1875, the character of the post was changed from a depot of arms, or arsenal, to a recruiting depot, or barracks; that is, not merely a station for obtaining recruits, but a depot for concentrating recruits made at different stations, organizing and holding them in readiness for orders to any point where they may be needed. The military stores were removed to Indianapolis, only such being retained as are required in the recruiting service, and an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars was expended in building additional officers' quarters, and remodeling buildings for the purposes of barracks. The transfer of the recruiting depot from Newport, Kentucky, to Columbus, took place October 1, 1875, under the charge of Major Mason. This depot recruits for artillery and infantry only, but receives artificers, musicians and common soldiers; and commanders elsewhere make requisitions for men of these different classes, whenever and wherever needed. Major John E. Yard was in command of the barracks from 1877 to 1878, and was succeeded by the present commandant—Lieut. Col. T. M. Anderson, Ninth infantry. The general aspect of the barracks and grounds, as well as that of the men at drill and on fatigue, shows a rare administrative ability in the commander. All of our readers may not be aware that every military post has its school, and that the teachers are enlisted men. Great credit is due to Colonel Anderson, for the active interest he has shown in providing means of intellectual training, not only to the children connected with the post, but to those among the recruits who may be interested in self-improvement. Colonel Anderson has also attempted to establish a normal school at the Columbus depot, for the training of teachers for the army—a scheme which the war department would do well to encourage, by offering inducements to suitable men to enter the service. Why should not the post schools be model schools? Granted there are some difficulties in the way; we think, with the gallant colonel, that they are not insuperable.

The average number of men sent on requisition to various points differs annually. During the past year [1879] the number was one thousand and eighty-two, though for three months of the year no recruiting was

THEODORE LEONARD.

MRS. THEODORE LEONARD.

PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD, COLUMBUS.

"THE MEADOWS."
RESIDENCE of THEO. LEONARD, SR.,
COLUMBUS, O.

RESIDENCE & STORE OF THEO. LEONARD, JUNIOR,
8TH STREET & MOUNT VERNON AVENUE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

done. The present commander notices this difference: now, they are getting seven out of eight native born residents; whereas, before the war the proportion was about reversed. Only about one in six applications is received, which shows that the army is not an *omnium gatherum*. A daily report of the number of men received, and detachments sent, is made to the general superintendent of the United States recruting service, at New York.

The following is the present detail of officers at the barracks: Lieut.-Col. T. M. Anderson, Ninth infantry; Surgeon William M. Notson, United States army; Capt. Kinzie Bates, First infantry; Capt. A. A. Harbach, Twentieth infantry; Capt. Geo. H. Burton, Twenty-first infantry; Capt. A. C. Markley, Twenty-fourth infantry; 1st Lieut. Patrick Hasson, Fourteenth infantry; A. A. Surg. A. F. Steigers, United States army; 1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie, Thirteenth infantry.

It is worthy of note, that one of the officers of this detail is a grandson of a colonel in the revolutionary war, and of a general in the war of 1812, and also a nephew of the gallant officer who received and returned the first fire in the late war of the Rebellion; and that another of them is a grandson of General Simon Kenton, so celebrated in the annals of Indian warfare.

AMUSEMENTS.

A large frame building, designed for theatrical representations, was erected on the west side of High street, between Broad and Gay, in the year 1835. It was first opened, in the winter of that year, by Messrs. Dean and McKinney, managers, with a dramatic corps, and continued to be opened, during the winter, for six or seven years, when it was closed. The building was purchased, in 1843, by Mr. Gilbert, by whom it was remodeled, and was, for several years, known as the City hall. A second metamorphosis converted it into private dwellings. The "large" frame building, on High street, still stands, but looking particularly small, sandwiched between two towering business blocks.

THE STATE STREET THEATER.

After the lapse of more than ten years, during which time there is no reason to suppose that Melpomene and Thalia despised the Columbians for the poverty of their shrines, a second building was dedicated to histrionic art. It was erected in 1855, by John M. Kinney & Co., on State street, nearly opposite the south front of the State house. This second structure erected in the city, in the interest of popular amusement, was opened on the evening of September 12, 1855, under the name of the "Dramatic Temple;" and let no one deem the name in any degree pretentious; for is not every structure reared by man a temple, dedicated to some deity, ignorantly worshipped, alas, too often? The opening was signalized by an address, and by the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," followed by the favorite comedy, "The Honeymoon," and the farce, "State Secrets." The theater continued to enjoy a liberal patronage, until the excitement attendant upon the late war diminished, and the opening of the Opera house, near its close, divided public patronage.

THE ATHENEUM.

The State Street theater, having become the property of William A. Neil, of this city, was entirely remodeled and refitted, at an outlay of twenty thousand dollars, and took, at its second opening, the name of the "Atheneum." It was opened as a place of public entertainment, on the evening of November 13, 1871, with the opera of the "Doctor of Alcantara." Having the advantage of a central location, and great ease of access, added to its attractive stage appointments, it has continued to hold its place in the public estimation as a favorite resort for amusement.

THE GRAND OPERA.

During the summer of 1879, the Atheneum having fallen into the hands of one of the most enterprising of the business men of Columbus, E. T. Mithoff, the entire interior has again been remodeled and refurnished, and a new front of handsome design added. The building, thus reconstructed at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and presenting, in its interior, a most attractive *tout ensemble* (as the visitor, with a suddenness somewhat startling, steps from the thronged pavement into a world so entirely apart from the work and worry outside), has received its third sobriquet, spelled out upon its beautiful facade, in brilliant gas jets—"Grand Opera House." Its present capacity is eighteen hundred—this being an increase of three hundred seats. Colonel Theodore Morris is the present popular lessee; and it is fair to say that the prospect of the "State Street theater" is now most flattering—a prospect which the lessee will deserve to realize, if he shall persevere in his present laudable efforts to popularize the legitimate drama, and so make the stage what its advocates have always claimed it to be, a "school of morals."

THE COMSTOCK OPERA HOUSE.

The Opera House block, one of the finest in the city, was completed in 1864. It was called by the proprietors, "Union block," but by the public, generally, "Cotton block." Opera House building, or block, has, however, superseded the other appellations. Its situation is central, being on the west side of High street, between Town and Rich. It is four stories high, the first floor containing seven large rooms, suitable for stores or other extensive business. The grand feature of the building, however, is the opera house, occupying the three upper stories, in the rear of the southwestern portion of the structure. In dimensions, arrangement, and ornamentation, at the time of its construction, it was far in advance of any hall previously erected in the city. The frescoing and scenic decoration were the work of eminent artists from abroad.

The block was erected by H. E. Smith, Theodore Comstock, and C. P. L. and Theodore H. Butler. The opera house was built by Messrs. Smith and Comstock; under the immediate supervision of the latter gentleman, whose name it bears. This hall is not leased, but is under the control of Mr. Comstock, and enjoys now, as from the first, a large share of public patronage.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The medical profession, in Columbus, is represented by about eighty physicians adhering to the "regular," or "old school" practice, and seven or eight adhering to Homœopathy. Among these practitioners are several of well-earned eminence in the profession, whose talents, learning, and success fully entitle them to an extended notice in a work like ours. But, partly because it might seem invidious to give biographical sketches of some, and leave others unnoticed; partly because we should be unable to draw any line of distinction; and, still more, because we have no space to notice worthily even a tithe of the deserving, we have concluded that we must content ourselves with a brief history of the medical schools and societies now existing in the city.

And, as first in the order of time, we begin with

STARLING MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Starling medical college is the successor of Willoughby medical college, located at Willoughby, Lake county, which, upon the reorganization of its board of trustees in 1846, was removed to Columbus. One course of lectures only was delivered here under this organization, and then the institution was abandoned. During this last year of its existence, Lyne Starling, one of the original proprietors of the site of Columbus, bequeathed, on the eighteenth of December, 1847, thirty thousand dollars, to be paid in installments for the purchase of a lot, and the erection of suitable buildings thereon for a medical college, and the establishment of a hospital, in connection therewith. The trustees named in this bequest, were: William S. Sullivant, John W. Andrews, Robert W. McCoy, Joseph R. Swan, Francis Carter, Samuel M. Smith, and John Butterfield. In 1848, Mr. Starling added five thousand dollars to his generous bequest, making it thirty-five thousand dollars. The trustees, on the second of January, 1848, met and accepted the trust, and on application to the legislature, Starling medical college, to be located at the State capital, was chartered by a special act, passed January 28, 1848.

The board of trustees organized under the charter, by electing William C. Sullivant, president; R. W. McCoy, treasurer; and Francis Carter, secretary. The following gentlemen were chosen, January 29, 1848, members of the faculty: Henry H. Childs, M. D., John Butterfield, M. D., Richard L. Howard, M. D., Jesse P. Judkins, M. D., Samuel M. Smith, M. D., Frederick Merrick, A. M., and Francis Carter, M. D. One hundred and sixty students were in attendance the first year, and the degree of M. D. was conferred upon thirty-two persons; six receiving honorary degrees. Immediately after the charter was obtained, in the winter of 1848, a location was secured on east State street, corner of sixth. The erection of the much admired college edifice was begun in 1849, under the superintendence of the architect, R. A. Sheldon. The first course of lectures was delivered in the partially completed college building, in the fall of 1850; Professor Carter opening the course by an appropriate inaugural address. The college has a chemical labratory of rare excellence; and is also well furnished with the means for instruction in practical anatomy, as well as other departments of medical science, and has a well stored museum. The faculty, distinguished as eminent pratictioners, are the medical advisers of St. Francis hospital, which is connected with its lecture rooms.

As the best and most concise account of its present condition we quote the following paragraph from its most recent official publication:

"The thirty-third annual announcement of Starling medical college finds it in a flourishing and efficient condition. During the past few years its classes have rapidly increased in size, and no effort is spared by the trustees and faculty to merit success. Placed in the State capital, and possessing the finest college building in the State, every advantage is offered to the student that can be found elsewhere.

The following are the names of the present faculty: Francis Carter, M. D., emeritus professor of obstetrics, and dean of the faculty; Starling Loving, M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine; John M. Wheaton, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy; James H. Pooley, M. D., professor of surgery; H. G. Landis, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; E. B. Fullerton, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; W. J. Conklin, A. M., M. D. (Dayton, Ohio), professor of diseases of children; Otto Frankenberg, M. D., professor of pathological anatomy; Alexander Dunlap, M. D. (Springfield, Ohio), professor of the surgical diseases of women; D. Tod Gilliam, M. D., professor of physiology; Davis Halderman, M. D., professor of surgical anatomy; Hon. J. W. Baldwin, A. M., professor of medical jurisprudence; George H. Fox, M. D. (New York city), clinical professor of dermatology; Thomas R. Pooley, M. D. (New York city), clinical professor of opthalmology and otology; T. C. Hoover, M. D., lecturer on operative surgery; Curtis C. Howard, A. B., lecturer on chemistry and toxicology; William H. Drury, M. D., clinical lecturer; A. M. Bleile, M. D., lecturer of physiology; E. C. Brush, M. D., demonstrator of anatomy. Those of the faculty whose residence is not given are residents of the city.

COLUMBUS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

This school of medicine, established in 1875, is the youngest medical college in the State. The high standing of its incorporators, however, gives the fullest assurance of the thoroughness and stability of the institution. Prominent in their several spheres of public life, their names are in themselves no mean endowment. The incorporators were J. W. Hamilton, M. D., D. Halderman, M. D., W. B. Hawkes, M. D., D. N. Kinsman, M. D., Hon. M. A. Daugherty, Francis C. Sessions, esq., and J. F. Baldwin, M. D. One hundred and forty-three students were in attendance at the last session (1878–9), making this school, though so recently established, rank second in the State, in point of numbers. Its location in the very heart of the city, and center of the street railway system (thus placing every part of the city within easy reach), may be named as one among its many advantages. The building in which the college is located, on the corner of High and Long streets, is one of the most imposing structures in the city; and though not originally designed for this purpose, its ample space has

been so modified and arranged, as to leave nothing to be desired. The museum is closely connected with both the amphitheater and the general lecture-room. It is provided with carefully arranged cases; is well lighted, and will be kept constantly heated, thus rendering the extensive pathological collection of Professor Hamilton, fully available for the purposes of instruction. The course of instruction consists of didactic and clinical lectures, with daily examination in each department. The following list contains the names of the faculty and of their respective departments: J. W. Hamilton, A. M., M. D., professor of surgery, clinical surgery, and clinical opthalmology; H. C. Pearce, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics; D. N. Kinsman, A. M., M. D., professor of the theory and practice of medicine, and dean of faculty; Theo. Sterling, A. M., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology; E. H. Hyatt, A. M., M. D., professor of materia medica and therapeutics; J. F. Baldwin, A. M., M. D., professor of anatomy, and secretary of faculty; Howard E. Jones, A. M., M. D., professor of physiology; M. C. Cuykendall, M. D., professor of medical and surgical diseases of women; J. M. Dunham, M. D., professor of diseases of children; E. W. Larimore, M. D., lecturer adjunct on minor surgery; N. R. Coleman, M. D., lecturer on physical diagnosis, and the anatomy of the heart and lungs; Josiah Medbery, A. B., M. D., demonstrator of anatomy. The following are the names of the present board of trustees: W. E. Moore, D. D., president; Hon. M. A. Daugherty, W. B. Hawkes, M. D., J. W. Hamilton, M. D., H. C. Pearce, M. D., F. C. Sessions, esq., and E. H. Hyatt, M. D. With the view of maintaining cordial relations with the profession throughout the State, and also, of giving opportunity for the most searching scrutiny of the work done in the college, and for excluding unworthy candidates, a board of eighteen censors has been selected by the faculty, from the State at large, who are duly notified, and requested to be present, to witness examinations and join the faculty in passing candidates.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

This medical society was organized November 6, 1874. Its objects, as set forth in the second article of its constitution, are: first, the cultivation and advancement of medical science and literature, and the elevation of the standard of the profession; secondly, the maintenance of union, harmony and good government among its members, thereby promoting the character, interests, honor, and usefulness of the profession; and, thirdly, the association of its members for mutual recognition and fellowship. Its membership is of three kinds: active, honorary, and corresponding members. Active members are regular practitioners of medicine and surgery in Franklin county; honorary members are regular physicians in Franklin county, who have ceased to be actual practitioners; and corresponding members are those belonging to the regular profession, outside of the county. The present officers of the society are as follows: Dr. N. S. Townshend, president; Dr. G. S. Stein, vice-president; Dr. J. C. Croesen, treasurer; Dr. H. G. Landis, secretary. The present members of the academy are the following: Doctors T. J. Farwell, O. Frankenberg, E. B. Fullerton, T. C. Hoover, C. P. Landon, Starling Loving, G. W. Mavis, Alex. Neil, F. Gorman, J. H. Pooley, C. Rashil, S. H. Steward, W. Trevitt, P. M. Wagenhals, J. M. Wheaton, G. M. White, J. B. Sensenig, M. D. Brock, R. Gundry, D. A. Morse, of Dayton insane hospital, C. B. White, N. R. Coleman, T. W. Taylor, of Grove City, S. Scott Turner, A. M. Bleile, W. A. Wilson, and H. B. Munnemaker, of Philadelphia Insane hospital.

THE COLUMBUS PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

was organized September 4, 1876. Its declared objects are the same as those of the Academy of Medicine, and its three classes of members are the same. The following are the present officers: Dr. J. B. Thompson, president; Dr. Norman Gay, vice-president; Dr. H. Hendrixson, secretary. The following are the present members of the society: Drs. J. F. Baldwin, J. J. Beckman, N. R. Coleman, Albert Cooper, R. M. Denig, W. H. Drury, J. M. Dunham, W. D. Gilliam, Z. F. Guerin, Davis Halderman, D. N. Kinsman, N. C. Reed, J. B. Schueller, Rudolph Wirth, C. F. Emmich, T. W. Jones, P. F. Beverly, Henry Miller, H. L. Cheeny, P. E. Blesch, and E. S. Brush. The following are honorary members: Dr. H. Culbertson, of Zanesville; Drs. G. W. Maris and William Trevitt, of Columbus, and Dr. N. S. Townsend, professor in the State university. Although the object of these societies, in the main, is individual benefit, and the advancement of the profession, yet they have sometimes exerted an influence in favor of public sanitary improvements, analagous to that exerted by the board of trade in behalf of important business improvements. Thus, we are informed, it was largely owing to their action, that a board of health was appointed by the municipal authorities, and that a new city prison has been built, partly as a sanitary measure. These two societies were originally one, and several conferences have recently been held, with a view to their reunion into one body. It would seem to be "a consummation devoutly to be wished," but all speculation in regard to it would be prophecy, and not history.

THE HOMŒOPATHISTS.

The practitioners of this school of medicine have never formed among themselves any medical association. We can not, therefore, record their names in any such relation, but, as the list is not very extended, we will give it entire, as follows: Drs. E. C. Beckwith, R. D. Connell, J. H. Coulter, J. R. Flowers, D. R. Kinsell; C. M. Savage, C. C. White, F. S. Adams, and —— Carpenter.

NORTH COLUMBUS.

The little village, with this name, up in Clinton township, which Columbus (like a toad attacking a fly) thrust out its long tongue and gobbled up, in 1871, is thus spoken of in Mr. Martin's history of Franklin county:

> "In 1852, Messrs. Solomon and George W. Beers laid out some lots on the road side, between Clintonville and Columbus, and had their plat recorded, and named the place 'North Columbus,' in which some considerable improvements have been made."

This is the only historical allusion we have ever seen to this aspiring little hamlet by the "road side."

The two brothers, named above, as proprietors of the village, were sons of David Beers, who came into Clinton township, from Pennsylvania, early in the present century. He purchased a large farm, including the land laid out in this village plat, of the Simmons heirs, their father having bought it of the original patentee, Jonathan Dayton, in 1807. The surveyor by whom the village was laid out, was Samuel Kinnear, who came to Clinton township from Pickaway county, about the year 1831. He was the brother of Judge David Kinnear, who first laid out the town of Circleville, and was for a long time a private surveyor in the employ of General Duncan McArthur, of Chillicothe.

Although the plat was recorded, the village never was incorporated. When first laid out, it contained only five or six families. It had increased, when taken into the corporation of Columbus, to thirty or forty. It is claimed that a large majority of them were opposed to annexation; and the same complaint is prevalent, as in the case of Franklinton, that the petition, praying to be taken in, was not fairly obtained, and that the act of the city council, based upon it, was an act of usurpation. But that the same effect has been realized, as in Franklinton, all admit. The population has just about doubled in eight years, and the demand for houses is much greater than the supply. A flourishing Congregational church was organized about five years ago. There is one grocery, and one store for dry goods and groceries combined, kept by Mrs. Ramlow and two sons, who are doing a very flourishing business.

There is one kind of business, however, which is sadly overdone. The place contains *five* drinking saloons! But it is claimed that they are patronized principally from outside of the village. A large majority of the resident young men are united in the support of the village church.

The factory of the Columbus Sewer Pipe company, one of the largest in the country, is located here, but just beyond the corporation limits.

OPENING OF THE CIVIL WAR.

A record of the alacrity and zeal with which the capital city of Ohio ranged herself among the foremost of the friends of the national government (a record so honorable to her citizens), should make a prominent chapter in any publication claiming the responsible name of a history of Columbus. Not that she differed, in this respect, from her sister cities of the State, and of other States; but that, should a like peril again threaten the Union, priceless now, surely, since this later offering of the noblest of myriads of households upon the altar of Liberty, her example may stand, a warning and rebuke, if need be, to traitors and treason; or, better still, the source from which inspiration shall be drawn to nerve the hearts of worthy sons, to emulate the deeds of noble sires.

The wave of mingled grief and indignation which was produced by the announcement, that the Nation's flag had been fired upon by fratricidal hands, inundated the entire loyal portion of the land; and everywhere but one feeling was aroused. From the farthest hamlet, as well as from the crowded mart and the centres of legislative and executive authority, came the cry of a great people—"The union must be saved!" To say that the city of Columbus made everything subservient to the one grand cause, the preservation of the government, is saying only what might be said of every corporate community in the broad land; and yet each history has its local interest its local actors; and these are the rightful inheritance of the children's children, not only to the third and fourth generation, but to all coming time.

Upon the receipt of the news of the fall of Sumter, an immense meeting of citizens was held at Armory hall on the evening of April 17, 1861. Judge Joseph B. Swan was made president, and a large number of prominent citizens were made vice-presidents. Patriotic speeches were made by judges Swan, Warden, and Rankin, General Joseph H. Geiger, and Samuel Galloway. A series of resolutions, prepared and submitted by a committee appointed by the meeting, were unanimously adopted. These resolutions called upon the citizens of Ohio, ignoring all past political differences, to yield a hearty and prompt support to the National government, in its efforts to put down (short words suffice when grave exigencies confront) treason and rebellion; affirming that to accomplish this end, no necessary sacrifice of men or money could be too great; that, if need be, the members of the meeting would pledge their lives, their fortures, and their sacred honor, to maintain the constituttion, enforce the laws, and restore the Union to its original integrity; and that the meeting pointed with pride to our own citizen soldiers, who had already tendered their services to the government. Thus, in the sacred formula of the fathers, did they consecrate themselves to the cause of American liberty. In obedience to a voluntary (or more properly speaking, an involuntary) rush to arms, rather than in response to the call for men, troops began to arrive in the city. Goodale park was selected as a military camp, called Camp Jackson, and used for the rendezvous, organization, and equipment of regiments. All troops north of Hamilton county, and south of the Reserve were to rendezvous at Camp Jackson. The quiet park, so lately the resort of groups of children feeding the fishes in the pond, or watching the frolicking of the white rabbits; or of nurses trundling their mimic phætons through the inviting shades, was suddenly transformed into a place of hurried preparation for the stern realities of war. White tents gleaming through the tender spring foliage; large wooden buildings, hastily erected, for the use of the gathering soldiers; heavily laden wagons continually going and coming; volunteers constantly arriving, and regiments departing; inspiring strains of martial music borne on every breeze; these were the sights and sounds which brought home to the hearts of our people a realization of the truth, that a great struggle had been commenced, and that the sacrifice which had been pledged, would be required at our hands.

Two days after the meeting just described, the First and Second regiments of Ohio volunteer infantry left Camp Jackson for Washington, April 19, 1861. In the

Second regiment were two Columbus companies--the Videttes, Captain Thrall; and the Fencibles, Captain J. H. Riley. In the Third regiment, formed at Camp Jackson April 24th, were the following Columbus companies: A, Governor's guards, Captain I. H. Morrow; B, Governor's guards, Captain Wing; Columbus Stuben guards, Captain Schneider; Montgomery guards, Captain C. Turney. Captain Morrow was elected colonel of the Third regiment, five companies of which, including companies A and B, Governor's guards, left Camp Jackson on the twenty-ninth of April, for Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati. The Montgomery guards left a few days afterward, and the Stuben guards on the eighth of May, for the same destination. An ordinance was passed by the city, April twenty-seventh, appropriating twenty thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the volunteers, residents of the city. The relief committee, having control of this fund, consisted of Messrs. L. L. Smith, A. B. Buttles, A. O. Blair, Isaac Eberley, and J. H. Stauring. In the official list, published on the sixth of May, 1861, of the surgeons and surgeons' mates, appointed to the thirteen Ohio regiments called into the service, on the president's first requisiton, are the names of the following resident physicians of Columbus: Dr. W. L. McMillen, surgeon to the First regiment; Dr. Starling Loving, surgeon to the Sixth regiment; Dr. C. E. Boyle, surgeon to the Tenth, and subsequently to the Ninth regiment; and Dr. H. Z. Gill, surgeon's mate to the Eleventh regiment. Subsequently, when the nine additional regiments were organized, Dr. W. H. Denig was appointed surgeon's mate to the Fifteenth, and Dr. C. E. Denig, to the Sixteenth regiment. Captain C. C. Walcutt's Columbus company, which had been recruiting for some weeks at Camp Jackson, was reported, on the twenty-first of May, as assigned to the Twenty-third regiment, on an enlistment of three years. About the first of June the last recruits had joined the companies to which they were assigned, and the park was at length restored to the uses of peace. But these few discursive facts connected with the opening of the war are only the faintest outlines of histories that must remain unwritten, for who would lift the veil that conceals a sorrow so sacred as that of those who saw their young heroes go forth, but waited in vain for their return.

A camp, on a more extensive scale, was soon organized on the National road, four or five miles west of the city. Though called, at first, Camp Jackson, the name was soon changed to Camp Chase, in honor of Salmon P. Chase, ex-governor of Ohio, and then secretary of the United States treasury. From a camp for the rendezvous, organization, and drill of troops, it became, as the war progressed, the quarters for paroled prisoners of war, and the site for a huge prison, for the confinement of rebel prisoners. This camp lasted as long as the war lasted.

A second camp, called Camp Thomas, was established three or four miles north of the city. At first, it was used as the rendezvous of Col. H. B. Carrington's regiment, Eighteenth United States infantry, but soon became a camp for general war purposes.

At a later stage of the war [in 1863] Tod barracks, named in honor of Governor Tod, were built on the east side of High street, north of the Union depot. They were intended for the accommodation of recruits, and of sick, disabled, and other soldiers, and ultimately became the place where regiments and other military organizations were disbanded and paid off. The parade and drill ground inside the enclosure at Tod barracks, was four hundred and twenty-five feet long by two hundred and sixty-two feet wide.

REJOICINGS AT THE PROSPECT OF PEACE, CHANGED TO REJOICINGS FOR THE RETURN OF PEACE.

So cheering was considered the prospect of ultimate success to the armies of the Union, in the spring of 1865, that Governor Brough, by proclamation, set apart Friday, April 14, the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, as a day of thanksgiving. A few hours after this official recognition of the dawn of peace had quickened the pulses of those who waited and prayed for its return, the city was aroused by a sudden peal of joy-bells. Soon, rockets traversed the sky, and bon-fires blazed in all directions. Actuated by one impulse, excited throngs gathered in the State house square. There it was soon learned that the sympathetic wires had flashed across the continent, "Lee has surrendered." The shouts of the people rang out on the midnight air, and the booming artillery ratified the glad news. Houses were illuminated, speeches made, and songs and music filled the remaining hours of the night—for who would sleep when the white-winged dove of peace brooded again over the city and the nation? The clangor of bells, and the roar of cannon, awoke the slumbering city early on the morning of Friday, the 14th. At the appointed hour, the churches were thronged; the "joyful sound of the gospel of peace" was heard, and anthems of praise ascended, like incense, before the throne of heaven. In the afternoon, throngs of citizens, from town and country, were addressed from the east front of the capitol, by George M. Parsons, of this city, John Sherman, Dr. Dorsey, and Samuel Galloway. The poems, "Sheridan's Ride," and "Where's Sherman?" were read by Evelyn Evans, the actor. The afternoon exercises were enlivened by the fine music of the Tod barracks band. At six o'clock in the evening, an artillery salute, and the sound of merry bells, announced that thanksgiving day was drawing to a close. The coming on of nightfall, however, presented a grand and beautiful spectacle. Nearly the whole city was in a blaze of light; not only were houses illuminated, but lights and Chinese lanterns shone from trees, and from every conceivable point of suspension. Roman candles, transparencies, and jets of gas, flashed and gleamed on every side. Nothing could exceed, in beauty and sublimity, the circle of light surrounding the dome of the State house. Crowning this grand illumination, came the torch-light procession, headed by the band of the Eighty-eighth Ohio regiment, preceding the orators of the evening, the State officials, the general and staff officers of the army, the city council, and both branches of the State legislature, in carriages. Then followed the One Hundred and Thirty-third regiment, National guards, with the perma-

nent garrison at Tod barracks, and the paroled forces; the veteran reserve corps, discharged soldiers, the fire department, with gaily decorated carriage and truck, and a deputation of colored citizens bringing up the rear. The procession was nearly a mile in length, and during its march through the principal streets, cheer after cheer greeted its appearance. Arrived at the State house, speeches were made by Rev. A. G. Byers, S. S. Hencle, Colonel Granville Moody, and J. H. Geiger. A volley of musketry, and exultant strains of music, closed the public exercises of this most enthusiastic and heartfelt thanksgiving for the glorious victory won by the arms of the Republic.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OBSEQUIES.

The gloom that shut down upon the country, like a total eclipse at noon-day, on that memorable morning which followed a day of such exultant rejoicing, to many of us is still present. It requires no effort of the memory to live over again, that sinking apprehension everywhere felt, that the Nation had received a blow from which she was staggering in that darkness, which, like a pall, seemed to envelop us. But the child born on the fifteenth of April, 1865, now a youth, contending for college honors, should, as an antidote to the possible influence of the lawless ambitions of the classic heroes of Greece and Rome, read the strong language of abhorrence and reprobation, in which the statesmen and patriots of his own republic execrate a crime which no sickly sentimentalism can disguise.

The news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Columbus at an early hour on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865. How suddenly was the festive garb of yesterday changed for the emblems of mourning! Everywhere were seen the tokens of a great public calamity. Places of business, private houses, and public buildings were draped in mourning, and flags were displayed at half-mast. The gloom and dreariness of the day seemed to deepen the sad solemnity of the occasion. On Sunday, the churches were arrayed in mourning, and the services corresponded to these outward symbols of sorrow. Military bands performed solemn dirges, and funeral hymns were sung by full choirs. The city council met at five P. M., on Sunday, pursuant to an official call. A committee of nine was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the council. The committee consisted of Messrs. Douty, Donaldson, Graham, Thompson, Reinhard, Jaeger, Ross, Miller, and Naghten. Mr. Douty, from the committee, reported a preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and which set forth in eloquent and forcible language the abhorrence of the council for the recent heinous crime committed in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the president of the United States—deprecating the inauguration in this country of that crime which had cursed and blighted other lands—expressing their high appreciation of the character of the chief magistrate, thus removed from a position, in which the most sanguine hopes had been raised of a speedy pacification of the country through the powerful influence of his patriotism—and affirming also, that "in this most painful hour of a nation's distress, it is most meet and proper that all official bodies, and all citizens, should solemnly express their loathing of the deeds of murder that have caused this distress; that they should deter, by their unanimity, a repetition of such deeds, and should manifest clearly to the world that the people of these States are not, and do not mean to be, involved in the horrors of anarchy, and that they will never give up the blessings of law, order, and free government."

A general meeting of the citizens of Columbus was held at the City hall, on Tuesday, April 19th. A series of resolutions were adopted, denouncing, in strong language, the infamous crime that had been committed at the national capital, eulogizing the late president, and recommending the closing of places of business in the city during the funeral at Washington, on the succeeding day. A committee of nine, consisting of W. G. Deshler, David S. Gray, J. E. St. Clair, W. Failing, Isaac Eberly, Rev. H. Mees, L. Kilbourne, C. P. L. Butler, and Dr. S. Loving, were appointed to co-operate with the city council committee in regard to the reception of the remains of the late president. The several lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, adopted resolutions, expressing profound regret at the recent great national calamity, and ordering that the hall of the several lodges and encampments in this city be suitably draped in mourning for a period of thirty days. Arrangements were made by the jointaction of these committees for a military and civic procession, for a funeral oration, and other ceremonies at the capitol, on the 29th of April, when, as had been announced, the funeral train with the remains of the president, would arrive at Columbus at half-past seven o'clock in the morning. Twenty-two leading citizens were selected to act as pall-bearers. On the morning of the day appointed, the funeral train arrived amid the tolling of muffled bells. Passing forward from the Union depot, the train stopped so that the funeral-car lay across High street. An immense throng had assembled at the depot. Bands of music played solemn dirges while the coffin was taken from the car by veteran reserves and placed in the hearse. The procession was grand and impressive. The hearse was the great center of attraction. It was seventeen feet long, eight and a half wide, and eleven and a half feet high. The main platform was four feet from the ground. On this rested a dais for the coffin, over which was a canopy resembling a Chinese pagoda in shape. Black cloth, festooned, depended from the platform, fringed with silver lace, and ornamented with tassels of black silk. Surrouning the cornice of the canopy were thirty-six silver stars, and on the apex and the four corners were heavy black plumes. On each side of the dais was the word "Lincoln," in silver letters. The hearse was drawn by six white horses with housings of black, edged with silver fringe. The horses' heads were surmounted with large black plumes, and each was led by a groom dressed in black. The coffin lay on the dais in the hearse in full view of the people who thronged every window, balcony, and house-top, as well as every inch of sidewalk on each side of High street.

The procession moved through some of the principal streets to the west front of the capitol. An arch over the western entrance to Capitol square bore the inscription, "Ohio mourns." The columns at the west front and the interior of the capitol were heavily draped; and various devices and inscriptions testified the public sorrow. The procession entered the capitol grounds through the western gateway, and proceeded to the rotunda, which, from the emblems of mourning on every hand, seemed for the time transformed into a gorgeous tomb. On a platform, ascended by five steps, was the dais, beautifully ornamented and festooned, on which the coffin was placed on a bed of white roses, immortelles, and orange blossoms.

Prayer was offered in the rotunda, by the Rev. C. E. Felton, and the people walked without noise upon a carpet to the catafalque, passing by twos on each side of the coffin, viewing the remains and passing out—those on the right at the south, and those on the left turning to the north. It was found, by actual count, that over eight thousand persons passed in and out every hour, from half-past nine till four o'clock, so that, making all due allowances, it is estimated that the remains were viewed that day by over fifty thousand people. In the afternoon a funeral oration was delivered by Job Stevenson, then of Chillicothe, before a large concourse of people, gathered at the east terrace of the capitol. At six o'clock in the evening, the doors of the capitol were closed, the procession was reformed, a national salute was fired, and the remains of President Lincoln were borne away and transferred to the funeral car at the depot of the Indiana Central railway, for transportation to Indianapolis, the capital of Indiana.

GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION.

America's most renowned military chieftain, who has just now [October, 1879] returned from a continuous ovation, encircling the globe; and whose return has aroused again, in the hearts of his grateful countrymen, the old enthusiasm of 1865, received one of his earliest and most flattering ovations, after the close of the war, in the city of Columbus. On the evening of September 18, 1865, the city council, on motion of Mr. Donaldson, appointed a committee, consisting of Mayor James G. Bull, G. Douty, president of the council, George M. Parsons, A. G. Thurman, Joseph R. Swan, Peter Ambos, and Thomas Lough, to whom was assigned the duty of extending to U. S. Grant, then lieutenant-general of the United States army, an invitation to visit Ohio, his native State, and accept the hospitalities of its capital. Messrs. Buttles, Donaldson, Ross, Stauring, and Patterson, were also appointed a committee to arrange for his reception, should he accept the invitation. The invitation being accepted, Tuesday, the third of October, was appointed for the reception. By noon of that day, the State house yard and the streets of the city were thronged with expectant people. At one o'clock, the cannon announced the general's arrival. From the depot, an immense procession moved to the west front of the capitol, where a novel and interesting spectacle was presented. The whole western terrace, as well as the capitol steps, was crowded with pupils from the public schools, attended by their teachers, and displaying flags and bouquets. Through this brilliant scene, the procession passed into the State house, where the general had a formal reception in the governor's room. He was then conducted back to the west front of the capitol, and introduced to the assembled multitude by Mayor Bull, in a graceful and appropriate address. The general replied, expressing thanks for his warm reception, but declining any attempt at making a speech. He then re-entered the State house, amid deafening cheers, and held a levee in the rotunda, the people passing him in double column, many of them taking him by the hand. After this ceremony, he and his staff were escorted to the asylums for the blind and for the deaf and dumb. At four o'clock, a banquet was given to General Grant and party at the Neil house. Several hundred citizens were present, including some of the most prominent men of the State. After the banquet, Governor Anderson, in an appropriate speech, introduced the general, who, as usual, made a brief response. Speeches were then made by Governor Tod, Samuel Galloway, and Gen. J. H. Geiger; and the following toast, proposed by General Geiger, was drank standing and in silence: "The memory of the illustrious dead of the war." In the evening, General Grant and party visited the opera house, which was crowded with people, more curious to see him than to witness the play. The same night, the distinguished general took his departure for Pittsburgh.

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS—THE VISIT OF PRESIDENT HAYES—A CONTRAST.

On the seventeenth of October, 1879, President Hayes and family, on their return from a western tour, paid the capital of Ohio, or rather their old friends and neighbors at the capital, a passing visit. Of course, the chief magistrate of the nation could not be received entirely *en famille*, and so preparations were made for a becoming reception; of which a leading Columbus paper speaks as "one of the greatest demonstrations ever known in the capital city;" and this language is, doubtless, justified, at least on the principle that "the last is always the best." There was a civic and military procession under the command of Colonel Anderson, of the Columbus barracks. There was an immense throng within the Union depot, and all the space about it was filled with carriages. On the arrival of the train, the military marched into the building, came to a front, and presented arms when the president appeared—his appearance on the rear platform of the car being greeted with repeated cheers from the vast crowd. The reception committee, with distinguished citizens, entered the parlor car, and greeted the president and party. Mayor Collins, in a few well-chosen words, welomed the president to the city:

The public having opened the way, the president, escorted by the committee of reception, and Mrs. Hayes, with a special escort, moved to the carriages. The opening of the reception was very enthusiastic, nor did the enthusiasm abate until the programme of the reception

committee had been carried out in every particular. Arrived at the east entrance of the capitol, the military formed a line facing west, and a passage was opened through the immense crowd for the carriages, containing the president, Governor Bishop, Mayor Collins, and the reception committee, to enter the spacious grounds surrounding the capitol building.

As the president, arm-in-arm with Governor Bishop, ascended the east terrace, followed by the mayor and distinguished citizens, the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and cheer after cheer from the vast concourse, mingled with inspiring strains from the Barracks band. The attendance here was estimated at eight thousand. The terrace, on which about eight thousand persons can stand, was thronged, and the eastern portion of the capitol square was filled with people; while the military and other organizations, with citizens in carriages, filled Third street from State to Broad. After the addresses—that of welcome by Governor Bishop, that in response by the president, and one, in obedience to a call from the crowd, by ex-Governor Dennison—the party returned to their carriages, the procession was reformed, and the president was escorted to the residence of General Mitchell, on east Broad street, whither Mrs. Hayes and son had preceded him, going directly from the depot.

In the evening a reception was held at the governors' portrait gallery, in the State house. But so great had the crowd become, by a general influx from all the surrounding towns, that but a very inconsiderable number of those who aspired to the honor of being presented to President and Mrs. Hayes, were gratified. To allay, as much as possible, the disappointment of the multitude, thus besieging the chief executive, Governor Bishop proposed that, inasmuch as the besiegers were not, in this instance, office-seekers, something should be done for them. And, accordingly, after the hand-shaking had continued nearly two hours in the governor's reception room, the following *coup d' etat* was successfully executed: The president was injected into the crowd; whether hypodermically or not, we leave to the college of doctors; but if so, it establishes "materialization" beyond a doubt. For our chief magistrate appeared bodily in the midst of the densely packed multitude, ten thousand strong, at the west entrance of the capitol; and since, as he observed, hand-shaking could not be done in detail, or by retail, as some understood him, he offered his hand "wholesale"—and suiting the action to the word, his lifted hand was the signal for a forest of waving hands, which, lifted into the broad band of electric light blazing from the top of the Hayden block, reminded one of the spears evoked by Roderic Dhu. With the hands went up a shout which no doubt would be recognized as Buckeye, in any State in the Union, from Maine to Texas. Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic popular ovations ever paid to a president of the United States.

PRESIDENT MONROE'S VISIT.

"Look on this picture and on this."

In strong, but pleasing, contrast to this last presidential reception, was that which took place in the same capital city, a little more than sixty-two years ago. In the latter part of August, 1817, Martin tells us, President Monroe and suite passed through this county on their return from Detroit, after his northern tour of inspection of the public fortifications, etc. The president and his companions, we are told, traveled on horseback, and were generally escorted from one town to another by the military, or by distinguished citizens. Now, we have nothing to say against railroads, for the good of the many, or palace cars for the convenience of the few, but for downright stateliness, commend us to a troop of mounted cavaliers, with "old-fashioned three-cornered hats," and well-bronzed faces, dashing through the country on a "canter," as the historian describes President Monroe's cavalcade to have ridden. In accordance with the prevailing custom, the citizens of Columbus sent the Franklin dragoons, under Captain Vance, the first of the six captains of that renowned troop, to meet the presidential party at Worthington and escort them to the capital, where suitable arrangements had been made to receive the distinguished guests. Then, as now, there was a reception in the State house, and then as now, appropriate speeches were made—that of welcome by the Hon. Hiram M. Currey, then treasurer of State. President Monroe, in his reply, complimented the infant city and its enterprising and hospitable inhabitants. We are not informed as to the precise moment of the arrival or departure or this knightly band, but presume, as the roads on which they traveled were not confined even to a double track, and were, therefore, free from all danger of collisions, the party owed no obligations to "time tables;" or, if one existed, it was, probably, carried in the portmanteau of the fastest rider. When all is said, however, Columbus, probably, has never received a more courtly company than that which rode through her streets under military escort, in August, 1817. Many, and eloquent, have been the laments over the decline of chivalry. But, if there is consolation in knowing the cause of a calamity, have we not, in the etymology of the word, all the alleviation of which the case admits? Man no longer curbs and controls that noble animal, without which even the name of chivalry would never have been known; whose neck is clothed with the thunder, and which smelleth the battle afar off; but, sitting upon silken cushions, he resigns himself to the steed that annihilates space and—sentiment; and, therefore, alas, has this thing come upon us.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

In 1872, the number of manufacturing establishments in Columbus (as we foot up from Studer) amounted to two hundred and fifty-four; the capital invested was estimated at five million and eighty thousand dollars; the annual product, at nine million, three hundred and eighty-eight thousand dollars; and the number of hands employed, at four thousand six hundred and sirty-four. Several of these establishments were not exclusively devoted to manufactures, but were engaged also in buying and selling wares produced elsewhere. Some allowance, too, must doubtless he made for estimates given in round numbers—the tendency being, in such cases, to overstate, rather than understate, the facts. But after

making all allowance that can justly be claimed on these accounts, enough will remain to establish the fact that few, if any, citizens, west of the Allegheny mountains, can give a better showing of manufactures, for a population of thirty-five thousand—which was the estimated number at the close of 1872. Since that time the country has passed through a serious financial revulsion, from the effect of which it is just beginning to recover.

During the period mentioned, several manufacturing establishments here have been closed; and all have, more or less, fallen off, in the amount of their products and the number of hands employed. The influence of returing prosperity has been very generally felt; although the manufacturers of machinery still complain, that the wave of prosperity which has floated the furnaces and rolling mills into fair sailing, has not yet lifted them from the shallows in which they have been laboring for years past. It is estimated that the population of the city, now near the close of 1879, is about fifty thousand—an increase of fifteen thousand since 1872; but it is certain that the annual amount of manufactures has not increased in any such ratio, since the last mentioned date—even if it has increased at all.

As we have neither time nor space to insert in our history the names and statistics of all the manufacturing establishments in the city, we took the advice of a gentleman well acquainted with this industry, in all its branches, as to the individuals, firms or companies, most worthy of mention. He gave us the names of about ninety; and to all of them (partlyin person, and partly through the post-office) we presented circulars containing blanks for the name of the business, date of establishment, first proprietor, present ditto, amount invested, annual product, number of hands employed; together with blank space for remarks. Greatly to our surprise and regret, considerably less than half of these circulars were returned. Those that were, however, may suffice to give a fair idea of the manufacturing interests of Columbus and are, in tact, about all that we can find room for. In giving them place, we shall take no pains to observe the order of the time in which the several concerns were established, nor to classify them according to the different kinds of business. We begin with

THE WASSALL FIRE CLAY CO.,

established in 1875, for the manufacture of sewer pipe, terra cotta work and fire brick. Their invested capital is sixty thousand dollars; the annual product of their business is fifty thousand dollars, and the number of hands employed, forty. G. G. Collins is president of the company; H. Converse, the secretary, and George J. Atkinson, the treasurer. Their work is sold mostly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, though large quantities are taken to other States. Terra cotta vases, fountains, etc., are extensively manufactured; though sewer pipe is their principal product. Some of their vases are beautiful reproductions of antique models.

THE COLUMBUS SEWER PIPE CO.

was established in 1866. The capital stock of the company is sixty thousand dollars; the annual product of their business amonnts to one hundred thousand dollars, and the number of hands employed is thirty-five. The president of the company, and general manager of the business is Theo. Rhodes, and the stockholders are among the most prominent citizens of Columbus. They manufacture pipe of superior quality, from clay taken from their own grounds, just outside the city limits in North Columbus, where their factory is situated. Their wares are shipped largely, east and west, and their trade is rapidly increasing. They handle all kinds of fire-clay goods.

THE IRON FENCE MANUFACTORY

of M. and D. Krumm was established thirty years ago, by Martin Krumm, sr. Their invested capital is ten thousand dollars, and the value of their annual product just about twice that amount. They employ ten hands. Their specialty is wrought iron fencing for public enclosures. They also manufacture the patent wrought iron yielding post, and the patent forged spear picket.

THE FURNITURE HOUSE OF HALM, BELLOWS AND BUTLER

was first established in 1844, under the firm name of Halm & Stiles. After several partnership changes, the present name was adopted, February 1, 1867. Their workshops are on the bank of the canal at the foot of South street, where they employ one hundred and sixty hands in the manufacture of a full line of furniture and chairs. From these shops they turn out, every year, an amount of work averaging one hundred and sixty thousand dollars in value. They also purchase, for sale, from other quarters, goods to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars a year.

Michael Halm, who has stood at the helm of this staunch business ship, through all her prosperous voyage of so many years, first came to Columbus in March, 1842. Like other old sailors, he could doubtless spin us many a yarn about the storms and calms he has encountered, and the threatening breakers through which he has steered his gallant craft in safety; and we regret that we have not room for some of them here. But we can only wish him *bon voyage* for the remainder of his eventful trip.

THE COLUMBUS BOLT WORKS

were established, as a joint stock concern, in 1873. Alfred Thomas is the president of the company, F. G. Waddell, Secretary; and H. A. Lanman, treasurer. Their invested capital is forty thousand dollars, the annual product of their business eighty thousand dollars, and the number of hands employed eighty-seven. Their specialty is the manufacture of carriage and fine bolts of Norway and Swedes iron; but they also make bolts of every description, and drop forgings generally. Their work is sold in nearly every State of the Union.

JACOB SCHAEFFING AND BROTHER'S FILE WORKS,

located on the corner of Chestnut and Water streets, were established in 1865. They manufacture files and rasps of every description of the best double-refined cast-steel, which are sold in all the surrounding States. They employ twenty skilled workmen, and turned out, last year,

an amount of work valued at twelve thousand dollars—with an increasing business.

THE TRUNK MANUFACTORY

of J. A. Vandegriff, now located at 114, north High street, was originally established in 1857. He employs twenty-two hands, and, with a capital of seven thousand dollars, turns out an annual product of thirty-one thousand dollars. He also manufactures all kinds of willow ware. His customers, outside of Ohio, are mostly in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Indiana.

THE OHIO FURNITURE COMPANY

is the successor of Ford, Stage & Co., who established the business in 1862. Their invested capital is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the annual product of the business is set down at the same figure. The president of the company is George Gere, and the secretary and treasurer is D. E. Phillips. They do a wholesale business in all parts of the country, and are, also, one of the leading retail houses in Ohio. Their factory is located on west Mound street.

THE COLUMBUS STEAM PUMP WORKS

were established, in 1866, by Royce & Pulling, who employ a capital of ten thousand dollars, and from fifteen to twenty-five hands, in producing an amount of work every year, varying in value from twenty-five thousand to thirty-five thousand dollars. They manufacture Carrer's patent force pump, railroad steam pumps, steam engines, and machinery of all kinds.

L. BUCHSIEB AND SON'S TANNERY,

located on north Front street, was established in 1844. Their capital is eight thousand dollars, and, with nine men, they succeed in turning out an annual product of sixteen thousand dollars. The elder Buchsieb was born in 1818, in Germany, where he learned his trade; he came to this country in 1842.

THE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE OF MILLERS AND HUSTON,

manufacturers and wholesale dealers, was established in 1874. With a capital of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and the labor of thirty hands, they transact a business amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars. They expect to establish a branch house in Pittsburgh, January 1, 1880.

THE DOOR, SASH, AND LUMBER COMPANY,

of Columbus, was established, in 1871, with a capital of eighty thousand dollars, employing fifty men—their annual product is one hundred thousand dollars. William A. Platt is the president of the company, and Frank Hickok the secretary and treasurer.

IDE AND WILLSON,

manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, continue the business first established by Ide, Willson, & Claypoole, in 1864. Their capital is now one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and their trade is extended over West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana.

THE CAR AND CAR-WHEEL WORKS

of John L. Gill (who also manufactures plows, stoves, etc.) was established in 1826—being the oldest iron manufacturing establishment in the city. We are sorry that we cannot gratify the curiosity of the public by letting them know how much capital is invested in this business (perhaps Mr. Gill does not know, himself); but we shall cause them to "make great eyes" when we tell them that it brings in an annual product, amounting to the snug little sum of two millions of dollars. The number of hands employed is now four hundred and fifty; and, in forty years, Mr. Gill has not had less than fifty names on his pay role. As a business man Mr. Gill is one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, in Columbus. He was the first who brought coal to the city. The first canal boat that arrived was freighted for him. He was the first commission merchant here, and the first to make coke. The benefits which the people of Columbus have derived from his various enterprises, during the last half century, are neither few nor small. But we fear he will have to look to his laurels, as a public benefactor, if the story gets abroad (which he tells himself) that the first rats that made their appearance here, came on the above named canal boat.

THE TANNERY OF G. A. SCHANWECKER,

which has just been established on Friend street, near the canal, will doubtless prove one of the most important establishments of the kind in the State. The capital already invested amounts to about fifty thousand dollars, and the eighty vats have a capacity of two hundred hides per day. Mr. Schanwecker is from Loudonville, Ohio.

THE OLD FLOURING MILL,

built by William S. Sullivant, on the Scioto, just above Franklinton, in 1819, is now owned by S. S. Rickly, It seems to be doing a pretty good business in its old age—the property being estimated at twenty thousand dollars, and grinding out an annual product of twenty-five thousand dollars. From three to five hands do the work.

THE BLAST FURNACE OF THE FRANKLIN IRON COMPANY

"went into blast" in 1873, with a capital (including real estate) of one hundred and forty thousand dollars. It has a capacity of fifty tons a day; and, when in operation, employ fifty hands a day. It has been lying idle since June, 1874—which is a great pity; as it is well equipped and well located for business, just beyond the city limits, in Marion township.

THE MARBLE FACTORY

of Robey & Williams was established in 1848. Its present capital is fifteen thousand dollars; annual product, thirty-five thousand dollars; and number of hands employed, fifteen. All kinds of elegant tomb-stones and monuments are furnished at this establishment. Their marble and granite are procured from the best quarries in America and Europe; and all the work, except that of the turning-lathe, is done in their shop, at 179 north High street.

THE SPRING WAGON WORKS

of William Huston were established in 1878, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars; and annual product of one hundred thousand dollars; and eighty-four hands to produce it, make up the creditable record of this establishment.

E. AND H. F. BOOTH'S CARRIAGE FACTORY

was established by Booth & Minor, in 1841. The original partnership continued four or five years, when Mr. Minor retired, and Henry F. was taken in as partner by his elder brother Ezra. This gentleman, who may be called the pioneer carriage-maker of Columbus, was born in Mount Washington, Massachusetts April 16, 1814 When he was about two years old his parents moved to Columbus, where his father, Joseph Booth, who was an excellent mechanic, followed the trade of carpenter and joiner until his death, by the prevailing malarila fever, in 1825. Ezra was then apprenticed to a carriage-maker by the name of Robert Cutler, who had a large establishment, mainly devoted to the building of stages—an occupation which, like Othello's, has been "gone" in Columbus, for a good many years. The partnership of the two brothers has been very successful. They have forty thousand dollars invested in their business; employ forty men, and turn out an annual product of fifty thousand dollars. They make all varieties of buggies and light carriages, of first-class quality and style of work, and such as to suit the home trade, upon which they mainly rely.

The two brothers have occupied residences on adjoining lots, contiguous to their factory, on the corner of Gay and Third streets, for thirty-five years, each having reared a family of four children.

THE COLUMBUS CABINET COMPANY,

engaged in the manufacture of furniture and chairs, was established in the fall of 1861. They employ seventy-five men, who turn out an annual product of seventy thousand dollars, upon a capital of seventy-eight thousand dollars. Henry Loewer is president of the company, L. Donaldson vice-president, and Charles Frank secretary and treasurer. The directors (besides Loewer and Donaldson) are I. S. Beekey, Charles Breyfogle and Henry Schaefer.

THE COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY,

consisting of G. M. Peters, C. D. Firestone, and O. G. Peters, was established in 1866, under the firm name of Peters, Benns & Co. The amount invested is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the annual product of the concern, six hundred thousand dollars, and the number of hands employed about two hundred and twenty-five. The business has grown to its present truly gigantic proportions since 1875.

THE PATTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

are engaged in the manufacture of enameled, turned, and ground hollow ware. The business was established in 1874 by Brooks and Patton. They employ one hundred and sixty men, and produce annually about two thousand tons of hollow ware.

THE UNITED STATES CARRIAGE COMPANY,

consisting of Messrs. Schlechter, Jenkins, and Myers, was formed August 15, 1879. They expect to employ, when fairly started, from fifty to a hundred hands.

JACOB BLEILE AND SON

are associated for the purpose of supplying builders with stone and brick. From 1856 to 1870 they furnished stone only. They have six thousand dollars invested in the business, and employ forty-five hands. They complain that the low prices at present have reduced their profits almost to zero.

W. R. KINNEAR AND COMPANY

are engaged in the manufacture of iron cornices, having established themselves in this business in 1878. With fifteen men, and an investment of five thousand dollars, they manage to do a snug little business amounting to twenty thousand dollars.

E. B. GAGER, BROOM-MAKER,

at 106 east Town street, is the successor of W. A. Gill, who established the business in 1870. Ten hands, employed upon a capital of five thousand dollars, produce annually twenty thousand dollars.

WM. ARMBRUSTER, MANUFACTURER OF HOSIERY,

established himself in business at 184 south High street, in 1873. He employs twenty hands, and produces work to the amount of fifteen thousand dollars a year, with a capital of five thousand dollars.

THE COLUMBUS PICTURE FRAME CO.,

consisting of Perkins and Humphreys, went into business January 10, 1879, and seem to be doing a thriving trade in an occupation which, as a specialty, is quite new in this city.

F. R. WILLSON, PATENTEE AND PROPRIETOR "OF THE SPRING WHIFFLETREE,"

manufacturers the same at 158 east Gay street, having commenced in the spring of 1879. The invention, besides being of incalculable relief to teams, will diminish, fifty per cent., the breakages of harness, plows, vehicles, etc.

THE CITY FLOURING MILLS

(C. B. Comstock, present proprietor) were built in 1857. They have a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS

were established in 1846, by the present proprietor, L. B. Davis. He has twenty thousand dollars invested, and employs five or six hands the year round. He has experienced dull times and light profits for some time past, but the business is improving. He makes portable engines, and the machinery for the manufacture of brooms, and buys and sells all kinds of machinery, both new and second-hand.

THE COLUMBUS MACHINE CO.

make blowing, stationary and portable engines, steam pumps, boilers and mill-gearing, etc. The business was established in 1849, and the company incorporated in 1854. Its capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, employing one hundred men. The president of the company is Wm. Monypeny; the secretary is R. B. Collier; the treasurer, I. G. McGuier, and the superintendent, H. F. Ambos. The business is still depressed, but the prospect is brightening. It has a capacity for the employment of four hundred hands.

G. SCHREYER,

is a manufacturer of steel wagon skeins, heating stoves and furnaces. The first part of the business (wagon

skeins) was established in 1861, and the second part in 1874. The capital invested is about eighteen thousand dollars; the annual product, twenty thousand dollars, and the number of hands employed, from ten to fifteen.

THE TRUNK MANUFACTORY

of John R. Hughs was established in 1849. The capital invested is seven thousand dollars, and this, with seven hands employed, realizes an annual product, amounting to fifteen thousand dollars.

BANKS.

In our notice of the banks of Columbus, we shall have to confine ourselves mainly to a brief history of the State bank, and its Columbus branches; together with a mention of the national banks, and hasty sketches of a few of the pioneer bankers of the city.

The first bank established in the city was known as the Franklin bank of Columbus. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature, February 23, 1816; and went into operation in the autumn of the same year—thirteen well-known gentlemen being elected as the first directors. It had four presidents, as follows, in the order of their service: Lucas Sullivant, Benjamin Gardiner (with an unfortunate *alias*), John Kerr, and Gustavus Swan; and the three following cashiers: A. J. Williams, William Neil, and Jonah M. Espy. Its charter expired, by its own limitation, January 1, 1843.

The next bank established here was called the Clinton bank of Columbus—so named, doubtless, in honor of Governor Clinton, of New York, who had shown great interest in the development of Ohio, especially through her system of canals. This bank was chartered by the legislature of 1833-4, and organized in October of the last-named year, by the election of its first board of directors. It had but two presidents during the twenty years of its existence—William Neil and William S. Sullivant—and three cashiers—John Delafield, jr., John E. Jeffords, and W. G. Deshler. Its capital stock was three hundred thousand dollars, and its circulation averaged six hundred thousand dollars. It was one of the safest, and most successful financial institutions of its time, and "one of the very few banks that did not suspend specie payments."

These two banks were the only predecessors, in Columbus, of

THE STATE BANK OF OHIO,

which was organized, as a body corporate, under an act of the Ohio legislature, passed on February 24, 1845. This act named five commissioners as corporators, with authority to organize banks throughout the State, which might continue in business till May 1, 1866, and afterward, for the purpose of closing up their affairs. These banks, called branches of the State Bank of Ohio, were independent corporations, except that they were under the general oversight of a body known as the board of control, and were mutually liable for the redemption of the notes of a failing branch; as security for which, each branch deposited with the central office an amount equal to ten per cent. of its circulation, which was known as the safety fund.

The board of control was a legislative body composed of members elected by the several boards, each branch choosing one member. This board met twice a year at Columbus, where the head office was located, which did no banking business, but furnished to the branches all circulating notes, signed by its president, or vice-president; and to this office all such notes had to be returned to be burned, in the presence of the president and two members of the board. During the recess of the board of control, its duties were performed by an executive committee, consisting of four members and the president.

The commissioners named in the act of incorporation were: John W. Allen, Joseph Olds, Daniel Kilgore, Alex. Grimes and Gustavus Swan. In a short time after these commissioners had entered upon their duties, forty-one branches were organized, with a capital amounting, in the aggregate, to about four million, five hundred thousand dollars. Two of these branches were located in the city of Columbus, viz: First, the Exchange bank, which went into operation as a branch of the State bank, May 24, 1845, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first president was Wm. B. Hubbard, and its first cashier, H. M. Hubbard. It was represented at different times, in the board of control, by Wm. B. Hubbard and Wm. Dennison. It was merged into the First National Exchange bank of Columbus, in December, 1864. Second, the Franklin bank, which went into operation as a branch, July 1, 1845, with a capital of one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. Its first president was Samuel Parsons, and its first cashier, James Espy. During its existence as a branch bank, it had the following representatives in the board of control: Gustavus Swan, D. W. Deshler, A. Kelly, and Joseph Hutcheson. In January, 1865, it was merged into the Franklin National bank of Columbus, and finally wound up its affairs, and passed out of existence, in 1878. We see, therefore, that the name of "the Franklin bank" became venerable with age, being connected, during a period of sixty-two years, with three distinct organizations.

The officers of the board of control, during the entire existence of the State bank, were as follows: Gustavus Swan, John Andrews, and Joseph Hutcheson, presidents; John R. Finn, vice-president; James T. Claypoole, James Gillet, J. J. Janney, and R. C. Hull.

Judge Gustavus Swan, the first president of the board, retired from the office in 1855, after about five years of service, and died before the charter of the bank expired. Though distinguished for his great ability as a financier, he is perhaps better known as an eminent lawyer and jurist. His biography may be found in the chapter on the Franklin county bar, in another part of this volume.

Dr. John Andrew, the second president of the board, remained in that office till after the expiration of the charter; but died before the affairs of the bank were closed up—*i. e.* on the fourteenth of October, 1866. His successor in the office, in his first message addressed to the board, gave a brief sketch of Dr. Andrews' life and character, from which we condense a few facts for our history:

He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, April 12, 1805.

He was educated at Bethany, Va., taking a regular course of study at the seminary, established there by Alexander Campbell. He then studied medicine, completing his studies at Philadelphia. Having obtained his diploma, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Jefferson and the adjoining counties. For twenty years he had an extensive pratice, becoming distinguished both as a surgeon and as a physician. His health becoming impaired, he abandoned his profession, and engaged in farming and merchandise—continuing also the banking operation, in which he had been long and successfully engaged. He afterward became a principal stockholder in Jefferson branch of the State bank, and was made its president. As the representative of that branch, he became one of the earliest members of the board of control. Upon the resignation of the presidency of the board by Judge Swan, in 1855, the members instinctively turned to Dr. Andrews as a fitting successor; and the eminent ability, by which his administration of that office was marked, gave sufficient proof that their confidence was not misplaced. Dr. Andrews was a man in whom were combined rare qualities of head and heart. His mind was enriched with varied learning and observation. His researches were not confined to his profession or his business. He was a careful student, besides, of history and politics, and was especially fond of philosophical investigations. As a business man he had few superiors. In his dealings he was guided by high moral principle. Avoiding all hazardous speculations, he confined his operations to what was safe and legitimate; and by this course he became eminently successful in his private affairs. Prompt, exact, just, scrupulously honest, he ever maintained a character of spotless christian integrity. In his social relations he was kind, genial, and winning—his chief happiness being centered in his home, surrounded by his family, by whom he was revered and loved. It was one of his fondest hopes that the State bank of Ohio should be carried through its career, with honor, to a successful issue. And his gratification, on seeing this hope realized, is embodied in a striking passage in his last message to the board of control, delivered in May, 1866—with which passage we must close this brief sketch of his life.

"We may now feel," said he, "like the mariner who has brought his ship safely into port, after a long and anxious voyage. Sometimes with prosperous gales and fair sailing; sometimes threatened with appalling dangers, in the midst of an ocean covered with the wrecks and ruins of other vessels—still our noble ship, the State bank of Ohio, has always proved herself equal to the trials which she has been called to meet; and especially in the great storm of 1857, stood firm amidst the ruins around her. Our twenty years' voyage has been a success. The business men of Ohio have had their business interests with the bank satisfactorily done; the people have been supplied with a sound circulating medium, which commanded their perfect confidence, and by the use of which no one has ever lost a dollar; and the stockholders have received larger profits than any other system of banking ever realized in this, or, perhaps, in any other country, as the results of the legitimate business."

Joseph Hutcheson, the third president of the board of control, was born about the year 1825, in Madison county, Ohio, where he taught school in the early years of his manhood. He moved to Columbus about 1846, and obtained a situation as bookkeeper in the Franklin branch of the Ohio State bank, of which he subsequently became cashier—a position which he retained until 1867. He then left to join in establishing the banking house of Hayden, Hutcheson & Co., the predecessor of the present house of P. Hayden & Co. Becoming president of the board of control after the expiration of the State bank's charter, his only duty in connection with that office was to oversee the closing up of the bank's affairs. This he did with great credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of all the parties interested. His honorable and successful business career was terminated by death about the year 1875.

THE NATIONAL BANKS

which have now taken the place of the State bank with its branches, resemble it in this, that their notes are secured by a deposit of government bonds. This, however, is not, as it might seem, an "Ohio idea." Ohio borrowed it from New York, as the latter borrowed it from the Bank of England. It is, doubtless, the only system which can inspire in the public mind that sense of security, which alone can prevent bank issues from ultimate depreciation. And we might naturally expect that the feeling of confidence inspired by national banks, would be as much greater than that inspired by State banks, as the strength of the national government exceeds that of any State government. There are three national banks now doing business in the city of Columbus, named, in the order of their establishment, as follows:

The First National, organized in 1863, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars. Wm. Monypeny, president, and Theo. P. Gordon, cashier.

The National Exchange, organized in 1864. Capital, one hundred thousand dollars; Wm. G. Deshler, president, and J. Hardy, cashier.

The Fourth National, organized in 1879, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; Wm. S. Ide being the president, and Wesley Richards, the cashier.

We will now bring our sketches of Columbus banks to a close, with a brief biographical notice of one whose name (either as borne by himself or his descendants) has, perhaps, been more prominently connected with the banking interests of Columbus, than that of any other man. We refer to

DAVID WAGGONER DESHLER,

who was born in Allentown, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1792. He settled in Columbus in 1817, and for three years, worked at his trade, which was that of cabinet-maker. His first work was under a contract with the State, to build the alcoves for the State library, then recently established by Governor Worthington. These alcoves stood over fifty years (first in the old State office building, in the room over the auditor's office, and afterward in the new State house), until the remodeling of the library in its present spacious apartments. And one of them, as built by Mr. Deshler's own hand, is now standing in the city library, to which it was presented by his sons, filled with books, and endowed with a perpetual annuity of one hundred dollars to keep it replenished.

A more graceful and appropriate monument could hardly be conceived.

At the end of three years, he relinquished his trade, and entered upon a mercantile career. This lasted for ten years, during the whole of which he served, also, in the responsible office of justice of the peace. Then (about the year 1830), he went into the insurance business—representing the old Pennsylvania fire and life insurance company, till 1834, when he was chosen cashier of the Clinton bank, of Columbus. In this position he remained twenty years—*i. e.*, till the charter of the bank expired, in 1854. He then united with a few of the old stockholders, and established the private banking firm, called the Clinton bank, simply dropping the clause, "of Columbus," from the old name. This arrangement continued for a few years, when the "Clinton" was merged into the Franklin branch of Ohio State bank, of which Mr. Deshler was made president. After a few more years, the same parties bought out the Exchange branch, and Mr. Deshler was made president of that, also, thus holding the office of president in two banks at the same time; and when, at length, these two institutions were changed into national banks, he continued in the same relation to them, and was president of both at the time of his death, in 1869. The business career, thus hastily sketched, was certainly a very remarkable one, not only in the versatility of talent which it evinced, but also in the energy of character which was manifested through it all, and which enabled one mind to command success in so many different vocations. Mr. William G. Deshler, the well-known banker, of Columbus, succeeded his father as president of the National Exchange bank, and an elder brother, Charles G. Deshler, owns a large amount of property in this city, though residing at Bay City, Michigan.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

A clearing-house is a place where bankers meet daily, to collect drafts and checks, and to settle balances. Such a house is necessary, in large cities, where there are many banks, in order to obviate the loss of time and the risk, involved in sending out a runner from each bank to collect the checks on the various other banks, which may have accumulated during the day. For the performance of this work, an association is formed by the several banks that enter into the arrangement, having for its officers a president, a vice-president, executive committee, and manager. Such an association was permanently organized in Columbus, April 1, 1873, with the following officers: T. P. Gordon, president; P. W. Huntington, vice-president; Joseph Falkenbach, George W. Sinks, and J. A. Jeffrey, executive committee; Harry M. Failing, manager and secretary. The establishment of the clearing-house is said to have been one of the results of the organization of the Columbus board of trade. That it has greatly facilitated the transaction of business, is the testimony of all the bankers. It furnishes, also, an important index of the annual amount of business transacted in the city. The clearings for the year ending April 1, 1879, amounted to twenty-four million, one hundred and seventy thousand, three hundred and one dollars—an amount said to be nearly as great as the average in cities having twice the population of Columbus. The present manager of the association is J. Reinhard, jr., and the vice-president is S. S. Rickly. The other officers remain as in 1878. A writer* in the Columbus *Democrat*, of the eighth of June last, after giving a very readable account of the organization and subsequent operations of the clearing-house, thus pleasantly sums up:

"Suppose old Shylock and his compeers of the Rialto, who slowly doled out their ducats to their customers, and collected their bonds, to the last drop of blood, by the slow process of the time, should step into one of our clearing-houses, and see the ransom of a kingdom passed from hand to hand, and all balances adjusted, before they could agree upon the per cent. of their usury—they would come to the conclusion that the financial world had progressed considerably since Venice was 'the queen of the Adriatic,' and the Mecca 'of the world's argosies.'"

COLUMBUS PARKS.

The existence of public parks in the centers of thronged cities is a standing contradiction of the doctrine of total depravity. All else of art, science, or literature, which distinguishes between the city and the country, might be traced, through one channel or another, to the insatiate cry, which is the cry for daily bread: "Come and buy of me; come and visit my galleries, come and read in my libraries and admire my statues"—a cry which millions hear and heed, and therefore cities are. But who would cross a continent to see a park, when every ten miles in the three thousand travelled would furnish material to construct a score of those mimic continents, with their mountains and forests and lakes and islands, their streams and waterfalls?

But is the park therefore to be despised? Nay, verily; and for more considerations than can be here enumerated. But, as to our proposition, the argument is this: The space occupied by parks, to fulfiill their mission of blessing, might have been dedicated to mammon, and is not; therefore the doctrine falls. But for them, many men, aye, and sadder still, many women and children, would forget that their mother earth is not of stone and mortar built, though "rock-ribbed;" but has a lap of velvet for all her weary children.

When Columbus has multiplied her fifty thousand by a factor which shall have sent the advancing columns of business blocks marching past and beyond her parks, leaving them islands with brick-bound coasts; then will there be many whose five cent fare (the maximum ever paid by thousands of the dwellers in streets which lead to the outside world but once for them, and that when they journey to the bourne from whence no traveller returns) will buy for them a sight of growing grass and waving boughs in Goodale park on the north, or City park on the south, of what will always be the center from which her traffic and manufactures will radiate; viz. "Capitol square."

Goodale Park, located on north High street, bears the name of the public benefactor, who wisely left a portion of his accumulations in a form never to be dissipated, by presenting to the city of Columbus forty-four acres of land for a public park, by deed, dated November 8, 1851,

* Mr. Herbert Brooks.

"the same to be for the free and common use of the inhabitants of the city." This is a magnificent gift, the value of which will incsease in direct ratio with the lapse of time and the increase of population.

And here it may be interesting to note the similarity in time, amount, and aim of two of the most liberal bequests as yet made for the benefit of the city. We refer to those of Lyne Starling and Dr. Samuel Goodale; that of Mr. Starling, in 1847, to establish a school of medicine, and that of Dr. Goodale, in 1851, to preserve the health of the city, not only by creating a reservoir of pure air, but by answering that demand for relaxation and recreation, which is as imperative for the toiler in the rolling mill, as for the toiler behind the bank counter. Or, if one were inclined to be in a slight degree facetious, he might imagine a feud to have existed between these two good citizens, (and no doubt good friends, as well) and that "the ruling passion strong in death" had induced the latter to do all in his power to render valueless the intended benediction of the former, in establishing a school for the education of doctors, by opening up a health-preserving and health-giving resort which should make doctors unnecessary. But these are idle fancies; while the park and school are verities that will long find, we fear, each in its allotted channel, ample scope for the beneficent work of alleviating ills which they cannot destroy.

This favorite park has been tastefully separated into plats by the construction of fine carriage drives, without disturbing the beautiful forest of beech, maple, and oak, with which it is covered, and which makes it a delightful drive for families in the summer months, as well as a safe retreat for children, who are allowed to enjoy the green banks and sylvan shades to their hearts' content. And those superb beeches awaken a thousand tender memories in the mind of one, who, having spent his earlier years in the New England or middle States, and having long been wandering west of the great father of waters, feels, as he turns eastward to find here their well-remembered forms, that dear friends of his childhood have come to meet him in the beautiful valley of the Scioto.

City park contains twenty-three and a half acres, and was purchased by the city, in 1867, of D. W. Deshler, Allen G. Thurman, and William G. Deshler, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars. It is a most desirable location; quite remote from the business portion of the city, its south entrance is but one square from the street railway, thus making it accessible to all, and none can fail to find its artistically cultivated grounds a charming retreat. It may go to the hearts of some to see its discrowned monarchs shorn of their former glory, or, as a friend at our side gruffly remarked, "Robbed of their crowns! better say, 'robbed of their heads.'" But, let us console ourselves, for who knows but that the block and the headman's axe might still be busy with human victims, if these innocent substitutes had not been found to satisfy that natural craving with certain ones to decapitate somebody, or something? The "city fathers" deserve great commendation for the wise fore-thought shown in securing a south park; and when they shall have granted the petition of the city mothers to soften somewhat the rigor of their "Do not step," by adding, "except children of tender age," (didn't they roll on the grass when they were boys?) there will be nothing in the way of a most cordial wish that they may live long, and enjoy the benedictions of those who have not only looked upon the green turf bordering the heated, gravelly thoroughfare, but have felt its delicious coolness bathing the tender feet—and felt thankful.

L' ENVOY.

And thus, gentle reader, we bring our history of Columbus to a close. "Would it were worthier," and, perhaps, if we had had more time and more space, we might have made it so. "But what is writ, is writ," and we must console ourselves, as best we can, for its many imperfections, by the consciousness that we have done the best we could. It has been an absolute pain and grief to us to leave so many inviting themes untouched, and to give only a mere touch to so many others that richly deserve an extended treatment. But, as we hinted in the "Prefatory," with which we set out, no intelligent reader will expect, in a volume containing the history of two such counties as Franklin and Pickaway, an exhaustive, or even a very elaborate, account of such a city as Columbus, which could furnish ample material for an entire volume of equal size. When we state that every word of this history has been written by two hands in about three months' time (with the exception of three days' labor by a third hand), we are sure that the work will bring us some credit for industry, whatever may be thought of its literary merit. And, with this assurance, we bid our readers farewell.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF EMINENT PIONEERS.

LUCAS SULLIVANT.

Lucas Sullivant, the leading pioneer in that territory which afterward became Franklin county, was born in September, 1765, in Mecklenburgh county, Virginia. His starting out in life reminds us strongly of the youthful career of the greatest of all the Virginians—Washington.

At the age of sixteen he joined, as a volunteer, an expedition against the Indians, who were threatening the western counties of his native State, and his good conduct and manly intrepidity were such as to gain for him the public commendation of his commanding officer. Left alone in the world by the death of his parents and only brother, he used his small patrimony in acquiring a more liberal education, and especially in mastering the science and practice of surveying, which he adopted as a profession.

The new and unsurveyed lands of Kentucky, then an outlying county of the Old Dominion, offering a wider held for his enterprise, he went thither, while quite a young man, and soon found his talent and skill in constant demand.

The officers and soldiers of the regular Continental army having, under legislative authority, met and appointed Colonel Richard C. Anderson, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, surveyor-general of the Virginia military land district, Mr. Sullivant received from him an appointment as deputy surveyor, and, at the age of twenty-two, became one of that dauntless band of pioneers who penetrated into the unbroken wilderness, and opened one of the richest portions of Ohio to

the advancing wave of settlement and civilization. Defeated, in his first attempts, by the wily savage, he was compelled to organize a stronger force, which was equipped at Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky. With a party of twenty men, he advanced into the wilderness, and, in due time, having arrived upon the banks of the Scioto, he commenced his operations in the territory of the present Franklin county. The outfit of this surveying party betokened an occupation of the disputed territory, rather than a flying assault; and, in fact, though constantly in the neighborhood of hostile villages, and passing through many exciting scenes and hair-breadth escapes, Mr. Sullivant brought his work to a fortunate conclusion.

In the summer and fall of 1797—ten years after the commencement of this adventurous and dangerous career between the Scioto and the Miami—Mr. Sullivant, having obtained possession of the surrounding lands, laid out the town of Franklinton, believing that, situated as it was in the region of the greatest fertility, on a then navigable river, and so near the center of the State, if it did not become the capital, it would be near it, and could not fail to become a great center in the progress of the State. This was five years before Ohio was set off from the great northwest territory as an independent State, and six years before Franklin was separated from Ross county.

About this time Mr. Sullivant was married to Sarah Starling, daughter of Colonel William Starling, of Kentucky, and building the first brick house in his proprietory town of Franklinton, he resided there during the remainder of his life. Though devoting himself principally to the care of his own estate, he was liberal and public spirited, and the projector of many of the most valuable improvements of those early times; and his influence, counsels, and pecuniary aid, shaped very materially the destinies of Ohio's capital. He was the builder of the first bridge over the Scioto between Franklinton and Columbus; the president of the first bank established in Columbus; built the first church of the first Presbyterian congregation, and presented it as a free gift; was one of ten to build the church for the congregation on its removal to Columbus; and was never second in any enterprise which had for its aim the intellectual or material advancement of the community in which he lived. Firm and positive in his opinions, but courteous in manner and expression; prompt and decisive to act upon his own convictions; he was altogether a man of forcible character, exercising a great influence over those with whom he came in contact.

In the full maturity of his powers, and his natural force not abated, he died, August 8, 1823, in the fifty-eighth year of his age.

From tributes written by those who knew him well, a few extracts will close this imperfect sketch:

"He possessed a great spirit of liberality, which an ample fortune, acquired by his own industry, enabled him to gratify to an uncommon extent. He was a man of strict integrity, of the most persevering industry and rigid economy. He was a kind and indulgent father, a sincere and hospitable friend, and a generous neighbor; and the poor were never turned away empty from his well-filled granaries."

"He showed, in his last illness, the same invincible fortitude which had sustained him in the midst of the privations and dangers incurred in the early settlement of the State."

Dr. John Edmiston, his physician and friend, used to say of him:

"Take him all in all, with his strong and vigorous intellect, his knowledge of human nature, his decision of character, good judgment, and high sense of personal honor and integrity, he is one of the most remarkable men I ever knew. He seemed born to be a leader, and in whatever direction he had turned his attention, he would have distinguished himself and become a man of mark."

WILLIAM STARLING SULLIVANT.

William S. Sullivant, the eldest son of Lucas Sullivant, was born January 15, 1803, in Franklinton, the village, literally in the midst of a wilderness, which his father's indomitable energy, more than that of any other one man, had set on the road to empire. His boyhood was exposed to all the real dangers, and beset by all the so-called hardships, incident to pioneer life in those early days. In 1812, when the subject of this sketch was nine years old, the shameful surrender of General Hull to the British forces at Detroit, exposed the whole frontier to an irruption of bloody savages, the allies of Great Britain. For months, the inhabitants of this new settlement, in common with others still more exposed, were harrassed with fears of such an invasion, and of the cruelties and barbarous atrocities which distinguished savage warfare. Happily, however, this danger was averted, and peace and prosperity ensued.

At a proper age, young William, mounted astride of a bag of wheat on one horse, and leading another, on which also was strapped a well-filled bag, was often sent along the blazed bridle-paths through the forest to Sell's mill, near Dublin, to Dyer's mill, on the Darby, and sometimes to Kinnikinnick, in Ross county, to procure flour for the family. These expeditions frequently involved two or three days' waiting for the grist, and necessitated sleeping in the mill, wrapped in a blanket, where he was fortunate who had a pile of corn or wheat for his couch instead of the hard floor. But, dear reader, waste no sigh of pity for our young friend, William, and doubt not that in these pilgrimages he was supremely happy, and that these and similar experiences were fruitful in producing, not only the fine physical development and graceful carriage which distinguished him in his maturity, but also in arousing those latent tastes and capacities which have made his name an honor to his family and to his country. In those quiet journeyings through the leafy aisles of "God's first temples," and in those days of "waiting for the grist," when forest and stream and bird and flower wooed him to their companionship; to such a nature as his, how entrancing must have been this sweet communion with nature! And who can say that his chosen pursuit, in later life, was not the result of the bias given in these days of his boyhood? It is said, also, that he accompanied his father upon some of his shorter surveying expeditions, where he gained that knowledge which tended to make him an expert, rapid, and accurate surveyor, when, after his return from college, and after his father's death, he had occasion to exercise his skill in attending to the large landed estate of the family.

When old enough to be sent from home, he was placed in a celebrated private school, in Jassamine county, Kentucky. Afterward he pursued his classical studies, under Professors Lindley and Dana, at the Ohio university, at Athens. Here he was prepared for Yale college, from which he graduated in 1823. Though almost immediately immersed in the cares and duties of active business life, while yet in early manhood, he found time to acquaint himself most thoroughly with the flora of central Ohio, discovering, in his botanical researches, several species hitherto unknown, to one of which his eastern botanical associates gave the name *Sullivantia Ohionis*. Dr. Asa Gray, the distinguished botanist, and long the intimate friend of Mr. Sullivant, speaks thus of his scientific researches: "As soon as the flowering plants of his district had ceased to afford him novelty, he turned to the mosses, in which he found abundant scientific occupation, of a kind well suited to his bent for patient and close observation, scrupulous accuracy, and nice discrimination." And it was in this field that his world-wide reputation was won; some of the most valuable contributions to the bryology and hepaticology of North America being the result of years of quiet but earnest labor. In the same article by Dr. Gray, already quoted, occurs the following estimate of the value of these labors: "His works have laid such a broad and complete foundation for the study of bryology in this country, and are of such recognized importance everywhere, that they must always be of classic authority. Wherever mosses are studied, his name will be honorably remembered. In this country it should long be remembered with peculiar gratitude." In accordance with his wishes, his bryological books, and his exceedingly rich and important collections and preparations of mosses, are to be consigned to the Gray Herbarium building of Harvard university, with a view to their preservation and long-continued usefulness. The remainder of his botanical library, his choice microscopes, and his remaining collections, are bequeathed to the State Scientific and Agricultural college of Ohio, and to the Starling Medical college, founded by his uncle, of which he was himself the senior trustee.

Did space allow an enumeration of all of Mr. Sullivant's botanical labors and publications, it would give emphasis to the reflection that such achievements in science, on the part of one whose life, so far from being given to the pursuit of literature, was marked by great business activity, are, to say the least, of very rare occurrence.

His death, which occurred on the thirtieth of April, 1873, was thus noticed in the annual report of the Council of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of that year: "William Starling Sullivant died at his residence in Columbus, Ohio, on the thirtieth of April, ultimo. In him we lose the most accomplished bryologist which this country has ever produced, and it can hardly be said that he leaves behind him anywhere a superior."

Mr. Sullivant was thrice married. His widow and several children survive him.

MICHAEL L. SULLIVANT.

Michael L. Sullivant, second son of Lucas Sullivant and Sarah Starling, was born August 6, 1807, in the village of Franklinton, and educated at the Ohio university, and Center college, Kentucky. Very early in life, Michael manifested a very decided predilection for rural affairs, and, after leaving college, instead of studying a profession he determined to marry, and deliberately chose farming for his life-long

vocation. The fine body of land which he inherited in the immediate vicinity of Columbus, afforded an opportunity for him to carry out his purpose on a then unusually large scale.

He engaged in farming at a time when there was but a limited price, as well as a limited demand and a circumscribed market for all kinds of farming products, and he at once saw that the only remunerative method was to consume the corn, hay, and grass, through the medium of stock. He consequently became a grazier and stock-feeder, "stall-feeding," as it was termed, many hundred fat cattle during the fall and winter months. This was, however, a laborious, and often uncertain, business; for cattle, when ready for market, must be driven over the mountains to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, and the fluctuations in price from the time of starting until the journey was ended, was often of a most vexatious kind, making all the difference between a handsome profit and an *unhandsome* loss. These cattle had generally been grazed in the "Barrens," or Sandusky plains, in Ohio, or even on the praries of Indiana and Illinois, where they were picked up in lots by the enterprising feeders in Ohio, principally located in the Scioto valley.

Mr. Sullivant remained in his native State, occupying his ample inheritance, until about the year 1854, always showing himself independent and progressive, a man of large views, and taking the lead in many innovations upon fossilized ideas. He was one of the originators of the Ohio Stock Importing company, and one of the organizers of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, of which he was twice the president. He introduced new methods and machinery on his farm here, being the first to buy and put in operation a power threshing machine in Franklin county; also a reaper and a mower, and was always interested in everything that concerned agriculture.

Seeking a wider field of operations—if not marked out by destiny to inaugurate a stupendous experiment—he disposed of his large estate in Ohio, and, removing to Illinois, where he had secured a vast domain at government prices, he gave his attention to establishing the great farm of "Broadlands," which, in connection with that of "Bur Oaks," has given him fame wherever there is an English speaking people.*

"One of the most striking traits in the character of Mr. Sullivant," says one who knew him well, "was the tenacity of purpose with which he pursued his scheme, when once it was deliberately planned."

He was twice married, and his domestic relations were always happy, for, says the same friend, he was good-tempered, and of a liberal and generous disposition. Mr. Michael Sullivant died February 29, 1879, leaving a widow and several children.

JOSEPH SULLIVANT.

Joseph Sullivant, the youngest and only surviving son of Lucas Sullivant and Sarah Starling, was born in Franklinton, in 1809. In his early years he was distinguished by an ardent love of books, and, like most boys having this passion, devoured everything which came in his way. Having a retentive memory, he mastered the ordinary school tasks of his time with little difficulty, and, after attending the first two classical schools which his father was active in establishing in Columbus he was sent to the boys' boarding school in Worthington, under the management of Rev. Philander Chase, bishop of Ohio. From this school he carried away, and retained in later life, added, it is believed, to steady progress in book-lore, a keen appreciation of the motherly kindness of "that most estimable woman," the wife of the bishop. From Worthington he was transferred to the Ohio university, and from thence, about a year after his father's death, in 1823, and at the early age of fifteen, he entered Center college, Danville, Kentucky, where his course of study was completed. Having, as he says of himself, at an early age embibed a tast for, and an interest in, the natural sciences, from his father, who was "a dear lover of nature," he devoted himself to their study, and, before the age of twenty-one, was appointed, by the legislature, one of the corporators of the Philosophical and Historical society of Ohio, and was corresponding secretary and curator thereof for several years.

The limits of our article do not permit the indulgence of our wish in the free use of the abundant material for an extended biographical sketch of Mr. Sullivant; suffice it to say, that he has been for the last forty years one of the leading spirits in all of the scientific and literary enterprises which have given the city of Columbus its present enviable standing among the centers of intelligence and culture in the West.

For many years he devoted much time and attention to the public schools of the city, being first a member, and for several years president, of the board of education. Since his final retirement from that position, as a token of the esteem and regard of the large body of teachers connected with the schools, a bust of Mr. Sullivant has been placed in the hall of the beautiful high school building, and later, his old colleagues have erected the largest and finest ward school-building in the city, and, in recognition of his long, gratuitous, and efficient services, have named it "Sullivant school," an acknowledgment, and, at the same time, a monument, of which any one might justly feel proud.

Many years ago elected a member of the American Scientific association; a member and treasurer of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture; a trustee of Starling Medical college; and serving a second term as trustee and secretary of the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Ohio; a member of the executive committee, giving valuable service in the late re-organization of that institution under its present charter as the Ohio State university, he has held various positions of honor and trust, some involving much time and labor, but none of emolument. Nor have the labors of Mr. Sullivant been confined to merely scientific and literary enterprises—a pamphlet prepared by him on "A Water Supply for the city of Columbus," being greatly influential in arousing attention to this important matter. He was also the projector of Green Lawn cemetery, selected its site, was a member of its first board of trustees, and, for several years, president of the corporation.

With all these evidences of the high estimation of the community in which his life has been spent, no honor is so dear to him (according to his own affectionate confession) as the remembrance of the community of tastes and pursuits which rendered especially close the chain linking him with his distinguished brother, whose fame will increase in proportion as knowledge and culture are increased.

Mr. Sullivant has been thrice married, and has a family of several children.

LYNE STARLING.

Lyne Starling was born in Mecklenburgh county, Virginia, in the year 1784; removed to Kentucky in 1794, and came to Franklinton in 1806. Through the influence of his brother-in-law, Lucas Sullivant, he was placed in the clerk's office for Franklin county—a position for which, though young, he was well qualified by previous training. Subsequently he was appointed clerk of the circuit and district courts of the United States, and also of the supreme and common pleas courts of Franklin county. Mr. Sullivant afterward furnished the means and formed a partnership with his young relative in the mercantile business, and he became a successful merchant and enterprising trader, being the first one who ventured cargoes of produce down the Scioto, and thence to New Orleans in decked flat-boats. This venture, proving remunerative, was of great advantage, not only to himself, but to others. He was a commissary and large contractor for supplies to the Northwestern army under General Harrison, which assembled at Frankiinton and Urbana during the war of 1812.

Mr. Starling was all his life a sagacious business man, and was one of the original proprietors of Columbus, the present central portion of the city having been laid out on land owned by him. A short extract from a letter to his sister in Kentucky, dated Franklinton, July, 1809, may be of interest, as fixing the date of the purchase of this land: "I have lately purchased an elegant seat and tract of land opposite town, on the other side of the river, which I have an idea of improving," evidently as a gentleman's country seat, in the suburbs of the capital—Franklinton.

Judge Gustavus Swan, who had known Mr. Starling for forty years, speaks thus of him in an obituary, written with great apparent fairness:

"The deceased was, by nature, emphatically a great man. He had a quick and clear perception, a retentive memory, and a sound, unerring judgment. He possessed the rare faculty of annihilating, in an instant, the space between cause and effect. He arrived at conclusions, and was acting upon them, while ordinary minds were contemplating the premises. It was this peculiar intellectual superiority which rendered his efforts in business so uniformly successful, and which enabled him, before reaching the meridian of life, to amass one of the largest fortunes which have been accumulated in the West."

His health failing, he traveled extensively, both in this country and abroad. Being a man of quick perceptions, and a close observer both of men and things, he gained much practical knowledge, and, from intercourse with the best society, was much improved by his travels; his experience, during these years of leisure, compensating for his early and exclusive devotion to business.

Mr. Starling never held any political office, though an unsuccessful candidate for congress—his wealth and apparently exclusive manner being against him with the masses, who considered him an aristocrat. He finally made Columbus his permanent place of residence, when he

* There is less reason for noticing here Mr. Sullivant's stupendous operations in Illinois, since elaborate descriptions of them have been published in *Harpers Magazine*, and other widely circulated periodicals, thus giving him a reputation which is none too strongly characterized above.

returned to take charge, as administrator, of the large and valuable landed estate of Mr. Lucas Sullivant.

Not long before his death, to show his regard for the city whose first houses he built, and in which his fortune had been amassed, he donated thirty-five thousand dollars to establish a medical school, named after him—Starling Medical college. As he was never married, at his death, which occurred in 1848, his large estate was distributed, by will, among his relatives.

At his own request, he was buried in the old graveyard at Franklinton, near his sister, Mrs. Sullivant, and other friends. When the Green Lawn cemetery was established, the remains were removed, and a fine monument marks the last resting place of one of the founders of the city of Columbus.

JOHN KERR.

John M. Kerr, one of the four proprietors of the original town plat of Columbus, was born about the year 1778, in County Tyrone, Ireland, and was educated at the University of Dublin. He came to this country early in the century, and settled in Franklinton, about 1810. His connection with the company entering into compact with the legislature in 1812, has already been given. Mr. Kerr was appointed, in 1813, the first agent of the associates, and continued until 1815, when he declined longer service. He was also a member of the first board of councilmen, elected in 1816, for the "borough of Columbus."

He died in 1823, in the same year with Mr. Lucas Sullivant. Mr. Kerr left a large fortune, at his death, which was soon dissipated. Mr. John M. Kerr, jr., now nearly sixty-two years old, is the only son living; but a sister (Mrs. Mary F. Heffner, now a widow), resides in Fremont, Ohio. There is also a grandson, a boy of ten years, bearing the family name—John M. Kerr.

Mr. Kerr was buried in the old North graveyard, and, as a result of the neglect into which the place has fallen, the headstone placed at his grave has been destroyed, and his children are not able to identify the grave of their father—and he a man whose active business life was so intimately associated with the early history of the city!

The son of Mr. Kerr, mentioned above, is now living in Columbus, with his wife and child—the latter a promising boy of about ten years. Mr. Kerr is a man of much intelligence and literary culture, who made many business ventures with the great wealth which his father left, but failed in them all. And now, at the advanced age of sixty-one, he finds himself in great affliction from the almost total loss of sight by a painful disease of the eyes, and from the pinchings of absolute poverty.

ALEXANDER McLAUGHLIN.

Alexander McLaughlin, another of the "original proprietors," though at one time looked upon as one of the wealthiest men in the State, through the depreciation of real estate occurring about the year 1820, and having entered so deeply into speculation, failed in business, and his large landed estate was sacrificed under the hammer. Though a man of no mean endowment, and with a fine business education and qualifications, he was never able to retrieve his fallen fortunes, and supported himself, in later life, by teaching a common country school. He died in 1832.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

James Johnston, one of the parties to the contract to "lay out a town" and "erect and complete a State house, offices, and penitentiary," failed about the same time, and from the same cause, as Mr. McLaughlin. He returned to Pittsburg, where he had been connected in business with Kerr, previous to their venture, where he spent the remainder of his life. He died in 1842, at an advanced age, six years prior to the death of Lyne Starling, who was several years younger than the other members of the company.

R. W. McCOY

was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1787. He was brought up, from early boyhood, to the business of a merchant. In the year 1811, he removed from Mercersburg, in his native State—where he had been engaged in business—to Franklinton, bringing with him a small stock of goods, with which he opened a store. Here he continued prosperously for about five years, when he sought a larger field for his increasing business, in the new town of Columbus. During a period of forty years he followed the same occupation in this city, accumulating a handsome property. He died, January 16, 1856, in the seventieth year of his age, respected by all classes in the community, as an active, useful, and public-spirited citizen. He succeeded Mr. Buttles as president of the City bank of Columbus an office which he held at the time of his death. He was the uncle and foster-father of

WILLIAM A. McCOY,

who died in Columbus, on the thirtieth of October, 1879, aged about sixty-eight. He (William) was born in Butler county, in this State, where his mother died in his early childhood. A few years later, his father, having removed to Portsmouth, died there, leaving William to the care of the boy's uncle (and his own brother), in this city. This was in 1818. Though but seven years old, William was taken at once into his uncle's store, at the corner of State and High streets. He received a good, substantial business education, partly in the school-room and partly behind the counter; and, on arriving at his majority, in 1832, he was taken in as a partner in the business. Ten years after this the uncle retired from active participation in the business, although he still maintained a pecuniary interest in it. Colonel James C. McCoy, son of another brother of Robert, was taken into the concern, and the firm name was changed to that of W. A. McCoy & Co. This arrangement continued till the death of the uncle, as above stated, in 1856, when the business was closed up and the goods sold at auction.

Colonel James C. McCoy joined the army for the suppression of the Rebellion, and was a member of General Sherman's staff when he died, in Washington, June, 1874. His remains were brought to this city, and were buried from Trinity church, with military honors, General Sherman and staff attending the funeral.

When the partnership was dissolved by the death of the uncle, William A. McCoy was made trustee of the estate, and allowed ten years for settling up the business. Having accomplished this work to the satisfaction of all concerned, he spent the remainder of his life in comparative leisure, occupying himself only with his books and papers, and the safe investment of the handsome moneyed capital which an honorable and prosperous business career had enabled him to accumulate.

DR. S. PARSONS,

from whom Parsons' avenue, in the city of Columbus, was named, was born in Reading, Connecticut, in the year 1786. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the science of medicine in his native State, he came west, still young and unmarried, and arrived in Franklinton on the first day of the year 1811. Here he located, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1816, seeking a wider field for the exercise of his talents, he removed to the growing town across the river, where he continued to practice till his sixty-fourth year, when he retired from the active duties of his profession. He acquired a high reputation as a physician, and as a citizen, was universally respected.

In 1843 he received the unsolicited honor of being elected as a representative of Franklin county in the State legislature, in which capacity he exhibited his usual ability. He also, for a number of years, held the important office of president of the Franklin branch of the State bank of Ohio. He died on the thirtieth of December, 1857, in the seventy-second year of his age.

RALPH OSBORN

was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in the year 1780. Having completed his legal studies, he removed to Franklinton, in 1806, and commenced the practice of law. He remained here, however, but two or three years, when he accepted an appointment as the first prosecuting attorney of Delaware county, which was organized in 1808. Soon after he removed to Pickaway county, and, in December, 1810, he was elected clerk of the house in the Ohio legislature, which place he held for five consecutive sessions—till he was chosen auditor of State in 1815. He filled the office with much dignity and urbanity, and his great popularity was evinced by the length of time—eighteen consecutive years—during which he was retained in the auditorship.

In the fall of 1833 he was chosen to represent the counties of Franklin and Pickaway in the Ohio State senate, which place also he filled with his usual ability and success, and to the general satisfaction of his constituents. About this time he removed his residence to Columbus, where he died, December 30, 1835, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

REV. SETH NOBLE

was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, about the year 1731. After completing his theological studies, he settled at Maugerville, Nova Scotia, and became the pastor of the Presbyterian or Congregational church at that place. At the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, his outspoken sympathy with the revolted colonies brought down upon him the denunciation of the authorities, and, along with many others, he was obliged to flee the country. He joined the party of Colonel Eddy, who, in 1776, settled a town in Maine (then a part of Massachusetts), to which they first gave the name of Muskegeag (or Sanduskeag) Meadow. Here Mr. Noble was joined by his wife and children, whom he had

been obliged to leave behind him—so precipitate was his flight. He organized the First Presbyterian church in the new town, and continued its pastor for many years. It was largely through his influence that, in 1791, a decree was obtained from the general court of Boston, incorporating the aforesaid town under the name of Bangor - that name being selected on account of Mr. Noble's partiality for the old Scotch psalm tune known by the same name.

In 1805, led by the generous offer, made by congress, of a donation of land to the Nova Scotia refugees, he came to Franklinton, having located three hundred and twenty acres of land in the Refugee tract across the river, near by. On this land he built a cabin, in which a married daughter was his housekeeper—his wife having died a number of years before. Immediately after his arrival in this county, he commenced preaching—first in Franklinton, and afterward in two or three other places, which he visited at stated intervals until his death, which occurred in September, 1807—only eight or nine days after he had preached his last sermon, on the text, "Come unto me, all ye that labor, and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He was buried in the Franklinton burying-ground, but, as no headstone was erected, and as the family was for many years absent from this part of the country, all trace of his grave is lost.

The daughter, mentioned above, was the mother of the Hon. W. M. Beach, of London, Madison county, to whom we are indebted for the facts here stated. These, and other facts, are also given in the "Genealogy of the Noble family," in the Ohio State library. Mr. Beach was a member of the Ohio legislature (first in the house and then in the senate), from 1869 to 1874.

We strongly incline to the opinion that the name of Rev. Seth Noble ought to have been mentioned along with that of the Rev. Dr. Hoge, as one of the pioneer preachers and founders of Presbyterianism in Franklin county; but as none of the early chroniclers thus associate these venerable names, we have not felt authorized to mention that of Mr. Noble in the history of the Presbyterian church of Columbus; but the brief sketch which we have given here, we regard as a simple act of justice.

CHRISTIAN HEYL,

whose name, for more than sixty years, has been familiar as a household word to the people of Columbus, was born in Zeidlops, a small principality of Germany, in the year 1788. When he was about twelve years old, his father, influenced largely by the disturbed political condition of the country, joined a company, consisting of about ninety persons, to seek a home in the new world. After many vexatious delays, and a tedious voyage, lasting thirty-four weeks, they landed at Baltimore, April 9, 1800.

Young Heyl remained here some seven years, at first following the occupation of painting, and afterwards apprenticed to learn the baker's trade. This occupation he followed for several years. His parents, with one son and daughter, and perhaps more, moved to Lancaster in 1806, settling on a small farm in the midst of the forest, near that place, and the next year Christian joined them, remaining with them and assisting in clearing up the farm, till 1811, when all moved to town, and Christian entered again upon the business of baking. He has left, in manuscript, a very interesting account of their mode of life in their log cabin in the wilderness, which we would gladly insert, but want of space forbids.

In 1813 he established himself as a baker in a small cabin at Columbus, with his sister as housekeeper. The first year they had to go to Franklinton for all their supplies, but in 1814 the first store was opened in Columbus. This was during the war, and discharged soldiers, sick and destitute, were almost constantly passing through the place. All those who came to his door were fed and liberally cared for, and, on one occasion, he actually took his coat from his own back and placed it upon that of a soldier who was without one, sick and suffering from cold.

In 1814 he married, bringing his wife to the cabin, which he continued to occupy as a bakery for another year or two, when he purchased a lot on High street, and built upon it what was then, and is yet, called the Franklin house—one of the few old landmarks left standing. In this they lived twenty years, carrying on the hotel business, and accumulating a handsome property. They then exchanged the hotel for a farm.

They had six sons, one of whom died in infancy. The survivors (all living) are: Lewis, John, William, George, and Charles—all of whom are educated men. Lewis established, some years ago, the Esther institute, a female seminary, located on Broad street, and named in honor of his wife, who was one of its principal teachers during its entire existence - which, however, was not more than five or six years. It was very prosperous for three or four years, after which, in consequence of the establishment of the high school, the patronage fell off, and it had to be given up. The fine building has been sold, and is now used for a boarding establishment, called the Irving house. Lewis and John reside in Philadelphia, and have some office under the general government. William and Charles live in Columbus, the former a lawyer by profession; and George lives in Canton.

Christian Heyl enjoyed, in the highest degree, the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens in Columbus, and was appointed by them to many places of trust. He died in December, 1878, aged ninety years lacking four months, his wife having preceded him by eleven years.

JOSEPH RIDGWAY, JR.,

was born on Staten Island, New York, April 23, 1800. His father, Matthew Ridgway, died while Joseph was in his early childhood, and he went to reside with an uncle, after whom he had been named, and who was then residing in Cayuga county. This uncle was afterward a member of congress from Ohio. His nephew received an excellent education in one of the New York academies, making a specialty of the science of engineering, for which he had a great fondness. In 1820 he came to Ohio, with his uncle, and settled in Columbus. For several years he devoted himself to his favorite pursuit, being employed as an engineer on the canal which was then in process of construction. Later, he became a partner with his uncle in a foundry at Columbus, established for the manufacture of a cast-iron plow, of which the elder Ridgway owned the patent. This plow marked an era in Ohio agriculture, and the "Ridgway foundry" was the pioneer in the Columbus iron manufacture, which has now become so important a branch of industry.

Mr. Ridgway threw his entire energy into the Ohio railroad, becoming one of the principal stockholders and a director of the Columbus & Xenia road—one of the oldest in the State. It was to furnish this road with rolling stock that he established a car factory at Columbus, and he was secretary of the company at the time of his death, which occurred August 23, 1850. In 1844, and again in 1846, he was a member of the Ohio legislature—first in the senate, and afterward in the house of representatives. He was also, for several years, a member of the board of State house commissioners.

He died greatly regretted, having been identified with almost every movement having in view the welfare of his adopted city.

He was married, November 28, 1828, to Jeannette S. Tatem, daughter of Charles Tatem, of Cincinnati.

DR. LINCOLN GOODALE

was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, February 25, 1782. His father, Nathan Goodale, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, who, coming west, settled, first at Marietta, in 1788, and afterward at Belpre. There he was captured by the Indians, in 1794, and died near Sandusky, to which place the Indians were taking him in hope of obtaining a ransom.

Dr. Goodale having studied medicine at Belpre, settled in Franklinton, and entered upon the practice of his profession, in 1805. In 1812 he volunteered his services in the war which had just broken out, and was appointed, by Governor Meigs, assistant surgeon in McArthur's regiment. He was taken prisoner at the time of Hull's surrender, and sent to Malden with wounded men. Being released, he returned to Franklinton in October, having been in the service less than a year. Removing to Columbus in 1814, he entered upon that successful career as a merchant which he followed for more than thirty years, and in which he acquired great wealth. His death occurred April 30, 1868, in his eighty-seventh year. Several years before his death, he gave to his adopted city the beautiful park with which his name will be forever identified.

JOSEPH FOOS

was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1767. He moved with his parents, first to Tennessee and then to Kentucky, where, in 1797, he married Lydia Nelson, and where their first son—Nelson Foos—was born. In 1798 he came, with his wife and infant son, to Franklinton, where he became proprietor of a ferry across the Scioto river. He also established, and for several years carried on, the first hotel at that place. His early opportunities for securing an education were very limited, and his principal schooling was obtained from an Irish schoolmaster who came to his tavern in want, and spent several months with him. But with such advantages as these, by his own persistent efforts, he obtained a wide knowledge of men and things, taking

an active interest in all public affairs, and corresponding with such men as Clay, Ewing, Corwin, and Harrison. He was a member of the first Ohio legislature, serving, in all, during twenty-five sessions in the house and senate. He became an effective speaker and writer. The State capital having been secured to Columbus largely by his efforts, the original proprietors of the town presented him with a square in an eligible part of the city.

He served with distinction in the war of 1812, being promoted, for meritorious conduct, from the rank of captain to that of brigadier-general. His ferry and hotel, in those stirring times, were extensively patronized, and brought him in "a mint o' money," although he was too liberal to acquire a very extensive fortune. His house was the headquarters of all the politicians, who came not only "hungry for office," but also for the meals which were furnished at his table without stint or charge. To them his latch-string was always out, and his purse always open. He ran for congress, after his career in the legislature was over, but in that campaign he met with unaccustomed defeat. Soon after this he removed to Madison county, and commenced the business of farming. In 1825 he was made major-general of militia, an office which he held till his death, in 1832.

From the interest which he felt in the canal system of Ohio, his attention was directed to the feasibility of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien. His views upon this subject, embodied in a pamphlet, achieved the distinction of being called "Foos' Folly." But the project, as the public are aware, has recently been taken hold of again, by parties who may yet show that the original conception was nobody's folly.

General Foos' first wife died in 1810, leaving two sons and two daughters, the eldest of whom—Nelson Foos—still lives, in a hale and ripe old age, in the city of Columbus, where he has accumulated a comfortable property as a contractor in the erection of public and private buildings.

JOHN NEWTON CHAMPION

was born near West Springfield, Massachusetts, May 29, 1797. After completing his education, he taught school for some time in the State of New Jersey. He afterward removed to Savannah, Georgia, and entered into mercantile business with his elder brother. He was married, December 29, 1831, to Sarah Ann Chadbourne, daughter of Captain Jacob Chadbourne, of Newburyport, Massachusetts. He emigrated to Ohio in 1835, making the long voyage by sea from Savanah to New York, and thence to Columbus by stage and canal. Here he opened a large dry goods store, under the firm name of Champion & Lathrop. He was a large stockholder in the Buckeye and Exchange blocks, which were built in 1838, and were indeed "enterprises of great pith and moment" in that day. He also built a large and elegant brick residence on the southeast corner of High and Long streets, the present site of the Commercial bank.

He and his young wife were soon looked up to as among the first in social circles; and such was his political influence, that his house became almost the headquarters of the Whig leaders. His business was prosperous, and enabled him to make investments in large tracts of real estate, which ultimately became very valuable. He died at Columbus, August 23, 1845, respected by all who knew him.

His wife was a leading member of the charitable societies of the city, and, during the war of the Rebellion, acted as a ward visitor in relieving the wants of soldiers' families. She died in the same city where most of her life was spent, August 30, 1873, aged sixty-one years, lamented by a large circle of friends, and by many of the poor and lowly whom her benefactions had relieved.

Mr. and Mrs. Champion left three sons and one daughter—all yet living—as follows: Reuben Ely and Aaron Burt, residing in Cincinnati; and John Newton and Isabella C. (now Mrs. Godman), residing in Columbus.

HON. WILLIAM T. MARTIN

was born April 6, 1788, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania; was married in 1814, to Amelia Aschom; and, in the spring of that year, migrated to Columbus, where he resided till his death—February 19, 1866.

Like so many other Columbian pioneers who became prominent in business and politics, he came to the city as a mechanic, his particular trade being that of carpenter and joiner. He also united with this occuppation those of teacher and merchant. He held many public offices, which we have not time here to enumerate, the last being that of associate judge of the court of common pleas, in 1851.

In 1858 he published his "History of Franklin County," a very valuable compendium of pioneer history, written in a plain and unpretentious, but often very pleasing, style. He was remarkable for the evenness of his temper, his charity for the faults of others, and for his great liberality to the poor. He died greatly regretted by all classes of citizens. His widow, who still survives, resides with a daughter, now Mrs. Smithson E. Wright, of Cincinnati. His son, B. F. Martin, well and favorably known as a lawyer and justice of the peace, resides in Columbus.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

Francis C. Sessions, merchant and banker, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts, on February 27, 1820. His grandfather, Robert Sessions, was a clerk in Boston in 1773, and was one of the "forty or fifty" men whose exploit at the celebrated Boston Tea Party is thus described by Bancroft:

"On an instant a shout was heard at the porch [of the Old South church]; the war-whoop resounded; a body of men, forty or fifty in number, disguised as Indians, passed by the door, and, encouraged by Samuel Adams, Hancock, and others, repaired to Griffin's wharf, * * * took possession of three tea ships, and in about three hours, three hundred and forty chests of tea, being the whole quantity that had been imported, were turned into the bay, without the least injury to other property."

His ancestor, an officer in the revolutionary war, was subsequently called to fill important official positions. He married Mary Ruggles (whose brother, Benjamin, was United States senator from Ohio, during three terms—eighteen years—being first elected in 1815), and died at the age of eighty-five. Darius Sessions, another of his ancestors, was governor of Rhode Island at the beginning of the Revolution. The historian, Bancroft, says of him:

"In the burning of the "Gaspe" (an affair like the "Boston Tea Party") Darius Sessions and Stephen Hopkins were the two pillars on which the liberty of Rhode Island depended."

The father of Francis C. Sessions, Francis Sessions, was born in South Wilbraham, Massachusetts; married Sophronia Metcalf, of Lebanon, Connecticut, and died at the age of thirty. His widow lived to be eighty years old, and was a woman of remarkable physical and mental vigor, which she retained almost to the last.

Francis C. Sessions' father died when he was about two years old, and, when old enough to work on a farm received from his uncle, Robert, with whom he lived, his first wages, the amount received being twelve dollars for four months' work. He worked on the farm summers and attended common-school winters, until he commenced preparing for college, and attended, in succession, the acadamies of Suffield, Westfield, Wilbraham, and Monson. The failure of his health preventing him from entering college, as he had intended doing, he visited Ohio, in the fall of 1840, and the following year accepted a clerkship in a store in Columbus. In 1843 he entered into a copartnership, under the form of Ellis, Sessions & Co., in the dry goods business. Purchasing the interest of his partners, after two years, he continued the business on his own account, until 1856, when he disposed of his store and engaged in the wool trade. In 1869 he became one of the proprietors, and the president, of the Commercial bank. Throughout the whole term of the late civil war, Mr. Sessions spent a large part of his time in the service of the sanitary commission. He made the memorable trip to Fort Donelson, and, to quote from the records of the commision concerning him, "went to Pittsburg Landing, immediately after the battle, where he was connected with the great work accomplished in the care of the sick and wounded during the spring and early summer of 1862. He went with Dr. Smith to Murfreesboro, upon the occasion of the battle of Stone River; visited Virginia during the second campaign in that State, as well as most other important points in our field of operations, always as an earnest, hard-working, good Samaritan." The report of the commission further records that "the establishment and success of the Columbus [Soldiers'] Home are, in a large degree, due to the efforts of Mr. F. C. Sessions, a member of the Columbus branch of the Sanitary commission, a gentleman who was one of the earliest volunteers in the cause of humanity called out by the war, and who, during its entire continuance, by his labors on battle-fields, in camps and hospitals, while he sacrificed his personal interests and his health, won for himself the admiration and respect of all who knew him." His name frequently appears on the records of the

F. C. Sessions

RESIDENCE OF F. C. SESSIONS, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

D. B. Strait

S. C. Wathen

D. S. Beckley

(PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD, COLUMBUS)

work of the Sanitary commission at the West, in which, though an unpaid, he was a most earnest and faithful worker. Throughout the existence of the Home at Columbus, Mr. Sessions gave it his constant supervision, and was, in fact, its outside superintendent and manager. Mr. Sessions has held many benevolent and educational trusts; has been a trustee of Marietta and Oberlin colleges, of Wilberforce university, of the Columbus Medical college and Home for the Friendless and of the Ohio institution for the blind. The erection of the magnificent new blind asylum was intrusted to Henry C. Noble and himself. He has contributed not a little to the growth of Columbus in the building of business blocks and numerous houses. He has, at different times, acted as director and president of manufacturing enterprises.

He was one of the original members of the Third Presbyterian church, and subsequently of the First Congregational church of Columbus, in which he has been an officer from the first. He has contributed very largely of his labor and treasure to the prosperity of both. He was for many years an enthusiastic and successful superintendent of the Sunday-school of the latter church, and long acted as a trustee of its ecclesiastical society. The truth of the scriptural declaration, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth," has been vindicated in his history; for while he has constantly practiced the most munificent liberality, he has accumulated a large fortune.

Mr. Sessions married, August 18, 1847, Mary Johnson, daughter of Orange Johnson, of Worthington.

ISAAC S. BEEKEY,

county commissioner, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1825. By the death of his father, which occurred five years later, Isaac was cast upon the world. He found a home with a farmer, and here he acquired such education as could be obtained by an attendance at district school two months in the year. At the age of seventeen, he began to learn the "art preservative;" after serving one year, his employer closed out the establishment, and the boy was again left to his own resources. Believing that the West afforded superior advantages, to one without means, he started for Ohio, in April, 1845, and, on foot, in due time, reached Columbus, his present place of residence. Finding no employment, as a printer, he learned the carpenter's trade, and has since followed the vocation of contractor and builder, by aid of which he has accumulated a comfortable competency. In politics, Mr. Beekey has always been a decided Democrat, and his fidelity to the party has been rewarded by frequent elections to important and responsible positions. His first appearance in public life was in April, 1866, when he was elected to the city council, from the fourth ward. Two years later he was re-elected, and at the expiration of this term he was made real estate appraiser for the fourth, fifth, and sixth wards. In April, 1873, he was again elected to the city council, from the fourth ward, and the following year was made president of the city council. In October, 1874, he was elected to his present position, and re-elected in 1877. Mr. Beekey has always been an active and faithful official, whose acts are characterized by firmness and integrity, both in private and public transactions. He was united in marriage on April 23, 1857, to Miss Catharine, daughter of Charles and Catharine Obitz, by whom two children were born—Ida and Mary.

DENNIS B. STRAIT,

county commissioner, was born in the State of New Jersey, on May 20, 1824. He is the second of a family of eleven, the children of Abraham A. and Dulcena Strait, who removed to Franklin county in 1839. They located in Plain township, and here the mother died, not long after. The father died in June, 1862.

The education of the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch, was acquired at common schools, and was quite limited, owing to the fact that his parents were in indigent circumstances, and his being obliged, at an early age, to seek his own living. At the age of twenty years he struck out to battle with fortune, having rough but strong hands, and a brave heart to aid him. Accumulating some means he sought and obtained the hand of Miss Ann, daughter of Caleb and Eliza Farber, to whom he was married on November 20, 1851. Soon after he purchased one hundred acres of land in Plain township, this county; this, by industry and economy on the part of Mr. Strait, aided by his good wife, has been added to, until he now owns six hundred and twenty-five acres, the greater part of which is under a profitable state of cultivation. His life work has been that of a farmer and stock raiser. Of the public life of Mr. Strait, the writer learns that he was first elected county commissioner in the fall of 1860, and served two terms of three years each. Upon the expiration of the second term he was appointed auditor of Franklin county, and in this capacity he served two years. In the fall of 1876 he was a third time elected to the office of commissioner, his term expiring the fall of 1879. Politically, Mr. Strait is a firm adherent to the teachings of the Democratic party. For the past twenty years he has been a member of the society of Free and Accepted masons.

His children are: Whitney, Cordelia (Mrs. B. Ranney), Ann Eliza, and Dulcena, and Edward L., who are deceased.

DANIEL MATHENEY.

The subject of this sketch has an ancestry of the old pioneer stock. He was born September 9, 1823, in Pickaway county, Ohio, and was left an orphan, at the age of eight years, by the death of his father, and about the only inheritance left him was a sound constitution and a strong physical development. The education he acquired was of the most practical and useful kind, and he soon became the main stay of his widowed mother. His early life was spent in agricultural pursuits, with its variety of sunshine and shadow, from all of which he took his practical lessons. Subsequently he became engaged in dealing in stock, and it soon became apparent that "Uncle Dan," as he was familiarly called, was as good a judge of horses, cattle, and hogs, as any man in the country. After locating in Franklin county, he was connected with the blacksmithing business for about three years, at the town of Dublin, but dealing in stock was his principal business, and many have been the droves of cattle he has taken over the mountains, when from sixty to sixty-five days were considered good time from here to New York city. He has also shipped stock, by the more modern transportation, when five or six days are regarded as moderate time, over the same route. For many years, during the war, he was engaged in furnishing horses and other supplies to the army, and in all his transactions he was regarded as a man of good judgment and strict integrity. During his life he has held many positions of trust, and has always discharged his duty with fidelity and credit to himself. In 1875, he was elected to the office of county commissioner, and at the expiration of his term of office, in 1878, he was re-elected to the same office for a second term, which was a public approval of his previous course in the office. He has been twice married, first to Martha Hutcheson, May 12, 1843, who died February 14, 1873; he was again married, to Ruth Hutcheson, March 25, 1875, with whom he is now living, at their comfortable home, near the city of Columbus. During his whole life, good faith and fair dealing have been his guiding star, and he is so regarded in this community, that his word is as good as his bond. He never engaged in wild or visionary speculations, in which there was great risk, but preferred the natural growth and legitimate profits of his business; and thus, by perseverance and industry, he has accumulated, not great wealth, but a handsome competency. He is widely known in this and adjoining counties, and is highly esteemed as one of the substantial men of Franklin county.

PHILIP WILLIAM CORZILIUS.

It is with pleasure that we present to the readers of this volume the following sketch of the life of one of the self-made men of Franklin county. Mr. Corzilius was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the first day of January, 1849. He is the eldest of a family of four, the children of Peter W. and Maria D. Corzilius, who were natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in the year 1841. They came direct to Columbus, and the mother still resides there. The father died July 10, 1866.

The subject of this sketch owes much of his education to our grand system of common schools, so purely American. The father was in poor health, and Philip was obliged, at an early age, to aid in his support. He first engaged in selling newspapers. This he prosecuted some three years. Next he entered a mercantile establishment, and from this he became assistant secretary of the Franklin Insurance company. In September, 1868, he became a clerk in the office of the treasurer of Franklin county, and served under the respective administrations of Messrs. A. C. Headley, James E. Wright, and Lorenzo English, for a period of nine years, and rising from assistant to chief clerk of the

treasury. This brings us forward to the fall of 1876, when he became a candidate for the office of treasurer, and so much confidence was reposed in his ability and integrity, that his name was placed upon both the Democratic and Republican tickets, and his election was unanimous, He is, however, a member of the first named party. He was re-elected in 1878.

Mr. Corzilius is an eminent member of the order of Free and Accepted masons, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and Knights of Honor, and of the German Lutheran church, of Columbus, Ohio.

On October 10, 1872, he was married to Miss Catherine E. J., daughter of George and Maria Stelzer, of Columbus, and by this union three children have come to shed sunshine about the cosy home: Alma, Flora, and Leo.

HARVEY CASHATT

was born October 21, 1843, in Union township, Highland county, Ohio. He is of French origin, and the fourth child of a family of eleven children, ten of whom are living, being a son of Daniel F. and Amy C. Cashatt. His father was born in Ohio, and his mother in York State. His father is still living, at the age of sixty-five years. His mother died December 4, 1874, at the age of fifty-eight years. His grandparents, upon the father's side, migrated from North Carolina to Ohio, in 1805, and upon the mother's side, from York State, at an early day. He (Harvey) resided upon a farm up to 1861, only attending school during the winter, most of the time at a distance of three and four miles. He enlisted in the late civil war as a private in company C, Forty-eighth Ohio volunteer infantry, on the seventh day of November, 1861, and continued in the same company and regiment until April 4, 1866—long after the close of the war. He veteranized February 26, 1864, at Berwick City, Louisiana. He was engaged in the battles of Shiloh, sieges of Corinth, Vicksburg, and Jackson, Yazzoo Bottoms, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, and numerous skirmishes, forced marches of great distances, etc. March 4, 1864, he was elected one of the sergeants of Company C, by the company vote, and March 6, 1864, was detailed, with three other enlisted men and one commissioned officer, to proceed to Ohio to receive recruits and drafted men for the ranks of his regiment, but instead, were organized into a company called the "Permanent Party," with enlisted men from the old Ohio regiments, who reported at Todd barracks under the same order. Their duties were to act as guards to detachments of recruits, substitutes, and drafted men ordered by the war department to be forwarded to Ohio regiments in the field. Soon after his arrival here he was detailed as clerk in the forwarding office of Tod barracks, under Lieut. James H. Orr. He soon became chief clerk, and remained as such until the barracks were discontinued, when he was transferred to the office of James A. Wilcox, provost-marshal general and commandant of the district of Ohio. He soon succeeded to the position of confidential clerk to General Wilcox, and soon thereafter, General Wilcox remarked to Cashatt that he thought he was doing too much work for the salary of a soldier, and he (Wilcox) immediately wrote to the war department, requesting his discharge from the service, which was granted; when he again wrote to General Fry, provost-marshal general of the United States, asking that he be appointed in the office of the provost-marshal general of Ohio (Wilcox's office), which was again granted, at a salary of ninety dollars per month, proving a very agreeable surprise, making a difference of seventy dollars per month in his salary, in his favor, for the same services. Words cannot express his feelings of gratefulness to Gen. James A. Wilcox, for his kindness, in thus aiding him so materially in his first start in life, after leaving the army. His early education being very limited, laboring under many disadvantages too numerous to detail, leaving school at the age of eighteen to enter the army, he was compelled, after leaving the service in 1866, to occupy all his leisure hours in study, and for months attended commercial college of evenings, in order to sustain himself in the position of trust he occupied at that time. He resigned his position on the tenth day of October, 1866, to accept the chief clerkship at the Zettler house, Columbus, Ohio, under Capt. L. A. Bowers, and remained there until August 10, 1870, when he accepted chief clerkship of the American hotel, Columbus, Ohio, under Col. E. J. Blount, proprietor, and occupied that position until the summer of 1877, when he was nominated by the Democratic party, for clerk of the court of common pleas of Franklin county, Ohio, and was elected October 10, 1877, which position he is now occupying.

He was married December 26, 1870, to Miss Sallie E. Simonton, a teacher in the public schools of Columbus, Ohio, and a daughter of Col. Hiram Simonton, of this county. She died suddenly, with congestion of the lungs, February 12, 1878—the morning after her husband took the oath of office. It is to her, more than all others, her husband acknowledges, in a manly spirit, couched in language expressed in the kindest, tenderest, and heartfelt feeling, that he owes the success attained thus far in life, she occupying the position of one of the gentlest, kindest, most loving and devoted little wives, and a teacher at the same time. He was married on July 12, 1879, to Miss Jennie Seltzer Van Dine, a niece of Dr. Van S. Seltzer, of Columbus, Ohio.

He is now a Democrat, from the fact, as he believes, that democracy means the greatest good to the greatest number, and their legislation tends that way. He looks upon his war record as the brightest page of his life's history. He is a great reader, possesses a fine library, and takes great pleasure in his books, and can be found almost every evening buried within their folds. Mr. Cashatt holds to no particular church; gives to all; is quite liberal in his views; has great faith in the golden rule, and is a man of strong convictions.

JOHN T. GALE,

probate judge. This gentleman is the third child of Franklin and Mary J. Gale (for further of whom see sketch in another portion of this volume). The date of his birth was July 6, 1846, and the place, Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. The education of Judge Gale was acquired in the public schools at Columbus, he entering upon the duties of clerk in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas, Franklin county, just prior to graduating. After a few months he left the office and engaged in teaching school. In March, 1865, he entered the office he now occupies, as deputy, under John M. Pugh, probate judge, and remained continuously until the spring of 1878, when he became a candidate for the office of probate judge, to which he was unanimously elected the subsequent fall. Judge Gale was married on December 4, 1868, to Miss Sallie, daughter of Henry and Mary Jones, at Columbus, by whom three children were born; Frank, Cora, and Carl. The judge is a prominent member of the society of I. O. O. F., and past grand of Excelsior Lodge Number, 145, at Columbus, Ohio.

NATHAN COLE,

county recorder, was born on September 22, 1815, in West Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. His parents were Nathan and Mary Cole, natives of New Hampshire, who located in New York in 1808. Here they remained until 1817, when they removed to Ohio, locating temporarily in Granville, Licking county. After one year's sojourn at that point the family removed to Franklinton, this county, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The mother died October 13, 1844, and the father on October 21, 1856. The subject of this sketch derived his education, as but he might, during the winter sessions of the district school, aided greatly by the teaching of his mother. When sixteen years of age he became a clerk in the store of Jacob Grubb, one of the early merchants of Franklinton. Here he remained until the spring of 1835, when he went into business for himself. He was prospering finely when the panic of 1837 struck the county, and, having but little capital, he was swept away by the rapid current, and with thousands of others, found himself, when the storm had subsided, penniless. He was engaged in teaching school, and in March, 1840, entered the office he now occupies, as clerk for his brother, then recorder. He continued here until 1846, during the winter assisting the county treasurer in the duties of that office. In October, 1846, Mr. Cole was put in nomination for the office of recorder, for Franklin county, by the Democratic party, and elected in opposition to William T. Martin, a time-honored incumbent, to the office, and no better evidence of his fitness can be given than that he has been continuously elected to the office until the present period. Mr. Cole is entitled to great credit for the able manner in which he has remedied the damage produced by the incendiary fire in his office in January, 1878, which destroyed several volumns, and he has ever been an efficient and faithful officer. On July 31, 1836, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary, daughter of David and Phebe Sayles, who were natives of Providence, Rhode Island. The children are as follows: Hannah, who is deceased, Clara, Mrs. Robert L. Willie, Lannassa, M., Mrs. Charles E. Luckhaupt, Nathan, who married Miss Ella Say, Mary, Mrs. Joseph J. Stoddart, and George, who remains at home.

Mr. Cole says he is a Democrat of the Tom Payne, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln school.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

P. W. Lorzbaugh

TREASURER.

Harvey Cashatt

CLERK.

Nathan Dole

RECORDER.

PHOTO BY BAKER.

E. Kiesewetter

AUDITOR.

Jno. F. Gale

PROBATE JUDGE.

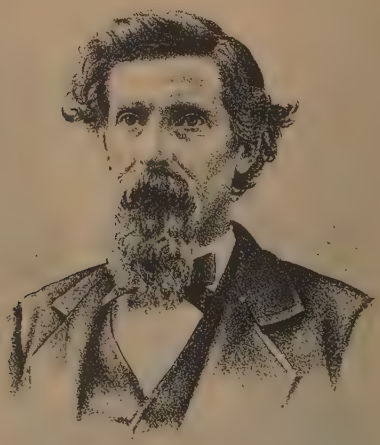
(PHOTOS BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD, COLUMBUS.)

Josiah Kinnear

SHERIFF.

P. A. Egan

CORONER.



B. F. Bowen

SURVEYOR.

(PHOTOS. BY ELLIOTT & ARMSTEAD.)

ANDREW BACKUS.

E. KIESEWETTER.

county auditor, was born on the fifteenth day of May, 1845. He is the third child of Theodore E. and Joanna E. Kiesewetter, natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in the year 1844. They located temporarily in Prairie township, this county, where they resided until 1849, when they removed to Columbus. Here the mother died, August 31, 1850. The father died May 11, 1874.

The education of the gentleman whose name heads this sketch, was acquired in the public schools of Columbus, and was quite limited, from the fact that he was, at an early period, obliged to labor for his support. At the age of twelve years he engaged at the Fremont house, Columbus, Ohio, where he remained two years. He next attended a term at the Columbus commercial college, where he made book-keeping his especial study, and with what success his present position bears ample testimony. Immediately subsequent to the close of his studies at the college he engaged with F. A. Sells, and from this time until 1862 he was in constant employment. And now occurs a period in his life which the writer delights to chronicle. It is ever pleasant to speak of the brave defenders of our country's honor, during those dark and terrible days of Rebellion.

On September 30, 1862, being then a lad of but seventeen, he donned the blue, and as a private in company B, of the Forty-sixth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry, went forth to die, if need be, for those grand old colors, the stars and stripes, and narrowly did he escape the alternative. At the battle of Resaca, Georgia, on May 14, 1864, he was severely wounded in the left hip, from the effects of which he was confined to his bed seven long, weary months. The wound became gangrenous and his life was despaired of, but, thanks to a hardy constitution and the skillful treatment of the attending surgeon (doubtless accidental), he recovered, and was discharged the service at Camp Chase, Ohio, March 31, 1865. He remained at the hospital, as clerk, until August 25th, subsequent, when he engaged with P. Hayden & Son, of Columbus, as book-keeper. This position was held continuously until the fall of 1878, when he assumed the arduous and responsible duties of county auditor. It is perhaps needless to state that Mr. Kiesewetter is an efficient and faithful officer. He is a prominent member of the orders of Free and Accepted masons, the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Kiesewetter was united in marriage, on November 4, 1869, to Miss Francis, daughter of Henry and Catharine Orthafer. Two children have blessed this union—Frank L. and Henry W., the latter of whom is deceased,

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P. A. EGAN,

county coroner, was born in Ireland, Prairie county, on September 14, 1830. He is of a family of thirteen, the children of John and Bridget Egan, who died—the mother on September 24, 1851, and the father on October 24, 1852. The gentleman whose life is briefly sketched in the following lines, acquired his education in his native country. On January 16, 1850, he, in company with his two sisters, Mary and Johanna, left his home for America, that land whose flag guarantees protection and equal rights to all, and on the sixteenth day of the following March, he landed in New York, with but two dollars and fifty cents in his pocket, and a stranger in a great city. His prospects were not particularly flattering, but he was not of those who turn back, and soon found work for himself and sisters, in Washington county, New York. The subsequent fall, he secured a situation in a foundry, in Boston, Massachusetts. On May 9, 1852, he arrived in Columbus, Ohio, and soon obtained employment with Huntington Fitch, esq. This he continued until fall, when he secured a situation at the Columbus Asylum for the Insane, and in this he remained until the spring of 1855, when he took his departure for California. He remained in the "land of gold" four years, returning to Columbus on December 28, 1859. The next spring he purchased two carriages, and went into business. This he continued until October 15, 1865, when he engaged in the livery and undertaking business. Mr. Egan is one of those unassuming gentlemen, who, though modest, is energetic and tireless in his devotion to business. Courteous and obliging, he has built up for himself a trade and a reputation which are flattering to his business attainments. His prosperity and success, which are due to his untiring industry, are especially gratifying to his numerous friends, who have associated with him here for the past quarter of a century. He has the largest establishment of its kind in the city, employing twenty-seven horses.

Mr. Egan was elected coroner of Franklin county in the fall of 1869, and has held the office continuously until the present time, than which no better proof of his capability can be adduced.

On October 21, 1861, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of Timothy and Nancy A. Ryen. Of the eight children born of this union, seven are now living: Johanna, Mary, Maggie, John, Joseph, Alice, and Kate. Mrs. Egan died on the twenty-first day of October, 1879.

ANDREW BACKUS,

living, son of Simon Backus, was born in Middleborough, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, October 3, 1790, in the old homestead that formerly belonged to his grandfather, Rev. Isaac Backus, the Baptist minister and historian. He was a descendant of Stephen Backus, who came from Norwich, England, about 1635, and lived in Saybrook. Afterwards, in 1660, he moved to Norwich, Connecticut, with his three sons. They were among the first settlers of that place, and he was the first white man that died in Norwich. Hannah Alden, the mother of Andrew Backus, was fifth in lineal descent from John Alden, one of the Mayflower pilgrims that landed at Plymouth, December, 1620. Mr. Backus lived with his father, working on the farm and attending school, until he went to Taunton to learn the cabinet trade with William and Henry Washburn. At the age of twenty-one, having finished his trade, he remained some time with them as a journeyman. While living in Raynham, Massachusetts, he was enrolled as a soldier in the war of 1812, under Captain Chase. This company was stationed at Fairhaven. When discharged, he went to Middleborough to live, and was drafted and enrolled as corporal under Captain Greenleaf Pratt, who joined the remainder of the command at Plymouth beach, September 21, 1814. Mr. Backus received an honorable discharge, also a deed from the government of one hundred and sixty acres of land in Plymouth county, Iowa; further recognition of his services was given him in the form of a pension, by act of congress. He is the oldest living (continuous) citizen of Columbus, and voted at the October election of 1879, in his ninetieth year. He has aided some in building up the city, having built several business and dwelling houses. He came from a long-lived stock, had a strong constitution, and these, together with regular and temperate habits, have given him almost perfect health and freedom from sickness. He rarely knew, by experience, what sickness was, until late years. His brother, Joseph A. Backus, in his eighty-first year, lives in Middleborough, Massachusetts, on the old homestead of his father and grandfather.

May 25, 1815, he decided to go to Columbus, Ohio, then a great undertaking, and a long, tedious journey, full of hardship and exposure, taking several weeks to make the trip. At Chenango Point he remained several months. At Franklin, Pennsylvania, he saw the Indians spreading blankets on the river, gathering floating oil, which they sold as a cure for rheumatism. At Pittsburg he took passage on a flat-boat down the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Muskingum; there took passage on a boat to Zanesville, and thence by wagon to Columbus, through forests and over almost impassable mud and corduroy roads, arriving in Columbus the twenty-fifth of October. He immediately made arrangements for the manufacture of furniture, being the first to begin the cabinet trade in Columbus. His shop was on High, north of Mound street. He built, opposite this, a double frame dwelling, with John W. Smith, now the third house north of Mound, on the west side of High street.

May 10, 1817, Mr. Backus started, on horseback, for Middleborough, Massachusetts. He rode as far as Catskill, and then sold his horse and took the boat to Providence. The trip, which took him fifty-four days to complete, was for the purpose of marrying Miss Bathsheba King, daughter of John King, of Raynham, Massachusetts. The happy couple were united, August 24, 1817, and remained at Raynham and Middleborough, visiting with their friends, until September 14th, when they bade good-bye to kindred, and set out to try their fortunes on the frontier. They traveled with their own team, in a covered wagon well filled with necessary articles for housekeeping, and were sixty-two days, journeying towards the setting sun, before arriving in Columbus, Ohio. The time occupied gives some faint idea of the rough, uneven roads through the dense forests, with mud up to the hubs, often having to obtain help to pry their wagon out. They arrived, November 16, 1817, with thankful hearts, rejoicing to be at rest in their new home. The mail carrier, who came once a week, on horseback, was eagerly looked for, as he brought tidings from loved ones at home.

In April, 1831, there was a revival of religion, and fifty persons united

with the First Presbyterian church, including Mr. Backus. Mrs. Backus united with the same church some years previous. He then took an active interest in the church, and taught a class in the Sabbath-school. The cholera came in July, 1833, and about one-third of the citizens fled from the terrible scourge. But this thought impressed him—"The path of duty is alone the path of safety," and he remained and did what he could for those needing his services. The board of health reported two hundred deaths that summer, from all causes.

The following extract is from the *Ohio State Journal*, 1866:

"The manufacture of furniture and cabinet ware is one of our best developed branches of trade. This is now represented by three powerful firms, whose sales aggregate in amount nearly, or quite, three hundred thousand dollars per annum. It is curious, in this connection, to trace the rise and progress of this business, now so much a specialty, and a retrospective glance will be interesting, as well as instructive. Mr. Andrew Backus, the pioneer in the manufacture of furniture in Columbus, Ohio, moved to this city in 1816, and soon after established himself in this business on High, near Mound streets. Columbus was then a village of about seven hundred inhabitats, and a majority of the buildings clustered on Front street. The great event of the season was the assembling of the legislature, for the first time, in the new State house, on the corner of High and State streets, and quite an energetic effort was made to burn up the stumps in High street, so that it might be presentable in time for the coming session. Mr. Backus, with his employes, worked in the old shop some seven years, when he moved into more commodious buildings, erected by him in the rear of where the Backus buildings now are, on the east side of High, near Town street. In 1838 he built the brick store-room adjoining, on the north of his dwelling, and occupied by his sons, Orrin and Lafayette Backus, as a family grocery store, and, in 1848, built the three-story brick business block adjoining his residence on the south. Mr. Backus carried on the business some forty years, and retired, leaving an extensive trade to his successors."

Mrs. Bathsheba Backus, his wife, the eighth child of John King, was born in Raynham, Bristol county, Massachusetts, April 26, 1794, and died January 25, 1879, at Columbus, Ohio. She was a descendant of Captain Philip King, one of the first settlers of Raynham. He came from England, where he had been contending for religious liberty, to this wilderness. The place was then not far from the ravages of the Indian war. Being a favorite with the Indians (with whom he traded extensively), he was never molested, as all his dealings with them were strictly honest. He died, and was borne to his grave, in the cemetery near Neck of Land, Taunton, attended with military honors. Mrs. Backus had a liberal education, and resided at her father's until after her marriage—August 24, 1817—with Andrew Backus. She emigrated with her husband to Columbus, in their own conveyance, with her marriage outfit to begin housekeeping. She experienced the trials and deprivations incident to a frontier life. At an early day she united with Dr. Hoge's church, and, as a teacher and laborer in the Sabbath-school, she had few superiors. For many years previous to her death she was an invalid, and confined much of the time to the house. Three of her five children survive her. She was buried in Green Lawn cemetery, near Columbus. Her sister, Mrs. Hannah King Davis, died, December, 1879, in her ninety-ninth year, in New York city.

FRANKLIN GALE

was born at Oxford, Massachusetts, August 25, 1802. He lived in Worchester, Amherst, and neighboring towns till 1821, and by his own exertions obtained a classical education. In 1833 he came to Ohio, and located at Wordsfield, where he practiced law for several years. He was married at Somerfield, Monroe county, Ohio, to Mary J. Cleveland, and shorly afterward removed to Zanesville, where he resided until 1850, following his profession, and, in this interval, holding two or three important positions of public trust. In December, 1848, he commenced the publication of a newspaper called the *People's Platform*, which was, in November, 1849, removed to Columbus, and subsequently merged into the *Columbian*, afterwards the *Ohio Statesman*, which he edited until his death. In 1850 his family followed him to Columbus, where he resided during the remaining twenty-five years of his life. Here Mr. Gale practiced law for several years, but the greater portion of his time, after he became a resident of Columbus, was devoted to journalism, in an editorial and reportorial capacity. Also, during this time, he prepared for publication several books, pamphlets, and political documents, which made him thoroughly conversant with the politics and events of the day, and brought him in close contact with the leading men of the country. His acquaintance extended very generally throughout the State. In the year 1867 he was elected official reporter of the senate of the fifty-seventh general assembly, which position he filled at each subsequent session of the legislature until his demise. In April, 1874, he was elected justice of the peace of Montgomery township, but died on the twentieth of the same month, in the seventy-second year of his age. His widow yet resides in Columbus.

Sylvester W., Ella, A., John T., Mary E., and Anna S. Gale, were born at Zanesville, Ohio—except the youngest, Anna S. The eldest, Sylvester, W., is associate publisher and editor of the Columbus *Herald*, a weekly newspaper; John T. is probate judge of Franklin county, and all reside in Columbus, Ohio.

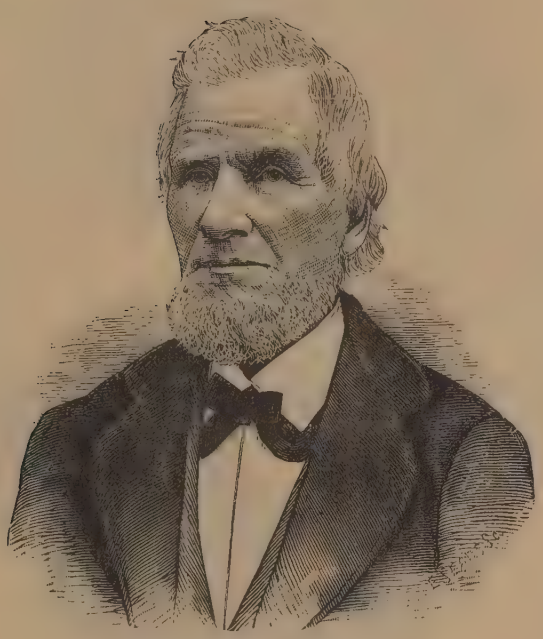
JOSIAH KINNEAR,

sheriff, is the second child of Samuel and Ellen Kinnear. He was born in Clinton township, this county, on June 27, 1834. His father came to Ohio, from Pennsylvania, in 1806, first settling in Pickaway county, where he lived until 1833. He then removed to this county, and opened a hotel in what is now North Columbus. He was a justice of the peace some thirty-eight years, and died March 6, 1867. The mother, Ellen Hill, came with her father's family, from Virginia, in 1813. She was then ten years of age, and rode the entire distance on horseback. Her parents located near Darbyville, in Pickaway county. Mrs. Kinnear is now living in Columbus. Sheriff Kinnear began his education in the Columbus public schools, attended the university at Westerville some time, and finished at the Capital university, Columbus, Ohio. He began life as a farmer and surveyor, and in the latter capacity, laid out, in 1854, North Columbus. In 1870, he was elected surveyor for Franklin county, and at the end of three years was elected city engineer. In the fall of 1877, he was elected sheriff, his term of office expiring in the fall of 1879. He is a Democrat, a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Ancient Order of Workmen, of which he has been treasurer since its organization. His wife is Josephine, a daughter of Captain Alexander and Flora Shattuck, of Locust Grove, this county, by whom four children were born—Samuel A., William S., Edgar F., and Lizzie.

B. F. BOWEN,

county surveyor and civil engineer, is of Scotch ancestry. He was born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, on the twelfth of February, 1827, and, after receiving a common-school education, "finished up," as the phrase goes, at the old academy, on the hill, in Springfield, Ohio. But, as an eminent English lawyer, who, when asked the question, at what age he had completed his studies, replied, that he had never finished them, and did not expect to do so until he died, Mr. Bowen is still a student of some of the higher branches of mathematics, and particularly so of civil engineering. He has devoted all his spare time to them, and will remain a student while life lasts. After leaving the academy at Springfield, he taught school in Clark and Madison counties for several years. Preferring a more active life, in 1852 he became a resident of Columbus, where he was a successful contractor and builder. Here he commenced business as land surveyor and civil engineer. Three years after, he became connected with the office of city civil engineer, and, in 1867, was elected chief of that office, which position he held for five years. During his connection with this office, more improvements in main trunk sewers, wood block pavements, etc., were made, necessitating the attention of the city engineer, than for any like period either before or since. In May, 1874, Mr. Bowen was appointed county surveyor to fill a vacancy, and, with it, that of county civil engineer. Since then he has been twice elected by the people as county surveyor, and is still retained by the commissioners as county civil engineer, in which latter office he has had charge of the bridges erected, and all other county matters requiring engineering skill.

At the time of the Ashtabula bridge disaster, in December, 1877, where many lives were lost, and much property destroyed, by the giving way of the bridge, while being crossed by a long train of passenger cars, a legislative examination was demanded. A jocoint committee of the senate and house of representatives was appointed, who visited the scene of the disaster, taking with them, as experts, three civil engineers of Columbus, at the head of whom was Mr. Bowen. The report of the committee, with diagrams of the bridge by the engineers, was published. The report of the engineers was credited to Mr. Bowen as the author. A prominent civil engineer, residing in Michigan, sent to the author of this for a copy, and, in acknowledging its receipt, pronounced it the clearest and plainest expose of the defects of railroad bridge building he had ever read. The report was widely commented upon in scientific papers, and always in terms of highest praise.



Franklin Gale

John U. Rickenbacker

RESIDENCE OF MRS. PETER AMBOS, (RESIDENCE OF LATE PETER AMBOS.)
COLUMBUS, O.

Peter Ambos

In land surveying, Mr. Bowen has always given satisfaction. As county civil engineer, he has much experience and a thorough knowledge of his business. As an officer, he is prompt and attentive to his duties. He is a man of positive character, good morals and strict integrity, and has the esteem of all who know him.

Mr. Bowen was united in marriage on July 2, 1868, to Miss Carrie H., daughter of Hon. Charles B. and Mary Flood, of Columbus, Ohio, by whom four children were born: Josephine, Frank, William K., and Charles, who are all living.

JOHN U. RICKENBACHER.

The subject of this brief biographical notice, John U. Rickenbacher, sheriff-elect of Franklin county, was born in Canton Bossel, Switzerland, November 30, 1822. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Rickenbacher, were farmers; but as they did not desire their son to follow their own calling, he was apprenticed, at the age of fifteen years, to a tailor, with whom he remained eight years.

In 1846, he emigrated to America, landing in New York August 13. On the sixth of October, the same year, he came to Columbus, where he has lived ever since, with the exception of the time he was with the United States army, in Mexico. He enlisted in the spring of 1847, in company B, of the Fourth regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, and remained in the service until honorably discharged, after the declaration of peace, in July, 1848. He was in the engagements at Homaudla, Pueobla, and Atlisco. He enlisted as a private, and was promoted to the position of sergeant.

On the close of the Mexican war Mr. Rickenbacher returned immediately to Columbus, and resumed work at his trade. He was employed as a journeyman tailor three years, by N. Burgle, and nine years, by H. Coit & Company. After the expiration of the latter term he went into partnership with C. Hertenstein, with whom he remained for six and a half years, and severed the connection in 1866, only to engage in the same business—merchant tailoring—alone.

Politically, Mr. Rickenbacher was an independent voter, until the candidacy of John C. Fremont, when he became affiliated with the party of which he has ever since been an adherent and supporter. He was a strong Union man during the civil war, did much to help the cause, and but for circumstances, too strong to be overcome, would have been found in the fighting ranks. Although having a warm interest in the success of those principles which he deemed right, he took no very active part in politics until 1872, when he was elected councilman from the Fifth ward. His term expired in 1874, and he was re-elected, serving two years more. In the spring of 1877 he was elected police commissioner, for a term of four years, but resigned his office, when he accepted the nomination for the sheriffalty. The Republicans of Franklin county paid him the deserved compliment of this nomination, at the convention held August 1, 1879, and he was elected October 14th, following.

The subject of this sketch was married, December 6, 1848, to Miss Elizabeth Christina Schafer. The offspring who blessed this union were: Franklina (deceased); William, who is a resident of Mifflin township; Caroline (Shrader), Albert, and John M., who are living in Columbus.

About the time that he was married Mr. Rickenbacher became a member of the German Lutheran church, and in later years of the Evangelical church, of which he is one of the leading supporters.

Mr. Rickenbacher in his public and private relations has had the warmest regard and highest respect of all with whom he has come in contact. He is a man of simple, quiet tastes, careful and conscientious in business affairs, and of absolutely unsullied reputation and character. His successful career has been, and is, equally illustrative of the worth of honest, manly, personal endeavor, and of the beneficent effects of a Republican form of government, in which the foreigner and the native born, the wealthy and those of humbler condition, have the same opportunities of social or business advancement, and of political preferment.

THEODORE LEONARD

is the son of French parents—Louis Leonard and Catharine (La Valle), who lived for a time in New York State, but removed from there to Canada and located near Montreal, where Theodore was born, October 25, 1820. His father was a well-to-do farmer but lost his property, and from the time he was twelve years of age the son was obliged to look out for himself. He worked for the farmers in the vicinity of his home, getting wages which were a mere pittance, until he was twenty years of age. Although his earnings were small, he managed, by the most careful economy, to accumulate a small sum of money, and from the very first was seldom, if ever, entirely without resources. The school was a hard one, but the lessons learned were valuable, for they established the habits of prudence, industry and thrift, that have combined to make Mr. Leonard's career one of success.

When Theodore Leonard was twenty years of age, in 1840, he came to Columbus, where his father had preceeded him. He was comparatively empty handed and could not speak a word of English. He immediately went to work at brick making, being employed by W. Atcheson as a common laborer. He exhibited qualities which Mr. Atcheson admired, and after three years had passed by was taken into partnership with Mr. Atcheson and another gentleman, the firm name being Atcheson, Shuemaker & Leonard. For sixteen years Mr. Leonard remained in the same business and partnership. At the expiration of that period the firm dissolved and the partners each took an equal share of one hundred and seventy-five acres of land that they had bought in common. This was the beginning of Mr. Leonard's ownership of land. He continued in the brick-making business and engaged in farming. As his means increased he added piece after piece of land to the small tract he originally owned, until he accumulated his present possessions, nine hundred acres of land, which lies in the townships of Marion, Clinton and Mifflin. In addition to the other business which claimed his attention, the subject of this sketch, became a contractor and builder—erecting from forty to fifty houses in the city of Columbus and its vicinity. But it was in buying and selling real estate that he perhaps made the greater portion of his ample fortune. He bought and sold a great many thousand dollars worth of city and country property, and, in the main, was very successful in his ventures, though by no means uniformily so, for, like other men of varied and extensive business affairs, he met with some serious reverses, from one cause and another. The real estate lying close to the city limits increased fast, in value, as the city grew in prosperity and extended its territory. The avenue, bearing his name, was opened through Mr. Leonard's property in 1870, and did considerable towards enhancing its value.

Mr. Leonard is one of those men who, from their manner of using wealth, show themselves worthy of being its possessors. His good fortune has been to the advantage of others than himself. His public and private charites give evidence of the most whole-souled generosity of nature, and are perpetual memorials or monuments of his kind character. Among his larger donations may be mentioned one of five thousand dollars to the building fund of the Catholic cathedral, and a still more munificent gift to the seminary known as St. Mary's of the Springs. This institution, located in Mifflin township, has grounds thirty-three acres in extent, which Mr. Leonard gave outright for the use of the school, in addition to the donation of ten thousand dollars in cash. Besides these large gifts there have been many smaller, unostentatious tenders of aid to worthy objects, and many utterly unknown save to doner and recipient. Such is Mr. Leonard's reputation among those who know him well.

Mr. Leonard is the father of eight living children. His home, which stands just upon the Clinton and Marion township line, is one of the pleasantest in that part of the county. The house, of which a view appears upon another page, was built by its present owner in the year 1852.

PETER E. AMBOS.

Peter Emil Ambos, son of Henry Ambos, was born September 29, 1814, in Zweibruken, Rheinbaiern, Germany, where he remained until nearly seventeen years of age, when, in 1830, he emigrated to America, and landed at Norfolk, Virginia. He remained in Norfolk two years, and worked at making confectionery, which business he learned, and in 1832 removed to Columbus, where he ever after resided. He opened a confectionery store on south High street, in a building situated on the ground now occupied by Comstock's opera house, his place of business being located about where Miss Wilkie's millinery establishment is now conducted. There he remained about nine years, one year of which was in a partnership with George Egner, who came with him from Norfolk. He came to this country poor in purse, but rich in the possession of good habits, and by strict attention to business, and stern habits of integrity, coupled with an indomitable perseverance, he laid the foundation of a successful life, and was enabled to amass a large

property. Some nine years after engaging in business here he was enabled to purchase the ground whereon the present store of Stevenson, Ruhl & Company is located, where he continued the confectionery business. This business he disposed of in 1854, when he became connected with the Columbus Manufacturing company of which he was treasurer during the presidency respectively of Samuel Galloway and John S. Hall. The name of the company was afterwards changed to the Columbus Machine company, of which Mr. Ambos was made president in 1865, from which time, and during the remainder of his life he was president and treasurer. He was one of the men who organized the First National bank of Columbus, in 1863, and was elected its first vice-president. After the death of W. B. Hubbard, in 1866, he was made president, which office he continued to hold until his death. He was also president of the old Capital Insurance company until it was merged into the Franklin Insurance company. On the first day of August, 1841, he was united in marriage to Dorothea Jaeger, of this city, who survives him. To them were born three children, Emelie, Emil, and Herman. Mr. Ambos had not had good health for several of the later years of his life, and while at Kelley's Island, in the spring of 1866, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in catarrh of the lungs, in consequence of which he went to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, whence he returned in May much improved in health. He was a man of very regular habits, and was generous to a fault. No charity scarcely appealed to him in vain. He was a man of good business qualifications, and of sterling integrity. All who knew him missed him, and none more so than those who were intimately associated with him in his business relations. He was at the First National bank up to the closing hours on Saturday, in about his usual health, from whence he repaired to his home on south High street. Shortly after his arrival at his home he was seized with a fainting spell, from which he revived, and soon after retired to rest. About eleven o'clock he was taken with severe vomiting, and after this called once for his wife. Unconsciousness soon followed, which continued until his death, at half-past two o'clock Sunday morning, June 25, 1877. The immediate cause of his death was pronounced apoplexy. Besides his wife and their children, he had a sister in the city, Mrs. Louis Hoster, who mourn his death. As a banker, Mr. Ambos was prompt and accurate in judgment, and faithful to all interests confided to his care. Throughout his business career he was known as a man of unquestionable integrity and unblemished honor. As a citizen he was enterprising and public-spirited, and assisted much in all public improvements, besides contributing largely to charitable undertakings. As a neighbor and friend he was cheerful, intelligent, courteous, and kind, and at his death left no enemy in the community wherein he had lived nearly half a century. A portrait of Peter Emil Ambos, together with a representation of his beautiful home on south High street, Columbus, appears in connection with this sketch of his life.

CHRISTIAN F. JAEGER.

The subject of this sketch, Christian Frederick Jaeger, was born at Heiligenrode, in Hesse Cassel, Germany, August 11, 1795. His parents were Rev. John Justus Jaeger, a minister of the German Reformed church, and Maria Jaeger. When but four years of age, his father died, and his mother moved, with her children, to Hesse Cassel, where they were educated. In 1811, his mother was enabled to procure his admittance into the Westphalian Artillery school, where he pursued military studies, under able instructors, until 1812 or 1813, when the French were driven out of the city by a Russian corps, under the brave General Zernicheff. On their departure, the young artillery soldier determined to follow them, and join the allied forces of his native land, which he was able to do after the battle of Leipzig. The Kur-Hessian army was organized, and formed a part of the north German allied army, and young Jaeger was commissioned a second lieutenant. His superior officer was the celebrated Kleistfun Nollendorf. The German army pursued the enemy into French territory, but the corps to which he was attached took no active part in any severe battles. After the signing of the treaty of Paris, by which peace became assured, he returned to his native country, where he continued in the service, as an officer of the Kur-Hessian army. He was successively promoted to first lieutenant and captain, and was made commandant of the flying artillery corps, in which he served until 1832, when, by his own request, he was relieved from further service. By the document accepting of his resignation, he is granted the privilege of re-entering the service at any time. The following is an accurate copy of the acceptance of his resignation, and is signed by the reigning prince of Hesse Cassel:

FRIEDERICH WILHELM,
von Gottes Gnaden,

Kurprinz und Mitregent von Hessen, Erbgrossherzog von Fulda, Fuerst zu Hersfeld, Hanau, Fritzlar und Ysenburg, Graf zu Catzenelnbogen, Dietz, Ziegenhain, Nidda und Schaumberg, etc., etc.:

Nachdem Wir dem, in Unserer Artillerie bisher gestandenen Captain Christian Friederich Jaeger den underthaenigst nachgesuchten Abschied, nebst dessen Versetzung, a la suite der Artillerie und vorbehaltlich seines Wiedereintrittes in der dermaligen Ancienmitaet fuer den Fall einer Wiederanstellung, in derselben, gnaedigst zugestanden haben, so wird darueber das gegenwaertige Dokument ertheilt, und zugleich bezeugt: dass der genannte Captain waehrend seiner Dienstzeit von neunzehn Jahren, sechs Monaten die ihm obliegenden Pflichten, den Gesetzen der Ehre und des Dienstes gemaess, auf strengste erfuellt hat.

Urkundlich Unserer hoechsteigenhaendigen Unterschrift und des beigedruckten Staats-Siegels.

WILHELMSHOEHE, den 7ten July, 1832.

[S. S.] FRIEDERICH WILHELM,
Kurprinz und Mitregent.

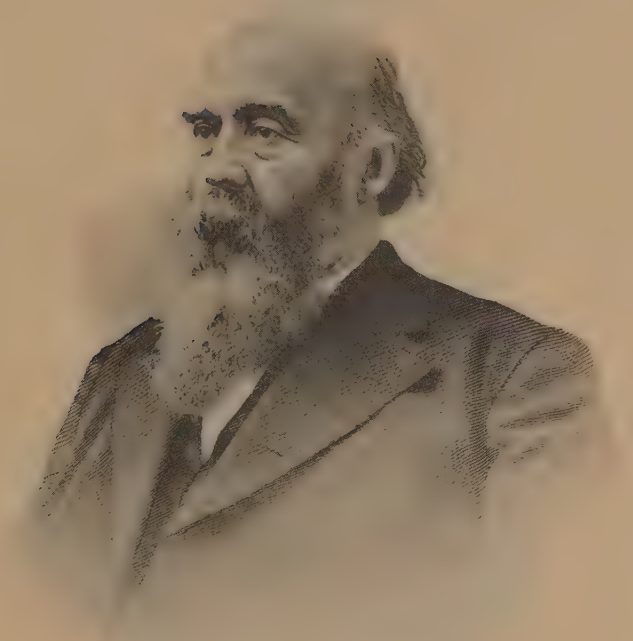
Abschied fuer den in der Artillerie getandenen Capitain Christian Friederich Jaeger.

Christian Frederick Jaeger was married in 1821, to Johanna Henrietta Brauer, who was born January 28, 1799, and died in Coulumbus, February 10, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger, with their children, emigrated to America in 1834, leaving Germany in April, and arriving in New York the third of July. Their intention was to proceed to Missouri, and there make a home. With this destination in view, they took a steamboat on the Hudson river, after about a week's delay in New York, and journeyed to Albany. They then traveled, on the first horse railway built in the country, to Schenectady; from Schenectady, by canal, to Buffalo; then by steamer, on Lake Erie, to Cleveland, where they again embarked on a canal boat, having for fellow-passengers, a part of the way, a flock of sheep. When they arrived at Lockbourne, they found that the feeder of the canal was broken, and boats could not come up to Columbus. A large wagon was procured, in which the children and the baggage were loaded, while those strong enough to walk footed it to Columbus. The entire journey consumed three weeks. After they had arrived in Columbus, it was deemed best to proceed no farther west, as the cholera was raging with great violence at the time. Several months after arriving here, Mr. Jaeger made a purchase of one hundred and forty acres of land, on what is now the south part of the principal street of the city. Here Mr. Jaeger has since lived, in a house built and occupied by Governor Lucas, many years since. The extension of the city to the south, has brought this property within the city limits, and has largely increased its value. A considerable portion of it has since been sold, but there yet remain of the original farm sixty-five acres, which has not been surveyed into city lots.

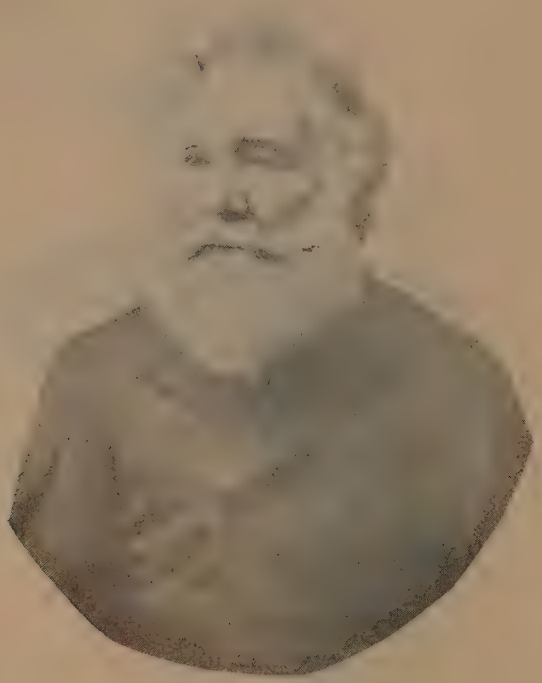
To Mr. and Mrs. Jaeger were born eleven children seven in Germany, and four after their settlement in Columbus. The names of those who grew to maturity were: Dorothea (now Mrs. Peter Ambos), Herman W., Henry, who died in 1846, Maria (now Mrs. Selbach), Joanna (now Mrs. Hoffman), Edward, who died in 1870, Frederick, Matilda (now Mrs. Lesquereaux), Emma (now Mrs. Fix); Henrietta died when about two years of age, and an infant also died. Of this large family, seven are now living, all but one (Mrs. Fix) in Columbus. Mr. Jaeger has always lived a retired life as a farmer, and has taken much interest in agricultural pursuits. He imported a number of varieties of fruit trees from Germany, among them a harvest apple that has become a general favorite. He has never taken an active part in the politics of this country, though he has always kept informed on political affairs, and has generally exercised his privilege to vote. During the late war between Germany and France, probably no person in the city took a greater interest in the result of the struggle than did Mr. Jaeger.

HON. LEANDER FIRESTONE, M. D., LL. D.,

superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane near Columbus, is one of the most remarkable and successful examples in the State of the self-made man. By his own unaided efforts he has climbed triumphantly from one of the humblest to one of the most exalted walks of life. His career affords to young men everywhere a shining illustration of the possibilities inherent in energy, pluck, and persistence of character and purpose, especially in the free life and amid the abounding opportunities of this republic. Dr. Firestone is of Teutonic extraction. His father, Daniel F. Firestone, was an immigrant in 1815, from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, to Wayne county, Ohio. In Salt Creek township, in the latter county, on the eleventh of April, 1819, the subject of



D. C. D. Finlayson



C. F. Jaeger

Yours Truly
John M. Pugh

this notice was born. His general education was received altogether in the country schools of that region, and at Salem academy, whither he went at the early age of fourteen, supporting himself while there by manual labor, a part of the time by chopping cord-wood at three shillings a cord. He began teaching district schools when in his sixteenth year, receiving, at times, but twelve dollars per month, and boarding himself. His first school was in what is now Perry township, Ashland county, but he afterwards taught nearer home—in Wayne county. He continued in his profession, if such it may be called, during about four years, and also "kept school" at intervals during his study of medicine, which he began in 1838, at the age of nineteen. Toward this branch of the world's work, he showed a decided bent while still a boy; and, determining to excel in whatever he undertook, he was frequently remarked as being studiously engaged with his books, while other juveniles were at play. In 1839, he entered the office of Dr. Stephen F. Day, in Wooster, who was renowned as one of the most skilful surgeons in the State, and to whom Dr. Firestone attributes much of his own proficiency in this line of practice. During the winter of 1840–1, the young candidate for medical honors and emoluments attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical college, Philadelphia, and in 1845–6, at the Cleveland Medical college, where he was graduated in the latter year. He then located, as a practitioner, at Congress village, in Wayne county, but shortly took a vacation for special studies in practical and surgical anatomy, and the principles of operative surgery, the latter under Prof. H. A. Ashley, M. D., of Cleveland. In 1848, he was elected demonstrator of anatomy at his alma mater, the Cleveland Medical college (or medical department of the Western Reserve college). He retained this appointment until 1853, when he was called to a higher and more important duty, as the first superintendent of the Northern Ohio Insane asylum, at Newburg, now the Eighteenth ward of Cleveland. Getting this institution thoroughly organized, and well upon its feet, he retired from its superintendency, in 1856, to enter upon general practice in Wooster. In this, however, his eminent abilities and reputation did not suffer him long to remain. He was recalled to Cleveland, in 1863, by an election to the chair of midwifery in the Charity Hospital Medical college, now, in the same city, the Medical Department of the University of Wooster. In 1868, he was elected to the chair of surgery, which he held until 1872, and was then made professor of medical and surgical diseases of women, in the same institution, holding at the time, also, the position of class lecturer on anatomy, physiology, and hygiene in the University proper. In 1874, he received the honorary degree of doctor of laws, from the Ohio university, located at Athens. Four years afterwards he received from Governor Bishop, the high honor of appointment to the superintendency of the new Hospital for the Insane, occupying a picturesque and commanding site on the hills, west of Columbus. He accepted the post with much reluctance, and, after much hesitation, on account of the pecuniary and other sacrifices it made necessary; but was finally induced to take it, upon the pledge that the legislature should be influenced to increase the salary of the office by one thousand dollars. In this position he has won his crowning reputation, being now regarded as one of the first superintendents of the kind in the country.

Dr. Firestone was married August 23, 1839, when but twenty years old, to a distant relative, Miss Susannah Firestone, also of Wayne county. They have had eight children, but one of whom is now living: Dr. William W. Firestone, of Wooster—also a physician of considerable note. Another son, Melvin O., became assistant physician at the Columbus asylum, and died at his post of duty there, of apoplexy, January 23, 1879. He had previously, for some years, been a practitioner of medicine, with much success. Most of the boyhood and youth of General David S. Stanley, of the United States army, were passed in the elder Dr. Firestone's family, he having taken the boy from obscurity and poverty, out of pure goodness of heart, to rear for honorable and distinguished service, sent him to college, and secured him an appointment to the military academy.

Dr. Firestone became a mason, in 1847, and has filled many high offices in the order. He is also a member of the Ohio State Medical society, which he has served as president, and of the American, Northwestern and Wayne County Medical associations, and is an honorary member of the Gynecological society, of Boston, Massachusetts.

RICHARD J. FANNING.

Richard J. Fanning was born in Waterford, Ireland, July 31, 1845. He came with his parents to America in 1851, arriving in New York on the fifteenth of August. The family located in Cleveland, Ohio, where his father was engaged in business until his death, in 1870, and was universally respected as a reliable citizen. He was a man of fine education, and an ardent admirer of the constitution and laws of the United States, and as soon as was permissible, he secured, by naturalization, the right of franchise, and cast his first vote for James Buchanan for president.

Young Fanning passed his boyhood days in Cleveland, and made rapid progress in his studies. Physically and mentally he approached an early maturity, and so it was not strange that when the war broke out he had an intense interest and enthusiasm in the success of the Northern arms. He was only sixeeen years of age, but, having a strong desire to enter the army, he, notwithstanding the earnest opposition of his parents, enlisted, October 5, 1861, and was enrolled as a private soldier in battery C, Fifth United States artillery, at Cleveland, and was sent immediately to Camp Greble, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, from which place the battery was ordered to the front in time to participate in the various battles before Richmond. Battery C was attached to the famous Pennsylvania Reserve, organized by Governor A. G. Curtin, of that State, and assigned to the Army of the Potomac, under General George B. McClellan, commander-in-chief.

The subject of this brief sketch was with battery C in the seven-days' battle on the Peninsula; at the second battle of Bull Run; at South Mountain; and, on September 17, 1862, at Antietam, where General McClellan defeated the combined forces of Lee and Jackson. At this battle Mr. Fanning received a painful, but not dangerous, flesh wound on the leg, yet, although urged to do so, he would not leave the front. Three months later—December 13, 1862—he met with more serious experience. Upon that date, at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, he was severely wounded in the left arm. The bones and arteries were terribly shattered and cut, and the young soldier was totally incapacitated for further service; in fact, he has never fully recovered the use of his arm. He was honorably discharged from the army in June, 1863, and, returning to Cleveland, he led, for two years, a life of enforced idleness, his injury making it impossible for him to follow any vocation.

In 1865 he received an appointment as clerk in the Cleveland & Mahoning railroad office, and continued to work for that company, and the Atlantic & Great Western railroad company, for ten years, or until 1875. In that year Arnold Green, esq., clerk of the supreme court of Ohio, appointed him his deputy. His efficient and faithful service as Mr. Green's assistant, and a wide personal popularity, won for him, in 1877, the nomination, upon the Democratic State ticket, for the office of clerk of the supreme court. He made a splendid run, being elected by a large majority, and has served ever since in the office to which then chosen, giving unqualified satisfaction, and securing the warm personal friendship of all with whom he has had official relations, without regard to party proclivities.

On the eighth of November, in the same year, Mr. Fanning was united in wedlock to M. Cecilia Miller, third daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Miller, of Columbus. By this fortunate union, and the acquirement of property where, at first, he had but an official residence, he has doubtless become, as he considers himself, a permanent citizen at the State capital.

HON. JOHN M. PUGH,

ex-probate judge of Franklin county, and otherwise long a prominent citizen of Columbus, was born in Truro township, in that county, November 7, 1823, son of David and Jane (*nee* Murphy) Pugh, the former of whom is the subject of another notice in this history. He was educated, in the style prevalent at that early day, in the old log school houses, to which, in his case, a substantial addition was made at the Reynoldsburg high school, and subsequently at Central college. He supported himself at these schools in the summer by teaching school during the winter. His last school was taught in the summer of 1848, at Kirkersville, Licking county. September fourth, of that year, he began reading law with Major Samuel Brush, of Columbus, remaining with him until 1851, when he was admitted to practice at the November term of the supreme court, and sworn in by Hon. Peter Hitchcock, presiding judge of that court. In the spring of that year he had been elected to his first office, clerk of what was then Montgomery township, and included the city of Columbus. He was nominated on the Democratic ticket, and, although the city was then Whig by nearly six hundred majority, he was elected by a majority of one hundred and fifty-nine. In 1853, when the contest in Franklin county between the two parties was very close, he was elected auditor of the county, by the then unprecedented majority of one thousand four hundred and fifty-six.

He was re-elected in 1855, and at the close of his second term retired to form a partnership in law practice with his old preceptor, Major Bush. Upon the retirement of the latter from practice, Mr. Pugh formed a partnership with the Hon. L. L. Critchfield. In 1863 he was nominated by the Democrats for probate judge, and was triumphantly elected, receiving subsequently the honor of four successive re-elections, retiring at last in February, 1879, after fifteen years' consecutive service, being in all probability the longest term in that office to be recorded for one man in Franklin county. He also served six years upon the State board of agriculture—two years as treasurer, and one year as president. For nearly six years he has been one of the commissioners of the State Reform School for Boys, near Lancaster, having been successively appointed to that post by Governors Allen, Hayes, and Bishop, and being two years president of the board. For eleven years he was treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural society, and three years its president. It does not often occur that a lawyer in full practice, as Judge Pugh now is, in association with his son, John C. L. Pugh, esq., manifests so hearty an interest in agricultural affairs, and is honored with so many offices of trust in connection with them. He is emphatically a Franklin county man, and also stands stoutly by the interests of Columbus. No enterprise has ever been projected for its true interest, that has not found in him a hearty supporter.

Judge Pugh was married on Christmas day, 1851, to Miss Martha F. Cook, by whom he has seven children living—four boys and three girls—one daughter having gone before.

DAVID PUGH,

father of Judge John M. Pugh, of Columbus, and other well known residents, was born in Radnorshire, South Wales, February 8, 1769. He emigrated to this country in the spring of 1801, landing in Baltimore on the fourth of May of that year. Here he engaged himself profitably, until the spring of 1802, when he came to Ohio, then, almost without exception, a wilderness, and made a settlement in what is now Radnor township, Delaware county, so called by him in memory of his ancestral home in Wales. He remained there until 1815, when he removed to Truro township, Franklin county, where he died, on the twenty-fourth of October, 1857, at the good old age of eighty-eight years, eight months, and fifteen days. His wife, Mrs. Jane Pugh, preceded him but a few months to the grave, dying on the eighth of March, next previous. They left children as follows: Judge John M. Pugh, of Columbus, David Pugh, Andrew Pugh, Mrs. May Shield, and Mrs. Jane Hutson.

DR. JOHN M. EDMISTON

was born near Carlisle, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1790. He was graduated from Dickinson college, and afterwards from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. He came West, first visiting Lexington, Kentucky, where he had two sisters, and thence to Franklinton, early in 1814, with letters of introduction to Lucas Sullivant, whose family physician he became. Very soon afterwards he removed to Columbus, which had just been laid out, and was the first physician to locate in the new town.

On the twenty-second day of June, 1820, he was married to Miss Matilda A. Gwynne, a native of Alleghany county, near Cumberland, Maryland, but at that time residing with her mother in Columbus. Soon after, he erected a two-story brick residence, at the northeast corner of High street and Walnut alley. This was one of the first brick houses built on High street. It is still standing, and occupied by Dr. Tod.

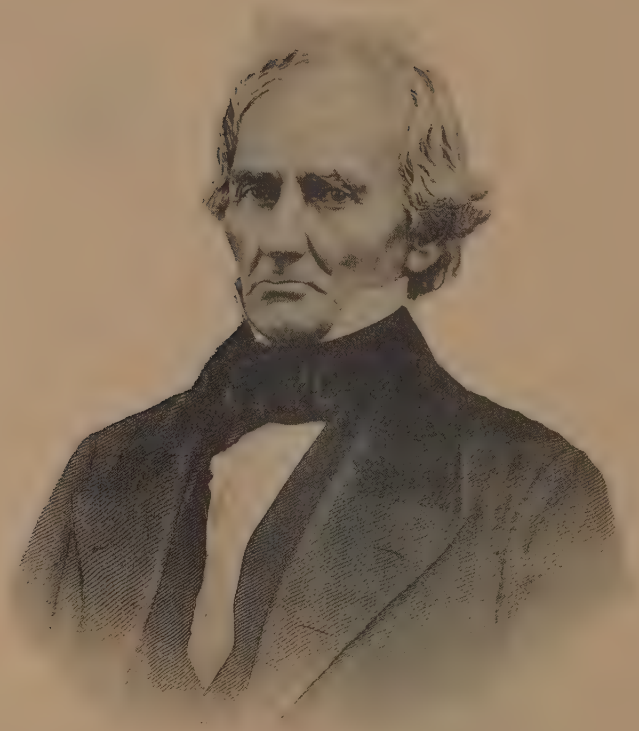
Dr. Edmiston was a fine physician, and a cultivated and refined gentleman. His professional services were greatly sought; but he was not well suited to endure the hardships of a physician's life in a sparsely settled country, where the calls were mostly at night, and the roads often almost impassable on horseback, the usual means of traveling in those pioneer days. The labor and exposure were great, and his health finally gave way. At the early age of forty-four, on the twenty-third day of July, 1834, he died, leaving a widow and five children. His family were well known in Columbus, after his death. Mrs. Edmiston died on the twenty-fourth day of November, 1874, highly beloved and esteemed by a very large circle of friends. The only survivor of the family is Elizabeth Jane, wife of Henry C. Noble, of Columbus.

FRANCIS STEWART,

the subject of this sketch, was born at York, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1788. His early life was passed on his father's farm, until old enough to be apprenticed to a carpenter. Having served his apprenticeship, while in his twentieth year, with his tools on his back, he started to walk from York to Columbus, and arrived at his destination early in the year 1808. His health up to this time had been delicate, and the journey on foot was made partly in the hope of regaining it. For a short time after settling in Franklinton he worked at his trade, but his health would not permit the violent exercise necessary to that business. When the war of 1812 broke out he, with most of the young men of the place, joined a volunteer cavalry company, known as the Franklinton dragoons. He remained with this troop as ensign until it was disbanded, in 1832 or 1833. In 1815 he was elected sheriff of Franklin county, and served until 1819, at the same time holding the post of county collector, an office long since abolished, whose encumbent's duty it was to go through the county and collect the taxes. In 1817 he married Miss Martha Sterett, a lady of much beauty and culture, who was the mother of his seven children, and who died in Columbus July 20, 1834. In the spring of 1819 he removed to Columbus and engaged in the drygoods business. His store at this time was located on the southwest corner of High and Chapel streets. Mr. Stewart here founded an extensive business, and in 1831 or 1832 removed it to its present locality, at No. 89 south High street, where it is conducted by the firm of Osborn & Company, of which his eldest grandson, M. F. Stewart Knox, is a member. Mr. Stewart was the father of seven children, and, with one exception, survived all of them. Mary, the eldest, wife of Joseph H. Geiger, died March 20, 1854, leaving two daughters—Lydiel J. and Ruth S., both of whom are living in Columbus; Olivia died September 20, 1844; Sarah, wife of Joseph E. Baldwin, died August 31, 1845, leaving one daughter; Martha S., wife of Thomas H. Kennedy, now living in Covington, Kentucky; Charles died April 13, 1846; John married Virginia Miner, and died July 8, 1856, leaving two daughters—Kate M., wife of Alpheus Cutter—died November 2, 1876—and Sarah B., wife of George M. Dewey, now living in Brooklyn, New York; Martha died May 20, 1835; Ruth married F. W. Knox, of Virginia, who died January 8, 1865, leaving two sons, F. Stewart and Archie W. She then married James Kooken, who died August 17, 1872. Mrs. Kooken, the only surviving child, is now living in Columbus. Mr. Stewart served one term in the legislature, from 1832 to 1834. In December, 1836, he married his second wife, Sarah Benfield. About 1850 he retired from active business, leaving it in the hands of Mr. J. D. Osborn, who had been associated with him from boyhood, and whose heirs are now in the firm of Osborn & Company. On his eightieth birthday Mr. Stewart entertained many of his friends, among whom he moved with so firm a step and erect carriage as made them forget he was an octogenarian. A few months later he lost his wife, the devoted companion of many years. Mr. Stewart died January 3, 1874, having reached the unusual age of eighty-six years, mourned by those who knew him and respected by all. He was a man of quiet, modest habits, hospitable, generous, honest, and possessed of strong commonsense. Though not a member of any church, he was a firm supporter of law and order. Education and charity always found in him a generous friend; and after a long and useful life he died as he had lived—a man.

JOHNSTON ELLIOTT ST. CLAIR.

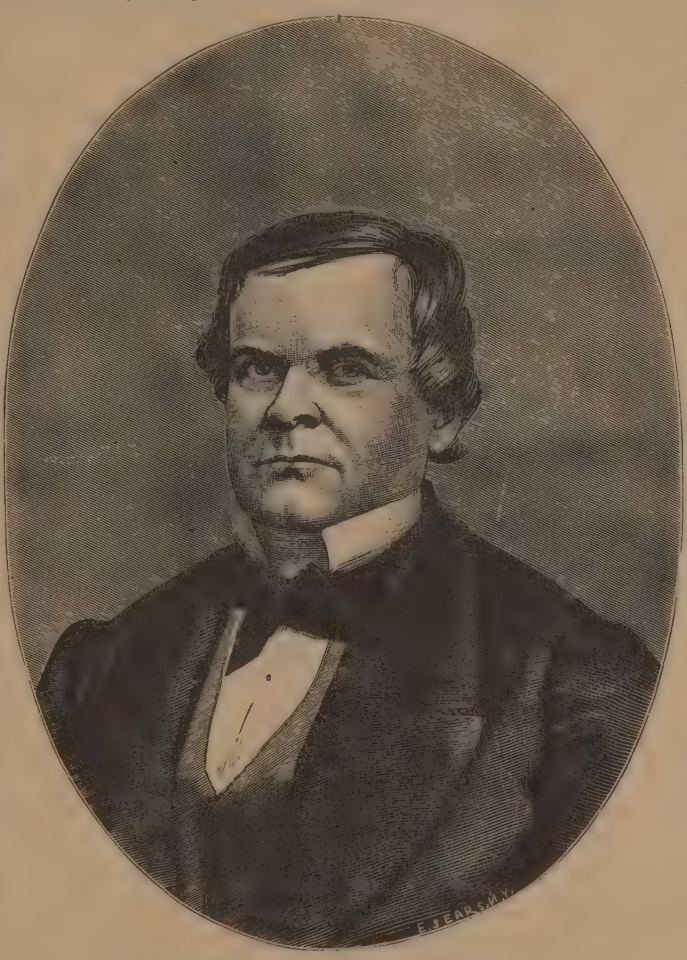
This gentleman, now sixty-three years of age, is the oldest living resident of Columbus, born in that city. He first saw the light in a humble dwelling on south High street, between Rich and Friend streets (all those streets then largely ornamented with stumps), April 24, 1816. He was the third son of William and Mary (Stuckey) St. Clair, natives of Maryland, who had emigrated from Somerset, Pennsylvania, to Columbus, in 1814. His father was a tailor by trade, but young Johnston, after such schooling as the facilities of the infant town afforded, entered, at the early age of fourteen, the tin-shop of Messrs. Gill & Green, as an apprentice, but finished his term with Captain John Haven, when about eighteen years old. The year after, in 1835, he removed, with his father and the family, to Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio, and there set up in business for himself, remaining till the spring of 1843, when he removed to Decatur, Brown county, where he remained three years, engaged in running a woolen factory, and then returned to Greenfield, where he re-entered the tin business, and stayed till October, 1849. He then spent one year in Chillicothe, and at the expiration of that period made his final remove, this time to Columbus, where he has since resided,



Francis Stewart

JAMES KOOKEN.

James Kooken, second son of Capt. James and Mrs. Gertrude Kooken, natives of this country, but of German stock, was born in western New York November 9, 1809. His father was a surveyor, and for many years followed his calling in the then new counties of the Empire State, and in 1811 determined to try his fortune further toward the setting sun. He reached the infant settlement at Franklinton, opposite the subsequent site of Columbus, the same year, where he engaged in his profession, as he found opportunity, for several years. In 1815 the first State penitentiary building at Columbus which had been commenced two years previous, was finished and occupied and Captain Kooken was appointed its first warden. He died in Columbus while his son, James, was still quite young. The lad received the elements of education in the public schools of the city, and in 1826 entered, as a clerk, the store of Messrs. Stewart & Brotherton, on High street, the senior of which firm, Mr. Francis Stewart, was father of the lady destined to become, many years afterwards, his second wife. In 1835 he became a bookkeeper in the Clinton bank, conducted by Mr. David W. Deshler upon the site now occupied, in part, by the bank managed by his heirs, on the corner of State and High streets. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Work, of Columbus, sister of J. C. and Frank Work, two old and prominent citizens of that place. He had no children by this or the subsequent union. He was, at that time, engaged for himself in the dry goods business at Groveport (formerly known variously as Rareysport and Work's Grove), in Franklin county, to which place he had gone in 1838. Two years after marriage, his wife's health failed. They came back to Columbus, where he entered the dry goods establishment of Messrs. McCoy, Work and McCoy, the second member of which was his brother-in-law. He lost his first wife by death in 1847, and the next year removed to New York, to take a partnership in a silk house, in which another brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Work, was a partner. In this he remained for more than twenty years, when, in 1869, his property having been sacrificed through unfortunate outside investments, he again turned his face westward, and settled this time at Logansport, Indiana, where he was appointed treasurer of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western railroad, subsequently accepting a similar position upon the Chicago division of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis road. While occupying the latter post, March 8, 1871, he was remarried, this time being joined in matrimony to Mrs. Ruth A. (Stewart) Knox, of Columbus, whose first husband forms the subject of another sketch in this volume. His health failing shortly after, he resigned his place, and removed in May of the same year back to Columbus, where his declining years were spent in peace and comfort, and in the enjoyment of the universal respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He died in that city on the seventeenth of August, 1872, lamented by a large circle of relatives and a host of friends. He was not, in any sense, a noisy or obtrusive citizen, but his sterling qualities of character and kindness of heart greatly endeared him to all who knew him well. He was eminently a quiet, domestic man, and in his private and family life, as in his business, he was ever irreproachable. It cannot always be noted of a step-father, as of him, that the children of his second wife became as much attached to him as they had been to their own father. He had excellent business abilities for the places he occupied in his later life, but freely confessed that he had not the enterprise necessary for large and independent transactions. He was, however, nevertheless a most estimable citizen, and his memory will long be held in honor by the multitude whom he numbered among his friends.



John G Thompson

doing a general hardware and tin business, with the firm of St. Clair & Scott, of which he was head, and Mr. Gamaliel Scott the junior, the firm remaining the same until April, 1879, when Mr. Scott retired, the partnership then being the oldest in the city, without change, having continued unbroken for twenty-five years. The business has been continued on the same site, northwest corner of Friend and south High streets, since 1852. Mr. St. Clair has served three terms in the city council, and has been president of the society twelve of the thirteen years during which the Franklin County Pioneers' association has had an existence, which post he now holds. He was married April 7, 1842, to Miss Eliza McClelland, of Greenfield. They have had seven children: James Reed, killed by an accident, in falling from a derrick, in September, 1868; Mary A., now Mrs. Joseph Amos, of Columbus; Helen, still residing at home; William, of Columbus, in charge of his father's business; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Frances M. Clark, also at the old home, together with Misses Lucy and Kate St. Clair. Mrs. St. Clair is also still living, and, with her husband, enjoying a healthy and happy old age.

JOHN G. THOMPSON.

John G. Thompson, sergeant-at-arms of the Federal house of representatives, and one of the most active and distinguished political managers in the country, is a citizen of Columbus. He was born on Mill Creek, Union county, Ohio, February 17, 1833, son of James and Catharine (Gamble) Thompson, the former an immigrant from Virginia, the latter of Irish descent. This fortunate cross of bloods, together with his early life and athletic labors in the pure air of the country, has contributed greatly to the physical and mental vigor which has characterized his career. He remained upon his father's farm for about twenty years, save one year and a half spent at the Marysville academy, in his native county, and three "quarters" (about nine months) occupied in teaching district schools. His education was chiefly acquired in these humble, but useful, "colleges of the people," which have furnished the sole education received in a formal way of our most distinguished men. His favorite studies were mathematical, and at this early day he looked with some confidence to the profession of civil engineer. Circumstances, however, prominent among which was poor health, soon otherwise determined his career, and in his twentieth year he entered the dry goods business, as a partner with his father, at Watkins, in the same county. This connection was presently dissolved, and in March, 1854, when but twenty-one years of age, he boldly pushed to Columbus, to try his fortunes at the State capital. His first employment here was as a clerk and book-keeper, in Messrs. A. P. Stone & Company's store, in the old Commercial row, on south High street, between Friend and Mound streets, to which the business of the city was then largely confined. In the same year he accepted a partnership in the same concern, and retained it until the winter of 1859–60, when he relinquished it, upon assuming the duties of the office of county treasurer. While filling this position he engaged in banking, with others, under the firm name of Bailey, Thompson & Company, and continued in this business until 1871; meanwhile, also taking an interest in the dry goods house of A. C. Headley & Company, from which he retired at the same time, owing to the unfortunate financial complications in which the head of the firm became involved. Since then he has been mainly in public life.

At a very early age Mr. Thompson began to take an eager interest in politics, in which his chief successes have been won. A Democrat, bred in the bone, he soon became a well-recognized and energetic worker for that party, with which he has steadily been identified. At once, upon coming to Columbus, he became prominent in local politics, especially, a year or two after, in the formation and management of the "Wheatland club" (it was the year of the Buchanan and Fremont campaign), which brought the young Democracy of the city into virtual supremacy. The same year (1856) he was made a member of the Democratic county committee, and was its secretary during the next two years. He has been a member of the State Central committee of his party continuously since 1860, and the work which has principally given him name and fame has been done in connection with it. At the very outset of this service he was made secretary of the committee, and again in 1862. The next year, at the age of only thirty, he was advanced to the chairmanship, which he has retained continuously ever since, with the exception of three years; and from 1863 to 1879, save but two years, he has also been entrusted with the responsible and laborious duties of chairman of the Executive committee, becoming thus, and for so long a time, the chief manager and organizer of Democracy in the State. He was a delegate from Ohio to the Democratic National convention in New York, in 1868, and four years afterwards to the similar convention in Baltimore. Since 1868 he has been the member for Ohio of the National Democratic committee, serving continuously during that time, on the Executive committee of the same.

Mr. Thompson's eminent services to his party have not, of course, been altogether unrewarded. As already noted, he was elected treasurer of Franklin county in 1859. Two years afterwards, when the Republican party had greatly strengthened by the war agitation, he was re-elected by a majority of one thousand seven hundred, by far the largest majority received at that election in the county—Mr. Jewett, Democratic candidate for governor, receiving but five hundred and twenty. In the spring of 1862 he was chosen a member of the city council, and at once made chairman of the Police committee, which, at that time—a time of peculiar difficulty and turbulence, from the presence in and about the city of large numbers of soldiers—had sole charge of the police force. He declined re-election until 1869, when he was returned to the council, and gave his influence in that body to the overthrow of the conservatism which had long obstructed the city's growth. By this council measures were ordained for the extension of the city limits, for water works, the city hall, and street improvements, all of which have contributed immensely to the since rapid increase of the city in population and wealth. In 1871, Mr. Thompson was elected to the State senate from Franklin and Pickaway counties, and was re-elected two years after and did creditable service in that body until the spring of 1874, when he resigned to accept, by the appointment of Governor Allen, the office of State commissioner of railways and telegraphs. From this post he was called away in December, 1875, when, upon the resumption of power by the Democracy in the lower house of congress, he was elected sergeant-at-arms of that body, and has been honored by successive re-elections, by acclamation and without opposition, by the house Democrats of the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses. During the sessions he occupies himself closely and attentively with the duties of his important position, and is a popular officer with political foes as well as friends. In his official capacity, he accompanied the remains of Congressman Hartridge to their final resting-place, in the soil of Georgia.

Mr. Thompson has seen sufficient military service to afford some color of justification for the sobriquet of "colonel," sometimes bestowed upon him. Soon after his settlement in Columbus he joined a company of the State Fencibles, and remained a member until it was broken up by enlistment for the war. He was afterwards a captain in the State militia, and also served in the "squirrel-hunters'" campaign, organized in the fall of 1862 to resist the threatened invasion of the State by the rebel general, Morgan. He was a steady supporter of the war, and, with Mr. W. S. V. Prentiss closely following, gave the first one hundred dollar subscription to the twenty thousand dollars (finally forty thousand dollars), raised in Columbus, to support the families of citizens who had enlisted in the Federal service.

Upon his twenty-fourth birth-day, February 17, 1857, Mr. Thompson was married to Miss Fannie High, daughter of Mr. Hosea S. High, a farmer of Franklin county. Their union has been blessed with three sons and two daughters, four of whom are living. The family resides in a beautiful house on north High street, Columbus, at the corner of Seventh avenue.

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HISTORY

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